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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1892-93.

MADRAS:
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1893.

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BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

No. 10893.

From

D. DUNCAN, ESQ., M.A., D.SC.,

Director of Public Instruction,

Madras.

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. F. PRICE, C.S.I.,

Chief Secretary to Government,

Fort St. George.

SIR,

Introduction.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during 1892–93. Every effort has been made to further curtail the size of the report without, however, omitting any useful information. In the subsidiary tables, forming the bulk of the appendix, particulars as to the wealth-condition, occupation, language and vaccination of pupils have been omitted, as the totals of the figures appertaining to each class of institutions have been embodied either in the text of the report or in the general tables. It seems sufficient if the particulars under the above heads, which are not to be found in the Public Instruction Reports of the other provinces, are given once in five years, that is, in the report for the last year covering the quinquennial period for which the Government of India has been required to submit to the Secretary of State a general report on education in India.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

General Results.

2. From the general summary of institutions and scholars borne on the departmental returns, it will be seen that the year, like its predecessor, tended to bring about that greater concentration of educational effort which, as noticed in my last report, the Educational Rules have been specially designed to secure. Scholars are arranged below according to stages of instruction, but boys and girls are not distinguished.

Institutions, public and private, advanced by 1,112 or by 4·8 per cent. and scholars therein by 40,419 or by 5·8 per cent. The percentage of increase continued thus to be in favour of scholars. If public institutions alone be considered, scholars showed an increase of 6·2 per cent. and institutions of 5·4 per cent. This is what was anticipated from the operation of the Educational Rules and the School Fee Notification. The revised Grant-in-aid Code, now before Government, will, if approved, tend to give a permanent character to recognized schools by ensuring to the managers a contribution from public funds fairly adequate for efficient maintenance. Petty inefficient schools will gradually be absorbed by strong recognized schools, leading to a further consolidation of educational efforts.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Classes of institutions.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.
Public Institutions.				
University education—				
Arts colleges ...	35	3,818	35	3,537
Professional colleges ...	5	632	6	759
School education, general—				
Secondary schools for boys—				
Upper Secondary, English ...	136	8,594	134	10,071
Lower Secondary, English ...	355	21,707	226	19,824
Lower Secondary, Vernacular ...	89	621	234	3,682
Secondary schools for girls—				
Upper Secondary, English ...	25	198	25	271
Lower Secondary, English ...	46	1,302	35	956
Upper Secondary, Vernacular ...	1	2	2	7
Lower Secondary, Vernacular ...	161	1,132	161	1,678
Primary schools—				
For boys, Upper Primary ...	3,781	32,905	4,207	36,663
For boys, Lower Primary ...	14,278	507,183	14,890	538,005
For girls, Upper Primary ...	319	3,207	305	3,233
For girls, Lower Primary ...	477	44,263	503	45,468
School education, special—				
Training schools for masters ...	50	1,384	54	1,416
Do. for mistresses ...	15	243	17	342
Other special schools for boys ...	28	2,321	19	2,176
Do. for girls ...			8	422
Total, Public Institutions ...	19,801	629,512	20,861	668,510
Private Institutions.				
Advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic or Persian for boys ...	28	1,812	42	2,291
Sanskrit for boys ...	118	2,397	84	1,526
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly, Boys ...	2,845	48,295	2,788	47,722
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly, Girls ...			1	15
Elementary, teaching the Quran ..., Boys ...	412	11,969	516	13,684
Elementary, teaching the Quran ..., Girls ...			16	266
Other schools for boys not conforming to departmental standards.	...	...	8	390
Total, Private Institutions ...	3,403	64,473	3,455	65,894
Grand Total ...	23,204	693,985	24,316	734,404

Years.	Schools.	Scholars.
1888-89 ...	1,576	46,494
1889-90 ...	1,581	48,399
1890-91 ...	1,516	43,613
1891-92 ...	1,176	49,821
1892-93 ...	1,112	40,419

The advance in schools and in the school population during the past five years is compared in the margin. For each unit of increase in schools, there was an increase during the respective years of 30, 31, 29, 42 and 36 scholars. The rate of advance in pupils since the promulgation of the Educational Rules contrasts favourably with that in the previous years.

Public institutions rose in number by 1,060, towards which colleges contributed one, Secondary schools four, and Special and Technical schools five, while Primary schools covered over 99 per cent. of the increase. Viewing scholars by stages of instruction, it will be observed that 154 fewer were receiving collegiate education, but in the secondary and primary stages of instruction there were 2,933 and 35,811 more pupils respectively, and 408 additional pupils were also in receipt of special and technical education.

In consequence of the submission of returns from a larger number of Quran schools, private schools received an accession of 52 schools and 1,421 scholars, showing an increase of 1·5 per cent. in schools and 2·2 per cent. in scholars against 6·7 per cent. and 5·6 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The registration of private schools, however, cannot be considered complete.

Distribution of schools by districts.

3. In the following table institutions and scholars are distributed by districts:—

Districts and Circles.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census returns of 1891.	Number of pupils in 1890-91.	1891-92.		1892-93.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Northern Circle.											
Ganjám	8,370	1,896,803	37,784	1,599	41,976	1,643	42,392	44	416	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	17,242	2,802,992	24,142	1,021	28,792	992	28,397		...	29	395
Gódávari	7,857	2,078,782	32,255	1,268	36,914	1,420	40,969	152	4,055	...	...
Kistna	8,397	1,855,582	36,735	1,740	39,645	1,774	43,003	34	3,358	...	..
Kurnool	7,514	817,811	10,275	557	11,772	609	13,459	52	1,687	...	...
Central Circle.											
Nellore	8,765	1,468,736	21,836	1,020	22,116	1,029	22,788	9	672	...	...
Madras	29	452,518	34,948	570	37,430	579	38,468	9	1,038	...	...
Chingleput ...	2,842	1,136,928	24,724	811	24,047	905	26,684	94	2,637	...	...
Bellary	5,975	900,126	18,911	899	19,847	953	21,575	54	1,728	...	...
Anantapur	5,275	708,549	8,024	427	9,400	480	10,220	58	820	...	...
Cuddapah ...	8,722	1,272,072	14,329	750	15,218	834	17,626	84	2,408	...	...
North Arcot ...	7,616	2,180,487	37,906	1,489	40,879	1,583	45,299	94	4,420	...	...
South Arcot ...	5,217	2,162,851	32,189	1,305	33,141	1,400	37,667	95	4,526	...	...
Southern Circle.											
Coimbatore ...	7,860	2,004,839	26,946	976	27,009	1,084	30,986	108	3,977	...	...
Nilgiris	957	99,797	2,938	85	3,666	83	3,627	..	...	2	39
Salem	7,529	1,962,591	23,171	845	23,350	969	26,194	124	2,844		...
Tanjore	3,709	2,228,114	47,670	1,651	52,107	1,682	53,262	31	1,155	...	..
Trichinopoly ...	3,631	1,372,717	24,728	848	24,977	870	27,388	22	2,411	...	...
Madura	8,808	2,608,404	42,506	1,387	45,296	1,422	46,614	35	1,318	..	...
Tinnevelly ...	5,387	1,916,095	53,130	1,767	58,944	1,776	59,806	9	862	...	...
Western Circle.											
Malabar	5,585	2,652,565	70,329	1,590	77,033	1,650	77,523	60	490	...	...
South Canara ...	3,902	1,056,081	18,688	599	20,426	579	20,457	...	31	20	...
Total ...	141,189	35,630,440	644,164	23,204	693,985	24,316	734,404	1,163	40,853	51	434

Three districts—Vizagapatam, Nilgiris and South Canara—show a decrease in schools and two districts—Vizagapatam and Nilgiris—in scholars as well, while all the other districts indicate a general improvement. The fall in Vizagapatam was confined to the Palkonda taluk, which seems to have been somewhat affected by distress and which also suffered owing to the want of an Inspecting Schoolmaster. In the Nilgiris the decrease was but trifling. Only seven against 30 indigenous schools in South Canara furnished returns, which explains the decrease in that district. South Arcot is credited with the largest advance in scholars and Gódávari with the largest increase in schools. Salem, Coimbatore and Chingleput were fast recovering from the effects of famine and more than made good the loss in schools sustained in the previous year, but Nellore and Trichinopoly did not fully recover the lost ground. The Ceded districts made very steady progress, though Anantapur contained the smallest number of schools, Nilgiris excepted.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

4. The next statement distributes institutions and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction. Public and private schools are not distinguished, nor are boys and girls :—

Districts.	Institutions, Public and Private.												Scholars.											
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper Secondary schools for boys.	Lower Secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper Secondary schools for girls.	Lower Secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Special schools.	Total.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper Secondary schools for boys.	Lower Secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper Secondary schools for girls.	Lower Secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Special schools.	Total.
Ganjám	1	...	3	43	1,562	...	...	31	3	...	...	1,643	17	...	216	603	40,268	...	...	1,232	56	...	...	42,392
Vizagapatam ...	2	...	6	53	893	...	9	24	4	..	1	992	133	...	444	1,373	24,669	...	56	1,631	84	...	7	28,397
Gódávari ...	2	...	5	23	1,313	1	12	63	1	...	...	1,420	135	...	414	1,071	36,191	1	72	3,036	49	...	...	40,969
Kistna	2	...	5	36	1,650	...	9	65	3	2	2	1,774	84	...	316	1,129	38,129	...	69	3,122	59	12	83	43,003
Kurnool	...	...	2	7	588	...	...	11	1	...	...	609	...	...	46	227	12,745	...	..	406	35	...	...	13,459
Nellore	...	...	3	5	986	...	10	20	3	1	1	1,029	...	...	235	429	20,663	..	60	1,291	58	14	38	22,788
Madras	7	3	18	28	407	15	42	41	2	4	12	579	1,569	660	1,863	3,422	20,663	172	830	7,487	83	111	1,608	38,468
Chingleput ...	..	2	11	25	817	...	6	39	3	...	2	905	...	93	342	1,160	22,656	...	39	2,031	63	...	300	26,684
Bellary	1	..	11	9	910	1	2	18	1	...	...	953	17	.	203	480	19,914	7	23	895	36	...	..	21,575
Anantapur ...	...	...	1	13	451	...	...	14	1	...	...	480	...	...	23	267	9,248	...	...	651	31	...	...	10,220
Cuddapah ...	...	...	2	11	811	...	2	7	1	...	...	834	...	...	57	268	16,872	...	18	379	32	...	...	17,626
North Arcot ...	...	...	8	19	1,495	...	6	49	4	1	1	1,583	...	...	295	1,098	41,178	...	46	2,483	94	16	89	45,299
South Arcot ...	2	...	4	39	1,319	...	10	20	5	1	...	1,400	91	...	376	1,318	34,055	. .	53	1,650	108	16	...	37,667
Coimbatore ...	2	...	7	14	1,020	2	10	26	1	1	1	1,084	74	...	427	1,054	27,430	9	118	1,722	49	24	79	30,986
Nilgiris		...	2	15	54	3	2	6	1	...	...	83	...	...	11	464	2,528	17	71	530	6	...	...	3,627
Salem	1	...	5	20	906	...	4	30	3	...	...	969	18	...	224	1,102	22,951	...	31	1,808	60		...	26,194
Tanjore	3	...	14	69	1,519	...	14	59	3	...	1	1,682	358	...	1,276	3,333	44,404	...	148	3,635	86	...	22	53,262
Trichinopoly ...	2	...	5	18	796	1	6	38	1	1	2	870	512	...	807	1,512	22,217	6	93	2,155	39	11	36	27,388
Madura	2	...	7	27	1,345	..	10	26	2	1	2	1,422	83	...	483	1,156	42,814	...	112	1,701	80	35	150	46,614
Tinnevelly ...	3	...	10	52	1,496	2	22	183	3	3	2	1,776	142	...	793	1,961	48,902	38	465	7,141	104	74	186	59,806
Malabar	3	1	12	33	1,528	1	18	46	7	1	...	1,650	193	6	894	2,783	70,012	14	224	3,220	162	15	...	77,523
South Canara ...	2	...	5	17	541	1	2	9	1	1	...	579	111	...	534	946	17,914	14	106	776	42	14		20,457
Total ...	35	6	146	576	22,407	27	196	825	54	17	27	24,316	3,537	759	10,279	27,156	636,423	278	2,634	48,982	1,416	342	2,598	734,404

The poor results of the last Matriculation Examination prejudicially affected the strength of the College classes in 12 out of 15 districts, Madras, Coimbatore

and South Canara only showing an improvement in this respect. Malabar returned for the first time six students under Professional Colleges; these were the Second-grade Collegiate students in the Calicut Training College. Three districts, including Cuddapah, had fewer upper secondary, and six districts fewer lower secondary, pupils in boys' schools than in 1891-92; while as regards primary pupils in boys' schools, Vizagapatam and Nilgiris alone retrograded. Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary girls' schools are credited with an increase of 78 and 200 pupils respectively. Training schools for mistresses received an accession of two to their number and 99 students to their strength. This is very encouraging, considering that there had been a steady decline in this respect for the past few years.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

5. Institutions are classified below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

Institutions.	31st March 1892.		31st March 1893.		Increase.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.						
Managed by the Department	371	19,756	392	21,766	21	2,010
Managed by Local and Municipal Boards ...	3,101	130,479	3,397	145,409	296	14,930
Under Private Management.						
Aided from Public funds	10,359	347,520	10,501	353,545	142	6,025
Unaided	5,970	131,757	6,571	147,790	601	16,033
Private and indigenous	3,403	64,473	3,455	65,894	52	1,421
Total ...	23,204	693,985	24,316	734,404	1,112	40,419

Improvement will be noticed all round, but 54 per cent. of the increase in schools and 40 per cent. of that in scholars appertained to unaided schools. Board schools ranked next; but the increase here was not as marked as in the previous years. A substantial increase was not expected, as most of the Boards have established as many schools as their resources admit of. Nor could I, on administrative grounds, recommend the multiplication of Board schools, seeing that the subordinate Inspecting staff employed in most districts is quite inadequate for the efficient control of even the existing *quasi*-State schools. Moreover, as private effort steps in, it is in harmony with the principles enunciated by the Education Commission that the Department and Local Boards should retire from the direct management of schools. So far as statistics go, aided schools would seem to have received a comparatively small addition; but, as explained in my last report, this was due to the schools that received certifying memoranda having been returned in 1891-92 as aided schools, while in the returns for 1892-93 such schools only as actually received aid during the year have been classed as such. For every unit of increase in Government, Board, aided and unaided institutions the average strength rose by 96, 50, 42 and 27 respectively. These figures are significant.

It is noteworthy that the average strength of aided, unaided and private schools has continued the same during the past three years, while it has advanced slightly in departmental and Board schools.

Education in relation to population.

6. The extent of education in each district in relation to its population is indicated in the following statement, districts being arranged in order of proportion of scholars to population,

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Districts.	Population.	Scholars.		Proportion of scholars to population.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Madras	452,518	37,430	38,468	1 in 12	1 in 12
Nilgiris	99,797	3,666	3,627	1 „ 27	1 „ 27
Tinnevelly	1,916,095	58,944	59,806	1 „ 33	1 „ 32
Malabar	2,652,565	77,033	77,523	1 „ 34	1 „ 33
Bellary	900,126	19,847	21,575	1 „ 45	1 „ 42
Tanjore	2,228,114	52,107	53,262	1 „ 43	1 „ 42
Kistna	1,855,582	39,645	43,003	1 „ 47	1 „ 43
Chingleput	1,136,928	24,047	26,684	1 „ 47	1 „ 43
Ganjám	1,896,803	41,976	42,392	1 „ 45	1 „ 45
North Arcot	2,180,487	40,879	45,299	1 „ 53	1 „ 48
Trichinopoly	1,372,717	24,977	27,388	1 „ 55	1 „ 50
Gódávari	2,078,782	36,914	40,969	1 „ 56	1 „ 51
South Canara	1,056,081	20,426	20,457	1 „ 52	1 „ 52
Madura	2,608,404	45,296	46,614	1 „ 58	1 „ 56
South Arcot	2,162,851	33,141	37,667	1 „ 65	1 „ 57
Kurnool	817,811	11,772	13,459	1 „ 70	1 „ 61
Nellore	1,463,736	22,116	22,788	1 „ 66	1 „ 64
Coimbatore	2,004,839	27,009	30,986	1 „ 74	1 „ 65
Anantapur	708,519	9,400	10,220	1 „ 75	1 „ 69
Cuddapah	1,272,072	15,218	17,626	1 „ 84	1 „ 72
Salem	1,962,591	23,350	26,194	1 „ 84	1 „ 75
Vizagapatam	2,802,992	28,792	28,397	1 „ 97	1 „ 99
Total ...	35,630,440	693,985	734,404	1 in 51	1 in 49

The proportion rose from one in 51 to one in 49. Nine districts, including Madras, retained the position they held in 1891–92, eight districts gained and three districts lost one place each, Ganjám lost two places and South Canara three places. In 11 against nine districts 2 or more than 2 per cent. of the population were at school.

Education in relation to population of school-going age.

7. The percentages of male and female scholars to the male and female population of school-going age, calculated as usual at 15 per cent. of the entire male and female population, are exhibited in the table appended :—

Districts.	Population of school-going age.		Scholars.		Percentages.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ganjám	138,488	146,032	40,102	2,290	28·9	1·6
Vizagapatam	210,087	210,362	25,057	3,340	11·9	1·6
Gódávari	154,071	157,747	32,761	8,208	21·3	5·2
Kistna	140,753	137,585	34,623	8,380	24·6	6·1
Kurnool	62,120	60,551	11,670	1,789	18·8	3·0
Nellore	110,491	109,069	18,372	4,416	16·6	4·0
Madras	33,873	34,005	28,980	9,488	85·6	27·9
Chingleput	85,917	84,623	22,867	3,817	26·6	4·6
Bellary	68,850	66,169	19,894	1,681	28·9	2·5
Anantapur	54,345	51,937	9,153	1,067	16·8	2·1
Cuddapah	96,951	93,860	15,904	1,722	16·4	1·8
North Arcot	164,181	162,892	40,129	5,170	24·4	3·2
South Arcot	161,870	162,558	34,594	3,073	21·4	1·9
Coimbatore	147,255	153,471	27,512	3,474	18·7	2·3
Nilgiris	8,423	6,546	2,869	758	34·1	11 6
Salem	144,243	150,146	22,766	3,428	15·8	2·3
Tanjore	159,907	174,310	46,929	6,338	29·4	3·6
Trichinopoly	99,535	106,372	24,191	3,197	24·3	3·0
Madura	187,735	203,525	43,424	3,190	23 1	1·6
Tinnevelly	140,020	147,394	49,811	9,995	35·6	6·8
Malabar	197,154	200,731	60,326	17,197	30·6	8·6
South Canara	76,640	81,772	17,482	2,975	22·8	3·6
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	629,416	104,988	23·8	3·9

Male and female scholars advanced by 5·7 and 6·6 per cent., respectively, against 7·0 and 12·3 per cent. in the previous year. This increase must be held to be satisfactory, considering that additional funds cannot be spared to strengthen the Inspecting staff or to establish or aid any large number of schools for boys or girls. Further, as education advances the field for extension gets of necessity

gradually narrowed. The percentages of male scholars during the past three years were 21·1, 22·5, and 23·8 and those of female scholars 3·2, 3·6 and 3·9 respectively. The rate of advance was thus in each case less than in the previous year by ·1 per cent., and if the annual increment of population be taken into account, it must be held to have been somewhat smaller still. Notwithstanding the increase under female scholars, eight districts only against nine show percentages higher than the average, South Canara having lost a few pupils during the year.

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community.

8. In the following table will be found particulars of the classes of the community as represented in public and private institutions for the past two years. The aborigines or hill tribes do not profess orthodox Hinduism and have, accordingly, been exhibited separately:—

Classes of the community.	1891–92.			1892–93.			Population.	Proportion of scholars to population.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1891–92.	1892–93.
Europeans and Eurasians ..	3,808	3,253	7,061	3,870	3,282	7,152	40,060	1 in 6	1 in 6
Native Christians	33,314	17,526	50,840	34,591	17,957	52,548	825,468	1 „ 16	1 „ 16
Muhammadans	70,308	14,083	84,391	72,880	14,977	87,857	2,250,386	1 „ 27	1 „ 25
Hindus	486,688	63,448	550,136	515,608	68,617	584,225	31,998,245	1 „ 58	1 „ 55
Aborigines	821	34	855	2,296	93	2,389	472,808	1 „ 553	1 „ 198
Others	575	127	702	171	62	233	43,473	1 „ 62	1 „ 187
Total ...	595,514	98,471	693,985	629,416	104,988	734,404	35,630,440	1 in 51	1 in 49

All the classes of the community participated in the general increase of both male and female scholars, the decrease under "others" being probably due to a change in the classification. As all pupils, for whom particulars are not furnished, are included under this head, the entries are subject to wide fluctuations from year to year. The increase in the number of European and Native Christian scholars was comparatively small and did not, therefore, affect the proportion of pupils to population. On the other hand, there was a substantial advance in the number of Muhammadans and aborigines under instruction. So far as elementary education is concerned, Muhammadans, as observed in my last report, have made better progress than Hindus as a class, having had at school one in every 25 of the population against one in 55 among Hindus.

Fuller particulars will be found in the next table of scholars belonging to the several classes and the percentage of scholars to the population of school-going age.

Classes of the community.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,224	2,785	3,870	3,282	120	118
Native Christians	60,862	62,958	34,591	17,957	57	28
Muhammadans	166,667	170,891	72,880	14,977	44	9
Hindus. Brahmans	83,766	86,490	80,092	15,971	96	18
Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	1,856,563	1,896,276	413,577	48,955	22	3
Hindus. Paraiyas and kindred classes	431,653	444,988	21,939	3,691	5·1	·8
Hindus. Aborigines	36,790	34,130	2,296	93	6·2	·3
Others	3,384	3,139	171	62	5·1	2·0
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	629,416	104,988	23·8	3·9

Every section of the population contributed a larger number of male scholars, excepting Brahmans, who supplied 2,377 fewer pupils; the number of Muhammadan male scholars rose by 2,572. The increase under female scholars was shared by all the classes. A comparison of the percentages of pupils to population with each other and with the figures of the previous year would be very interesting. In proportion to the respective populations, Muhammadans had twice as many boys and thrice as many girls as the non-Brahman Caste Hindus, though they stood in

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unfavourable comparison with Brahmans and much more so with Europeans. The figures would imply that all the European boys and girls and 96 per cent. of the Brahman boys of school-going age were attending school. The Native Christian element was not sufficiently represented, as only 57 boys out of every 100 found their way into schools furnishing returns to the Department. Of Paraiyas and kindred classes, there was an increase of 2,463 boys and 279 girls; the increase, though slight, was steady and, therefore, encouraging.

Classes of the community to which scholars in the different stages of instruction belonged.

9. The following statement distributes the scholars belonging to the different sections of the community among the different stages of instruction :—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classes of the community.							
			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
						Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Paraiyas and kindred classes.		
Public Institutions.										
University—										
Arts colleges ...	Boys.	3,534	48	257	48	2,434	741	...	...	6
	Girls	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	Boys.	750	39	59	9	490	150	...	...	3
	Girls.	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	10,067	238	981	302	5,589	2,924	22	1	10
	Girls.	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	19,732	865	2,025	920	8,420	7,328	130	9	35
	Girls	92	58	27	...	1	5	...	...	1
Do. do. Vernacular.	Boys.	3,635	7	571	131	1,468	1,422	26	10	...
	Girls.	47	1	24	...	6	15	1	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	262	150	96	...	1	14	...	...	1
Lower do. do.	Boys.	31	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	925	528	271	...	8	107	5	...	6
Upper Secondary, Vernacular.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	25	...	23	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Girls.	1,653	7	1,110	27	73	380	56	...	...
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys.	525,333	1,785	28,896	56,117	56,182	359,309	20,688	2,255	101
	Girls.	49,335	420	7,635	7,532	8,760	22,397	2,520	68	3
Girls	Boys.	1,647	583	539	163	42	241	63	7	9
	Girls.	47,054	1,756	8,230	4,744	6,943	24,249	1,058	25	49
Training schools for—										
Masters	Boys.	1,412	1	225	141	609	422	13	1	...
	Girls.	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mistresses	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	342	32	254	14	4	28	8	...	2
Special schools	Boys.	2,136	261	491	284	231	829	28	5	7
	Girls.	462	312	91	56	1	2	...	...	...
Total, Public Institutions ...		668,510	7,146	51,817	70,488	91,262	420,565	24,618	2,381	233
Private Institutions.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian ..	Boys.	2,207	...	...	2,207	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	84	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit	Boys.	1,526	...	...	...	1,479	47	...	...	...
	Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—										
A Vernacular ...	Boys.	45,718	4	308	1,151	3,143	40,135	969	8	...
	Girls.	2,019	2	41	1	174	1,758	43	...	...
The Quran	Boys.	11,431	...	...	11,407	...	24	...	...	...
	Girls.	2,519	...	...	2,519	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Boys.	223	...	215	...	5	3	...	...	...
	Girls.	167	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Private Institutions ...		65,894	6	731	17,369	4,801	41,967	1,012	8	..
Grand Total ...		734,404	7,152	52,548	87,857	96,063	462,532	25,630	2,389	233

Arts colleges lost on the whole 279 male scholars, the bulk of the loss being borne by Brahmans and non-Brahman Caste Hindus, whose numbers were, respectively, 166 and 103 fewer than in the previous year. Native Christian and Muhammadan students were also seven and eight fewer, while Europeans and Eurasians contributed eight more students.

Professional colleges received, on the whole, an accession of 126 male scholars, Brahmans contributing 129 students more than in 1891–92. The decrease under Europeans and Muhammadans is matter for regret.

Both upper secondary and lower secondary boys increased, and, while all the sections of the population shared in the increase in the number of upper secondary pupils, Native Christian and Paraiya boys in the lower secondary stage were fewer by 55 and 100 respectively. The decline, especially in the number of Paraiya boys, is to be regretted.

Upper secondary and lower secondary girls also show an improved attendance on the whole. Of the 266 girls in the former stage, 154 were Europeans and Eurasians and 96 Native Christians; there was but one Brahman girl as in the previous year, while the number of non-Brahman Caste Hindus fell from 17 to 14. European, Muhammadan and Brahman girls in the lower secondary stage fell. Native Christians made a substantial advance, as well as non-Brahman Caste Hindus, and the number of Paraiya girls rose by 50 per cent. approximately.

In the primary stage, fewer European and Brahman boys and fewer European girls were under instruction. The increase in the number of Muhammadan and Panchama boys and girls is a gratifying feature of the year.

The proportion of male scholars belonging to Europeans (including Eurasians), Native Christians, Muhammadans, Brahmans and non-Brahman Caste Hindus in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages of instruction to the total number of scholars in those stages will be seen from the following table :—

Stages of instruction.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.
Collegiate	2	7	1	68	21
Upper secondary	2	10	3	55	29
Lower secondary	4	11	4	42	37
Primary	1	6	11	11	68

The figures need no comment. Muhammadans have to make good a great deal of leeway in order to secure a moderate representation in the collegiate and secondary stages. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus should also exert themselves to raise their educational status. Europeans and Eurasians and Native Christians must be considered to have secured a fair percentage, considering the proportion of their numbers to the total population.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

10. Scholars are distributed in the following table according to the wealth of their parents or guardians :—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public Institutions.					
University—					
Arts colleges	Boys.	3,534	167	2,567	800
	Girls.	3	...	3	...
Professional colleges	Boys.	750	58	644	48
	Girls.	9	2	7	...
Secondary schools for boys—					
Upper Secondary, English ...	Boys.	10,067	383	6,159	3,525
	Girls.	4		4	..
Lower do. do.	Boys.	19,732	610	10,070	9,052
	Girls.	92	1	57	34
Do. do. Vernacular ..	Boys.	3,635	75	1,224	2,336
	Girls.	47	...	14	33

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Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public Institutions—cont.					
Secondary schools for girls—					
Upper Secondary, English ...	Boys.	9	...	9	...
	Girls.	262	24	177	61
Lower do. do.	Boys.	31	...	28	3
	Girls.	925	46	577	302
Upper do. Vernacular ...	Boys.	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	7		3	4
Lower do. do. ...	Boys.	25	2	6	17
	Girls.	1,053	15	493	1,145
Primary schools for—					
Boys	Boys.	525,333	3,602	91,335	430,396
	Girls.	49,335	400	8,738	40,197
Girls	Boys.	1,647	25	552	1,070
	Girls.	47,054	448	10,893	35,713
Training schools for—					
Masters	Boys.	1,412	4	440	968
	Girls.	4	...	...	4
Mistresses	Boys	...	...		...
	Girls.	342	7	159	176
Special schools	Boys.	2,136	17	705	1,414
	Girls.	462	24	233	205
Total, Public Institutions ...		668,510	5,910	135,097	527,503
Private Institutions.					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic or Persian	Boys	2,207	198	641	1,368
	Girls.	84	1	22	61
Sanskrit	Boys.	1,526	4	195	1,327
	Girls.	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—					
A Vernacular only or mainly ...	Boys.	45,718	228	6,426	39,064
	Girls.	2,019	24	464	1,531
The Quran	Boys.	11,431	244	2,074	9,113
	Girls.	2,519	65	540	1,914
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Boys.	223	...	17	206
	Girls.	167	...	...	167
Total, Private Institutions ...		65,894	764	10,379	54,751
Grand Total ...		734,404	6,674	145,476	582,254
Total, 1891-92 ...		*693,985*	*6,375*	*132,375*	*555,235*

The richer, middle and poorer classes advanced by 5, 10 and 5 per cent., respectively, against an increase of 7, 12 and 7 per cent. in the previous year. In Arts colleges and Upper Secondary schools for boys, the middle classes contributed 1·4 per cent. and 2 per cent. more than in 1891–92, while there was almost a corresponding decrease in the representation of the poorer classes; but in Lower Secondary and Primary schools for boys there was no variation in the proportion of the several classes. In the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages, the richer classes formed 5, 4, 3 and ·7 per cent. of the total male attendance and the middle classes 73, 61, 48 and 17 per cent. In Professional colleges the poorer classes constituted 6 against 4 per cent. of the total strength. In Training schools for masters and mistresses the percentages of the poorer classes fell from 76 and 56 to 69 and 51 respectively.

Distribution of scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

11. The following statement distributes scholars, male and female, according to the occupation of parents or guardians :—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the occupation of their parents or guardians.							
			Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Public Institutions.										
University—										
Arts colleges ...	Boys.	3,534	1,105	212	228	1,689	10	6	9	275
	Girls.	3	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Professional colleges.	Boys.	750	247	3	52	379	...	...	2	67
	Girls.	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Secondary schools for boys—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	10,067	3,348	1,012	973	3,780	94	54	156	650
	Girls.	4	4		...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	19,732	5,319	3,262	2,474	5,924	496	513	641	1,103
	Girls.	92	30	7	2	3	29	1	13	7
Do. do. Vernacular.	Boys.	3,635	449	577	399	1,683	95	248	99	85
	Girls.	47	2	8	6	23	4	1	1	2
Secondary schools for girls—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	9	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Girls.	262	141	27	14	20	5	...	17	38
Lower do. do.	Boys.	31	20	2	4	...	1	...	...	4
	Girls.	925	392	145	64	41	41	10	86	146
Upper Secondary Vernacular.	Boys.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...
	Girls.	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	25	9	3	2	9	2	...	..	...
	Girls.	1,653	363	425	182	239	80	205	54	105
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys.	525,333	11,225	40,232	80,949	249,497	47,598	83,216	6,082	6,534
	Girls.	49,335	1,135	4,311	6,398	22,685	4,202	8,967	432	1,205
Girls	Boys.	1,647	349	230	167	301	123	283	19	175
	Girls.	47,054	5,509	6,920	8,589	10,898	3,842	8,210	1,118	1,968
Training schools for—										
Masters	Boys.	1,412	126	378	74	683	19	44	10	78
	Girls.	4	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...
Mistresses	Boys.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	342	139	82	21	40	18	2	9	31
Other special schools	Boys.	2,136	400	365	234	297	185	313	214	128
	Girls.	462	117	91	113	8	...	48	...	85
Total, Public Institutions ..		668,510	30,453	58,297	100,945	298,199	56,845	102,121	8,962	12,688
Private Institutions.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian ...	Boys.	2,207	9	88	788	452	44	709	26	91
	Girls.	84	1	14	38	8	...	23	...	...
Sanskrit	Boys.	1,526	9	20	48	847	1	6	485	110
	Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—										
A Vernacular only or mainly.	Boys.	45,718	225	2,135	6,389	25,022	3,501	7,972	163	311
	Girls.	2,019	24	64	105	1,309	133	337	...	47
The Quran	Boys.	11,431	39	217	4,001	2,946	1,039	2,891	98	200
	Girls.	2,519	2	44	809	800	210	555	8	91
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Boys.	223	1	29	6	150	1	29	...	7
	Girls.	167	...	10	3	128	...	26	...	...
Total, Private Institutions ...		65,894	310	2,621	12,187	31,662	4,929	12,548	780	857
Grand Total ...		734,404	30,763	60,918	113,132	329,861	61,774	114,669	9,742	13,545
Total, 1891-92 ...		*693,985*	*30,316*	*59,148*	*109,521*	*307,803*	*56,505*	*105,367*	*9,240*	*16,085*

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Every occupation was better represented than in the previous year, though the bulk of the increase related to landholders, coolies and artisans. Under "others" there was a large decrease; this was the result of a more correct classification. It is curious to note that, as in 1890–91, 85, 80, 70 and 65 per cent. of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages of instruction were contributed by officials, traders and landholders against 83, 78, 69 and 65 per cent., respectively, in 1891–92. The increased percentages seem to indicate that the poorer classes lost the ground they had gained in the previous year, and this is borne out to some extent by the increase in the proportion of the middle classes in the collegiate and upper secondary stages adverted to in the preceding paragraph. The fluctuations are not, however, so serious as to warrant any general inference being drawn from them. Over 90 per cent. of the scholars in Professional colleges belonged to the above classes. It will be noted that 67, 50 and 57 per cent. of the female scholars in the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages were contributed by the above classes. This points to a growing apathy or at least indifference on the part of the well-to-do classes towards the education of their daughters, which is strangely at variance with their professions as to the paramount importance and necessity of securing the intellectual, and thereby the social and moral, emancipation of women as the foundation of national advancement.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

12. In the following statement, male and female scholars are distinguished according to the languages they were studying or through which they were receiving instruction:—

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
English	92,308	100,461	8,042	9,001
Latin	962	986	151	155
Greek	32	41	...	...
Arabic	14,564	33,033	4,103	10,128
Persian	719	825	14	5
Sanskrit	8,418	7,702	66	95
Tamil	276,385	293,727	40,038	41,353
Telugu	174,410	188,533	29,358	32,502
Malayalam	54,573	55,252	15,060	15,482
Canarese	27,214	28,040	3,015	3,202
Hindustani	16,915	17,362	4,880	5,836
Uriya	29,845	30,548	834	1,007
Tulu	115	130	72	60
Marathi	55	22	31	15
Konkani	...	182	...	167

The year witnessed a further advance of 8·8 per cent. in the number of male and of 11·9 per cent. in the number of female scholars learning English. The marked increase during the past two years is partly the result of the operation of the course of instruction prescribed in the Educational Rules, which permits English to be brought up as an optional language from the First standard upwards, instead of only in the Third and higher standards as laid down in the old curriculum. The increase in the strength, especially of Secondary schools, also accounts for the above advance to a considerable extent. Arabic was brought up by a much larger number of male and female pupils, but a comparison with the figures of 1890–91 will show that no uniform principle appears to have been adopted by Private schools in the returns they have furnished to the Department. It is to be regretted that Sanskrit was becoming less and less popular; fewer students were studying this language on the 31st March last than on the corresponding date in 1891. There was a general improvement under the different vernacular languages.

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In the margin the number of male scholars learning the five important Dravidian languages of the Presidency is compared with the male population speaking the languages. It is noteworthy that Uriyas show the highest and Telugus the lowest percentage. Though in certain cases a pupil studies at school a vernacular language other than his mother-tongue, it may be safely assumed that the general proportion will not be vitiated by such exceptional cases. It is hoped that the Telugu population will realize how low its educational position is as indicated above, and endeavour to work its way up to the status of the other classes of the people. The position occupied by the Uriyas is very creditable to that community.

Languages.	Male population.	Male scholars	Percentage.
Tamil .. .	6,872,748	293,727	4 3
Telugu	6,808,186	188,533	2 8
Malayalam ...	1,330,665	55,252	4 2
Canarese	714,319	28,040	3 9
Uriya	646,612	30,548	4 7

Protection from small-pox.

13. There was a further improvement in the proportion of scholars protected from small-pox, notwithstanding the increase in scholars of over 40,000. The proportion of unprotected male and female students fell from 9·6 and 11·7 per cent. to 8·8 and 11·2 per cent. respectively. Of the students 1,344 boys and 514 girls belonged to Secondary schools and the rest to Primary schools. Colleges and special institutions had not a single unprotected pupil on their rolls.

Extension of education in Municipalities and in non-municipal areas.

Classes of institutions.	Municipalities.		Non-municipal areas	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars
Arts colleges	33	3,423	2	114
Professional colleges ...	4	666	2	93
Secondary schools { for boys ...	252	36,025	470	25,682
Secondary schools { for girls .	165	14,954	58	4,202
Primary schools { for boys ...	1,906	81,699	20,501	530,502
Primary schools { for girls ...	266	13,265	559	19,473
Training schools { for masters ...	25	859	29	557
Training schools { for mistresses.	14	289	3	53
Other special schools	19	1,965	8	633
Total ...	2,684	153,145	21,632	581,259
Total, 1891–92 ..	*2,671*	*147,761*	*20,533*	*546,224*

14. Institutions in Municipalities rose, as will be noticed from the figures in the margin, by 13 or by ·5 per cent., but scholars attending them increased by 5,384 or by 3·6 per cent. Colleges and Training schools for masters alone had fewer students. In non-municipal areas institutions advanced by 5·4 per cent. and scholars by 6·4 per cent., and all classes of institutions, colleges excepted, participated in the increased strength. The proportion of schools and scholars in Municipalities fell again from 11·5 and 21·3 per cent. to 11·0 and 20·9 per cent. of the total number of institutions and scholars. Appendix O gives particulars for each Municipality. It is interesting to note that 77·8 per cent. of the male and 20·3 per cent. of the female population of school-going age were at school in all the Municipalities taken together. In 16 out of 55 District Municipalities, over 2,000 male pupils were under instruction, and in 21 such Municipalities over 500 girls were found at school.

Summary of receipts and charges from all sources.

15. The expenditure on education from all sources for the past two years is compared below. Figures relating to private schools have, as usual, been omitted. The total charges amounted to nearly Rs. 2,16,000 more than in the preceding year. Expressed roughly in thousands, the increased expenditure from Municipal and Provincial Funds was two and ninety-four, thousand rupees respectively; the fee-revenue yielded 26 thousand rupees more; and 146 thousand rupees more were expended from subscriptions, endowments and miscellaneous sources; while the Local Fund expenditure was about 52 thousand rupees less than in 1891–92. The decrease under the last head was due mainly to short expenditure under "Buildings" and "Miscellaneous charges." In 1891–92, the District Boards contributed

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Rs. 27,092 to Provincial Funds in adjustment of the cost of Training schools, while the corresponding figure for 1892–93 was Rs. 689 only :—

Heads of expenditure.	1891–92.						
	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
University education.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Arts colleges	2,41,109	...	...	1,90,527	1,22,618	5,54,254	9·65
Professional colleges	1,02,264	...	...	45,255	3,800	1,51,319	2·64
School education.							
General	5,62,256	5,83,237	1,66,788	13,25,862	8,58,879	34,92,022	60·79
Special	2,72,995	66,517	8,750	15,247	1,11,993	4,75,502	8·28
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,50,658	14,118	1,64,846	2·87
Direction and Inspection	3,30,603	81,641	10,588	...		4,22,832	7·36
Scholarships	46,017	3,530	115	...	22,543	72,205	1·26
Buildings	1,76,459	44,731	13,693	...	87,510	3,22,393	5·61
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	18,684	41,803	16,832	5,500	6,150	88,969	1·54
Total ...	17,50,387	8,21,459	2,16,766	17,33,049	12,22,681	57,44,342	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure.	30·47	14·30	3·77	30·17	21·29	100·0	...

	1892–93.						
University education.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Arts colleges	2,49,857	...	...	1,99,073	1,47,630	5,96,560	10·01
Professional colleges	1,29,053	...	...	44,351	5,117	1,78,521	2·99
School education.							
General	6,00,877	6,36,210	1,83,660	13,57,753	9,48,603	37,27,103	62·53
Special	3,00,352	34,651	11,554	25,084	1,15,752	4,87,393	8·18
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,26,088	17,598	1,43,686	2·41
Direction and Inspection	3,31,361	83,357	11,392	...		4,26,110	7·15
Scholarships	40,916	3,808	282	...	25,870	70,876	1·19
Buildings	1,75,571	7,078	3,789	...	98,978	2,85,416	4·79
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	15,917	4,673	8,067	6,410	9,636	44,703	·75
Total ...	18,43,904	7,69,777	2,18,744	17,58,759	13,69,184	59,60,368	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure.	30·94	12·91	3·67	29·51	22·97	100·0	...

Except under "University," "Scholarships," "Buildings," and "Miscellaneous charges," there was increased expenditure under all the items. Owing to the large decrease in the number of candidates at the last Matriculation Examination the fee-income, as also the charges of the University, fell short of the preceding year's figures. Under "Scholarships" the Provincial expenditure was less; under "Buildings," Local Boards and Municipal Councils spent much less than in the year previous.

The percentages of the total outlay, devoted to general education, special education, and indirect charges were 72·54, 11·17, 16·29, against 70·44, 10·92 and

18·64, respectively, in the previous year. All the items of indirect expenditure were represented by a smaller proportion of the outlay than in 1891–92. Fees and Miscellaneous receipts met 52·48 per cent. of the charges, against 51·46 per cent., while 1·39 and ·10 per cent. less of the expenditure were borne from Local and Municipal Funds, respectively.

Provincial receipts and charges.

16. Details of Provincial receipts and charges under Education are given below. The figures of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, are excluded from the statement, while those relating to the Medical College and to Buildings are included in it:—

Charges and receipts.	1891–92.		1892–93	
Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction		56,812		52,543
Inspection		2,73,791		2,78,818
Government colleges and schools { General	3,27,358		3,76,342	
Government colleges and schools { Special	3,77,436		4,59,788	
		7,04,794		8 36,130
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	15,691		21,964	
Scholarships in colleges and schools { Special	20,144		18,952	
		35,835		40,916
Grants-in-aid { Schools under private management .	4,85,934		4,60,091	
Grants-in-aid { Do. under Municipal management	26,041		27,313	
Grants-in-aid { Do. under Local Boards	1,18,306		1,15,393	
		6,30,281		6,02,797
Registration of books ...		8,792		8,498
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts		3,501		3,441
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		7,105		9,562
Government educational buildings		1,38,641		1,44,089
Total .		18,54,552		19,71,794
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,24,810		1,47,158	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,348		2,342	
Departmental examination fees	5,500		6,410	
Sale of books	6,537		2,066	
Sales at the School of Arts	8,997		7,540	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	34,671		15,752	
Private contributions	..		2,418	
Miscellaneous receipts	9,747		11,793	
		1,92,610		1,95,479
Net expenditure ...		16,61,942		17,76,315

Twenty-three Training schools along with their Practising departments were taken over by Government with financial effect from 1st January 1892, besides a large number of girls' schools. This accounts for an increase of about Rs. 1,32,000 in the gross cost of Government institutions. The increase of over Rs. 6,000 in the expenditure on general scholarships was the result of a larger number of the scholarships notified having been appropriated than in the previous years. The outlay on "Grants-in-aid" was less chiefly on account of the reduced rate at which it was found necessary to pay results-grants in most of the non-backward districts. The increase of Rs. 22,348 under "School-fees" was partly due to a very large influx of students into the B.L. and the pleadership classes of the Law College. The sales at the School of Arts, Madras, yielded a smaller amount. The sale of books fetched only Rs. 2,066 owing to the unsaleable character of the stock of books, so much so, that a portion of the stock had to be cleared away by auction realizing only nominal prices. Nearly all the adjustments of the cost of Training schools under G.O., dated 23rd July 1891, No. 567, having taken place before the close of the official year 1891–92, the amount of contribution under this head was Rs. 689 only against Rs. 27,092 in the preceding year; hence the decrease. The entry of Rs. 2,418 against private contributions represents the amount recovered in arrears from the Jeypore Estate towards the maintenance of Government schools established in that territory. The total charges on educational operations aggregated Rs. 19,71,794, made up of Rs. 16,79,737 the expenditure proper of the

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Department; Rs. 1,43,845 borne by the Public Works Department on school-buildings; and Rs. 1,48,212 the expenditure on the Medical College, inclusive of stipends. Of Rs. 1,44,089 returned in the statement as expenditure on educational buildings, Rs. 1,43,845 represents the outlay from the funds of the Public Works Department and Rs. 244 the outlay incurred by this Department on two of its buildings lent to Local Boards.

The net cost to Provincial Funds was Rs. 17,76,315. Deducting from this amount the net cost of the Medical College, inclusive of stipends (Rs. 1,13,951) and the cost of buildings met from the Public Works Budget (Rs. 1,43,845), the balance is Rs. 15,18,519, which corresponds with the Accountant-General's figures, taking the Mangalore College endowment receipts into account.

	RS.	RS.
Gross expenditure		16,79,737
Educational receipts	1,58,876	
Mangalore college Endowment receipts	2,342	
		1,61,218
Balance ...		15,18,519

In paragraphs 2 and 3 of my letter submitting the Provincial budget for 1894–95, I have explained how the actuals of receipts (Rs. 1,58,876) and of charges (Rs. 16,79,737) have been arrived at. The amounts entered in the above table against Government institutions, General and Special, have been arrived at thus. The expenditure on Government institutions for general education as per General Table IV is (Rs. 2,12,088 + Rs. 2,17,420 + Rs. 66,276) Rs. 4,95,784. Deducting charges met from non-departmental receipts, Rs. 158, and the Lawrence Asylum charges (Rs. 48,000 + Rs. 71,284) Rs. 1,19,284, the balance is Rs. 3,76,342. The expenditure on Government institutions for special education as per General Table IV is (Rs. 1,78,521 + Rs. 2,81,267) Rs. 4,59,788.

The net Provincial cost of education, as given in column 34 of General Table IV, is Rs. 18,43,904. Deducting from this figure, Rs. 48,000 grant to the Lawrence Asylum; Rs. 4,215 grants to orphanages not paid through the Department; Rs. 1,13,951 the net cost of the Medical College including stipends; Rs. 1,43,845 cost of buildings met from the Public Works budget; and Rs. 15,374 the surplus fee receipts of the Law College; the balance will be found to be Rs. 15,18,519 shown above.

Local Fund operations.

17. On the 31st March 1893 there were 3,101 schools with 128,270 pupils maintained by Local Boards against 2,825 schools with 115,172 pupils in the preceding year. This increase of 276 schools was due to the establishment of new schools in almost all the districts, particularly for Muhammadans, Paraiyas and other backward classes and in backward localities. Of the Board schools, 126 were Secondary, 2,955 Primary, and 20 Special, schools. Only nine Primary girls' schools were maintained by Local Boards. The net expenditure on Board schools from Local Funds was Rs. 4,36,445. Besides this amount Rs. 6, being the contingent charges of a Board girls' school at Uttangi in the Bellary district taken over by the Department, were paid from Local Funds; Rs. 8,983 were contributed towards the Medical College, Madras; Rs. 2,32,505 were paid as grants-in-aid; Rs. 83,357 were spent on Inspection; Rs. 3,808 on Scholarships; and Rs. 4,673 on Miscellaneous charges, the last item including a contribution of Rs. 689 to Provincial Funds in adjustment of the cost of Training schools. Excluding the cost of buildings debitable to Grant I and the expenditure in connection with Medical schools, debitable to Grant III, the net outlay under Grant II amounted to Rs. 10,45,970 which was Rs. 10,223, less than in 1891–92. Omitting, however, the extraordinary contributions to Provincial services on account of Training schools, from the accounts of both the years, it will be found that the net expenditure in 1892–93 was actually Rs. 16,180 in excess of that incurred in 1891–92.

Municipal operations.

18. The number of Municipal institutions rose from 276 with 15,307 pupils to 296 with 17,139 pupils. Three of them were colleges, and 26 were Secondary and 267 Primary schools. Only eight girls' schools—three Secondary and five Primary—were under Municipal management—and these were located at Bellary, Máyavaram, Kumbakónam and Calicut—all the other schools having been taken over by the Department. The Municipal colleges fetched a surplus fee-income of Rs. 367, and from a Gymnastic and a Drawing class at Srírangam, a surplus of Rs. 22 in fees was also realized. Taking these amounts into account, the net cost of Municipal institutions proper was Rs. 85,314. The Municipal Councils, Kumbakónam and Rajahmundry, contributed Rs. 300 and Rs. 161, respectively, towards the Arts classes attached to the Government colleges at those stations. The contributions towards the Medical school, Madras, aggregated Rs. 5,613. On stipends to Municipal students in training institutions, and towards the maintenance of the Board Medical schools at Tanjore and Nellore, and the Madura Technical Institute, the Municipalities expended Rs. 5,374. Schools under private management received Rs. 1,01,852 in the shape of grants. On "Inspection," "Scholarships," and "Miscellaneous charges," Rs. 19,741 were spent altogether. Excluding the outlay relating to Grants I and III, the gross municipal expenditure under Grant II amounted to Rs. 3,14,291.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

19. The expenditure on aided institutions is summarized below. The total cost was Rs. 1,25,340 more than in the preceding year.

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	88,258	...	...	1,28,135	16,958	1,10,455	3,43,806
Secondary schools, including primary departments	2,04,360	5,560	33,672	4,54,048	80,985	3,57,476	11,36,101
Primary schools	92,095	2,26,011	67,981	3,75,125	33,735	2,45,991	10,40,938
Training do.	28,985	...	...	...	6,947	27,780	63,712
Other special schools	17,093	...	...	4,402	19,306	35,912	76,713
Total ...	4,30,791	2,31,571	1,01,653	9,61,710	1,57,931	7,77,614	26,61,270

Besides the above amounts, Rs. 1,22,010 were spent on buildings; Rs. 10,079 were received as furniture grants; Rs. 9,750 as scholarship grants; and Rs. 2,429 as miscellaneous grants from Provincial Funds. A sum of Rs. 4,215 was drawn as grants to orphanages, and Rs. 16,409 were expended from subscriptions and other sources on "Scholarships" in aided schools. Local Fund and Municipal grants and fee-receipts were larger than in the preceding year, as also the net cost to private bodies; but the Provincial grant towards the direct charges of these institutions was less.

The fee-collections in unaided public institutions amounted to Rs. 2,79,784 against Rs. 2,86,335 in 1891–92, and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,59,787 (Rs. 25,238 in Arts colleges, Rs. 1,60,923 in Secondary, Rs. 2,65,060 in Primary and Rs. 8,566 in Special schools). To this should be added Rs. 1,537 spent on buildings and Rs. 2,706 on scholarships from miscellaneous sources.

Distribution of expenditure on public instruction among the different classes of institutions.

20. The following statement distributes the total direct expenditure on education among the different classes of public institutions. Primary departments of secondary schools are included under primary schools, and the figures relating to the Lawrence Asylum are shown in a separate line under Government institutions:—

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Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colleges { general ...	1,57,198	.	.	53,417	1,473	2,12,088
Colleges { professional .	1,29,053	...	...	44,351	5,117	1,78,521
Secondary schools { for boys	24,863	. .	...	10,116	1,862	36,841
	(L.A) 8,434	.	...	...	13,165	21,599
Secondary schools { for girls	14,873		.	710	30	15,613
	(L.A) 8,840		...		2,448	11,288
Primary schools { for boys ...	42,148	. .	...	2,449	217	44,814
	(L.A) 23,246		...		53,600	76,846
Primary schools { for girls	64,945	6	...	2,128	65	67,144
	(L.A) 7,480	..	...		2,071	9,551
Training schools	1,06,304	. .	...	90	306	1,06,700
Other special schools	1,30,648	8,983	6,074	18,523	10,339	1,74,567
Total ... {	6,70,032	8,989	6,074	1,31,784	19,409	8,36,288
	(L.A) 48,000		. .	...	71,284	1,19,284
Board.						
Colleges, general	4,401	..	...	11,005	22	15,428
Secondary schools { for boys	43,972	32,294	18,077	1,12,423	1,438	2,08,204
Secondary schools { for girls ..	481	..	366		..	847
Primary schools { for boys	61,696	3,70,393	59,642	1,28,673	1,486	6,21,890
Primary schools { for girls ...	3,444	1,946	3,922	98	34	9,444
Training schools . ..	15,502	20,049	3,354		237	39,142
Other special schools	1,820	5,619	2,126	784	7,644	17,993
Total	1,31,316	4,30,301	87,487	2,52,983	10,861	9,12,948
Aided.						
Colleges, general .. .	88,258	...	...	1,28,135	1,27,413	3,43,806
Secondary schools { for boys ...	1,03,158	169	22,860	3,52,475	1,84,720	6,63,382
Secondary schools { for girls .	39,112	...	..	18,880	81,433	1,39,425
Primary schools { for boys .	73,425	2,30,769	76,659	4,26,033	2,69,671	10,76,557
Primary schools { for girls ...	80,760	633	2,134	31,785	1,82,363	2,97,675
Training schools	28,985	...	. .	...	34,727	63,712
Other special schools	17,093	...	. .	4,402	55,218	76,713
Total ...	4,30,791	2,31,571	1,01,653	9,61,710	9,35,545	26,61,270
Unaided.						
Colleges, general	...	...	...	6,516	18,722	25,238
Secondary schools { for boys	...	...	...	85,125	46,214	1,31,339
Secondary schools { for girls	...	...	...	669	3,366	4,035
Primary schools { for boys	...	..	...	1,84,449	78,073	2,62,522
Primary schools { for girls ..	...	...	...	1,740	26,347	28,087
Training schools .	...	...	..	...	817	817
Other special schools	...	...	.	1,285	6,464	7,749
Total .	..	...	...	2,79,784	1,80,003	4,59,787

Leaving out of account the outlay on the Lawrence Asylum, the total cost of Government institutions amounted to Rs. 8,36,288 against Rs. 7,05,435, and the net cost was Rs. 6,70,032 against Rs. 5,60,255 in 1891-92. The increased cost was due to the extended operations of these institutions and to the large accession of Training schools and schools for girls to the Government list. Taking into calculation the surplus fees of the Law College, the net cost to Government of institutions under its own management, was 78·3 per cent. of the total cost against 79 per cent. in the preceding year. The unavoidably large expenditure on special institutions, the absence of any fees in the agency schools, and the levy of nominal fees in the majority of Practising schools and in girls' schools, explain the high proportion of the net cost to Government.

The total cost of Board schools rose from Rs. 8,83,677 to Rs. 9,12,948, and the net cost to Local Boards and Municipal Councils, taking into account the surplus fees credited to Municipal funds (Rs. 389), was Rs. 5,17,399 against Rs. 4,97,241 in 1891-92. The Provincial contribution met only 14·4 per cent. of the total cost against 15 per cent. in the preceding year.

The total cost of aided institutions under private management rose from Rs. 25,35,930 to Rs. 26,61,270, and the contribution from public funds (Provincial, Local and Municipal) met about 29 per cent. of the total expenditure as in the preceding two years.

The net Provincial share of expenditure on Secondary and Primary schools is shown in the margin, excluding the Lawrence Asylum figures. There was increased expenditure under both grades, the amounts devoted to secondary and primary education being approximately in the ratio of 9 : 13. About Rs. 25,000 of the increased outlay on secondary education represented the excess outlay on grants-in-aid to Board and aided schools, a considerable portion of the increase representing the arrears of the previous year.

Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.
	RS.	RS.
Boys' schools	1,71,993	1,77,269
Girls' do.	54,466	1,49,149
Total ... 1892-93 ..	2,26,459	3,26,418
Total ... 1891-92 ...	1,90,468	3,23,788
Total ... 1890-91 ..	1,85,099	2,87,037

The net outlay from Local Funds on Secondary and Primary schools was as detailed in the margin. No grants are paid for girls from Local or Municipal Funds. The entry against girls' schools represents the net cost of the nine girls' schools still maintained by Local Boards and the results grants paid for boys in the lower primary departments of aided girls' schools. Of the total increase of Rs. 52,973, only Rs. 2,721 appertained to secondary departments.

Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.
	RS.	RS.
Boys' schools	32,463	6,01,162
Girls' do. ...	...	2,585
Total ...	32,463	6,03,747
Total, 1891-92	29,742	5,53,495

It will be seen from the margin that Municipal Councils incurred an increased expenditure of Rs. 16,872 on Secondary and Primary schools, of which Rs. 425 or 2·5 per cent. only appertained to the secondary stage of instruction. The increase in the fee-income of Secondary schools accounts for the small increase noticed above.

Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.
	RS.	RS.
Boys' schools	40,937	1,36,301
Girls' do.	366	6,056
Total ..	41,303	1,42,357
Total, 1891-92 .	40,878	1,25,910

On Secondary and Primary schools, Rs. 3,00,225 and Rs. 10,72,522, respectively, were expended from public funds, against Rs. 2,61,088 and Rs. 10,03,193 in the preceding year. About two-thirds of the increased outlay from public funds appertained to primary instruction.

Relative cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided institutions.

21. The average cost of educating each pupil in each class of institutions is shown in the following statement. Secondary schools include the primary departments attached to them :—

Institutions.	Government.		Board.		Aided.	
	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P
Arts colleges	263 12 8	302 8 10	66 8 5	72 12 4	139 12 2	153 15 5
Secondary schools for boys	17 2 7	23 6 10	23 12 4	27 13 1	25 9 4	29 12 2
Primary schools for boys ...	6 1 3	7 9 2	4 6 6	5 4 5	3 5 5	3 14 8

GENERAL STATISTICS.

In Arts colleges, the average cost was less than in 1891–92 under all the heads. In Government Secondary and Primary schools, as also in Board and aided Primary schools, it was greater; but in Board and aided Secondary schools it was less. As shown in the last report, Government colleges were nearly twice as costly as aided colleges, while Board (Municipal) colleges, being only three in number, and of the second grade only, were but half as costly as aided colleges. Secondary schools present very little variation. The average monthly cost of educating each pupil in a Government, Board, or aided Primary school was As. 8–1, As. 5–10½, As. 4–5, respectively, showing thus an increase in all the three classes of schools.

School-fees.

22. In the following table, the attendance and fee receipts in public and private institutions are compared for the past ten years:—

Years.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by Local and Municipal Boards		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1883–84 ...	10,675	1,78,775	47,847	85,091	389,264	8,93,762	447,786	11,57,628
1884–85 ...	8,969	1,51,756	48,421	1,31,310	373,461	10,00,074	430,851	12,83,140
1885–86 ...	9,272	1,31,197	49,220	1,60,011	397,345	10,08,834	455,837	13,00,042
1886–87 ..	9,359	1,28,841	52,018	1,76,286	427,565	11,16,987	488,942	14,22,114
1887–88 ...	8,980	1,19,491	56,019	1,96,583	440,659	11,71,373	505,658	14,87,447
1888–89 ...	9,548	1,22,046	66,467	2,06,423	476,137	11,97,992	552,152	15,26,461
1889–90 ...	10,443	1,17,236	86,468	2,14,998	503,640	12,65,891	600,551	15,98,125
1890–91 ...	12,152	1,23,402	108,601	2,18,544	523,411	12,83,778	644,164	16,25,724
1891–92 ...	19,756	1,26,547	130,479	2,40,571	543,750	13,01,736	693,985	16,68,854
1892–93 ...	21,766	(a)1,47,158	145,409	(b)2,53,372	567,229	(c) 13,27,428	734,404	17,27,958

(a) Includes Rs. 15,374, surplus fees, Law College. (b) Includes Rs. 389, surplus fees, Municipal colleges and schools. (c) Includes Rs. 817, surplus fees, aided schools.

While the increase in the total attendance was 5·8 per cent., the fee-income advanced by 3·5 per cent. only. This was, however, better than in 1891–92, the corresponding increases of which year were 7·7 per cent. and 2·7 per cent. respectively. In Government schools and colleges, there was an increase of 2,010 in attendance, followed by an increase of Rs. 20,611 in the fee-income, this being the result of a large advance in the fee-collections of the Law College. Board institutions showed an increase of 14,930 in their attendance, but an advance of Rs. 12,801 in fees. In public and private institutions under private management, the attendance and fee receipts rose, respectively, by 23,479 and Rs. 25,692. During the past decade the increase in the strength of Government institutions was nearly 104 per cent., but the fee-income fell by 18 per cent. This disparity, however, must be attributed to the circumstances noted in the last report. Local Boards and Municipal Councils very largely extended their operations during the period, the number of pupils receiving instruction in schools under their management having risen by 204 per cent. and their fee-receipts, by 198 per cent. In institutions under private management, the increase was comparatively less, amounting to 46 per cent. only in pupils and 49 per cent. in the fee-income.

Further details regarding fee-receipts are given below:—

Classes of institutions.	Government.						Board.						Aided.			
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
			RS.	RS.					RS.	RS.					RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	703	804	46,663	53,417	66·38	66·44	160	233	10,123	11,372	63·27	48·82	2,170	2,460	1,27,777	1,28,135
Professional colleges	592	638	51,608	59,725	87·18	93·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Upper Secondary schools for boys	590	887	7,225	9,460	12·25	10·67	2,753	2,985	72,740	71,085	26·42	23·81	13,790	15,874	2,80,155	2,92,721
Lower Secondary schools for boys	2,318	2,605	5,098	1,977	2·20	·76	6,376	7,874	62,417	63,742	9·79	8·10	16,158	16,466	1,27,788	1,18,101
Secondary schools for girls ...	3,093	3,734	2,349	2,236	·76	·60	476	359	. .	. .	...	...	13,868	12,806	43,610	43,226
Primary schools for boys ...	4,066	4,500	701	1,128	·17	·25	116,228	129,742	94,658	1,06,269	·81	·82	269,489	273,522	3,42,281	3,67,686
Do. for girls ...	5,390	5,595	460	602	·09	·11	718	704	88	98	·12	·14	20,223	19,938	8,301	7,439
Special schools	2,029	2,162	12,443	18,613	6·13	8·61	464	441	545	806	1·17	1·83	1,184	1,317	2,163	5,219
Total ...	18,781	20,925	1,26,547	1,47,158	6·74	7·03	127,175	142,338	2,40,571	2,53,372	1·89	1·78	336,382	342,383	9,32,075	9,62,527

Classes of institutions.	Aided—*cont.*		Unaided and Private.						Total.					
	Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.	
	1891–92.	1892–93	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
					RS.	RS.					RS.	RS.		
Arts colleges	58·88	52·10	165	180	8,248	6,516	49·99	36·20	3,198	3,677	1,92,811	1,99,440	60·29	54·24
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	638	51,608	59,725	87·18	93·61
Upper Secondary schools for boys	20·32	18·44	6,111	4,941	99,085	73,332	16·21	14·84	23,244	24,687	4,59,205	4,46,598	19·76	18·09
Lower Secondary schools for boys	7·91	7·17	6,308	6,726	24,050	23,924	3·81	3·56	31,160	33,671	2,19,353	2,07,744	7·04	6·17
Secondary schools for girls ...	3·14	3·38	725	1,572	1,395	1.326	1·92	·84	18,162	18,471	47,354	46,788	2·61	2·53
Primary schools for boys ...	1·27	1·34	159,111	181,323	2,36,112	2,57,334	1·48	1·42	548,894	589,087	6,73,752	7,32,417	1·23	1·24
Do. for girls ...	·41	·37	3,267	5,411	675	1,184	·21	·22	29,598	31,648	9,524	9,323	·32	·29
Special schools	1·83	3·96	5	192	96	1,285	19·20	6·69	3,682	4,112	15,247	25,923	4·14	6·30
Total ...	2·77	2·81	175,692	200,345	3,69,661	3,64,901	2·10	1·82	658,530	705,991	16,68,854	17,27,958	2 53	2·45

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Except in colleges and schools, special, and in primary schools for boys the total average fee collected per pupil in all classes of institutions was less than in 1891–92. Secondary schools under all heads realized a smaller average fee. The fall in the case of aided schools was expected from the working of the fee notification. But as no additional aid can be given from public funds, managers will find it absolutely necessary gradually to increase their income from this source. There was a considerable increase in the attendance of the lower departments of Municipal Colleges; hence the average fee per head was nearly 10 per cent. less than in the preceding year. All grades of unaided institutions showed a diminution in their average fee-receipts. On the whole, the monthly average per pupil was Rs. 4–8–4 in Arts colleges, Rs. 7–12–10 in Professional colleges, Rs. 1–8–1 in High schools for boys, As. 8–3 in Middle schools for boys, As. 3–4 in Secondary schools for girls, As. 1–7 in Primary schools for boys, Pies 4½ in Primary schools for girls, and As. 8–4 in Special schools. In Government Primary girls' schools the fee levied per girl was a little over 1½ pies a month. Elementary education was thus given to girls almost gratis.

Proportion of fee-income to total expenditure.

23. The percentage of cost met from fees is shown in the following table. Under "Secondary schools," the primary departments attached thereto are also included:—

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,12,088	53,417	25	15,428	11,372	74	3,43,806	1,28,135	37	25,238	6,516	26	5,96,560	1,99,440	33
Professional colleges	1,78,521	59,725	33				.		..	.	..	.	1,78,521	59,725	33
Upper Secondary schools for boys	33,237	9,400	28	1,20,570	71,085	59	5,50,155	2,92,721	53	1,17,866	73,332	62	8,21,828	4,46,598	54
Lower Secondary schools for boys	1,19,512	1,977	2	1,37,569	63,742	46	2,77,242	1,18,101	43	56,402	23,924	42	5,90,725	2,07,744	35
Upper Secondary schools for girls	31,914	956	3	.	.		1,12,324	21,310	19	865	865	100	1,45,103	23,131	16
Lower Secondary schools for girls	32,757	1,280	4	2,742	.		1,96,380	21,916	11	12,637	461	4	2,44,516	23,657	10
Primary schools for boys	27,351	1,128	4	5,71,955	1,06,269	19	9,12,542	3,67,686	40	3,53,546	2,57,334	73	18,65,394	7,32,417	39
Primary schools for girls . ..	38,925	602	2	7,549	98	1	1,28,396	7,439	6	18,783	1,184	6	1,93,653	9,323	5
Special schools ..	2,81,267	18,615	7	57,135	806	1	1,40,425	5,219	4	8,566	1,285	15	4,87,393	25,923	5
Total ..	9,55,572	1,47,158	15	9,12,946	2,53,372	28	26,61,270	9,62,527	37	5,93,903	3,64,901	61	51,23,693	17,27,958	34

Except in girls' schools, the total fee receipts in all grades and classes of institutions met a smaller proportion of the expenditure than in the year previous, this being the result of the reduction in the standard rates of fees and of the fact that the rates of fees to be levied in aided institutions and Vernacular Primary schools are optional with the managers. Viewing all institutions together, only 34 per cent. against 35 per cent. of the total cost was met from fees.

Grants-in-aid.

Year.	Grants from Provincial funds.	Grants from Local funds.	Grants from Municipal funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1883–84 ..	3,47,913	2,83,095	74,926	7,05,934
1884–85...	4,10,440	2,76,938	1,01,677	7,89,055
1885–86 ..	3,73,904	2,59,100	1,04,881	8,37,885
1886–87...	4,47,454	1,99,100	91,217	7,37,771
1887 88...	4,89,405	1,97,346	90,146	7,76,897
1888–89 .	4,17,759	2,05,533	95,435	7,18,727
1889–90...	5,02,538	2,02,257	88,751	7,93,546
1890–91...	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891–92...	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788
1892 93...	6,15,727	2,32,505	1,01,852	9,50,084

24. As will be seen from the statement in the margin, the expenditure on grants-in-aid amounted to Rs. 9,50,084 or Rs. 3,704 less than in 1891–92. The grants from Local and Municipal funds were greater than in 1891–92, but the grants paid from Provincial funds were less owing to the circumstance that for want of funds, Provincial Results-grants had to be passed at a reduced rate in all non-backward districts. During the last ten years, the largest amount was expended on "Grants-in-aid" in 1890–91.

(i) *Grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds.*

Particulars of Grants-in-aid paid from Provincial funds are contrasted below with the actuals of 1891–92 and the revised estimate for 1892–93 :—

Grants from Provincial Funds.	Actuals, 1891–92.	Actuals, 1892–93.	Revised Budget, 1892–93.
I.—Grants to schools under private management.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Salary and rent grants	2,38,123	2,57,820	2,60,500
Scholarship grants	29,180	28,708	27,000
Building grants	33,621	23,436	30,000
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants	9,625	10,089	8,000
Feeding and clothing grants	11,666	10,245	10,000
Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants	2,748	1,372	1,500
Payments by results	1,63,719	1,40,600	1,63,000
Total ...	4,88,682	4,72,270	5,00,000
II.—Grants to Board Schools.			
Salary and other grants to Local Boards	1,15,563	1,16,144	88,000
Salary and other grants to Municipalities	28,784	27,313	18,000
Total ...	1,44,347	1,43,457	1,06,000
Grand Total ...	6,33,029	6,15,727	6,06,000

Compared with the actuals of 1891–92, there was increased expenditure only under "Salary and rent grants," "Furniture and other miscellaneous grants" and "Grants to Local funds." On "Grants to schools under private management" and "Grants under Adjusting heads" together, there was an excess of about Rs. 4,000 only over the revised estimate, if the net cost of the Kurnool and Cuddapah High schools be taken into account, and it was due mainly to the arrears of scholarship grants drawn for the Board Training schools.

Salary and Rent Grants.—Since receipt of the orders of Government on the budget estimate for 1893–94, new and increased grants have been generally refused. This accounts for the lapse of a small portion of the allotment for salary and rent grants in the revised estimate.

Scholarship Grants.—Scholarship grants paid during the year are shown in detail in the margin. The Madras Christian College received Rs. 2,118, and St. Joseph's and the S.P.G. Colleges, Trichinopoly, Rs. 1,474 between them. Among Training schools for masters, the A.B.M. school, Pasumalai, the S.P.G. Training school, Tuticorin, and the C.M.S. Training school, Palamcottah, drew Rs. 2,645, Rs. 2,316 and Rs. 1,020, respectively, as scholarship grants, a portion of which represents probably the arrears of the preceding year. Similarly, among Training schools for mistresses, the F.C.M. school, Cassimode, St. John's Training school, Nazareth, and the American Mission Female Training school, Madura, received more than Rs. 1,000 each under this head. Under Technical scholarships, the largest amount, Rs. 2,948, was paid to the Art Industrial school, Nazareth.

Institutions.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	RS.	RS.
Institutions for general education	4,646	5,062
Training schools for masters ...	6,737	7,416
Do. for mistresses.	10,725	10,384
Gymnastic schools	1,536	1,158
Technical schools	5,536	4,688

Building Grants.—The total budget estimate for building grants was Rs. 30,000. Rupees 23,436 were paid to schools under private management and Rs. 8,046 to Board and Municipal institutions. The slight excess over the allotment was due to the encashment during the year of certain grants, payment of which was authorized out of the assignment in the previous year's budget. Grants, amounting to Rs. 1,000 and upwards, were paid to the following institutions :—

GENERAL STATISTICS.

I.—Board Schools.

	RS.
Madura Technical Institute	3,199
Brennen College, Tellicherry	1,900

II.—Aided Schools.

American Evangelical Lutheran Mission College, Guntúr	1,000
Hindu Middle school, Madurántakam	1,552
St. Joseph's European Boarding school, Wellington	10,893
Roman Catholic Girls' school, Palakarai, Trichinopoly	2,599

Furniture and other Special Grants.—In order to qualify for recognition, a large number of schools applied for furniture grants; the allotment was consequently slightly exceeded, as savings were expected under results grants. St. Ann's Girls' school, Mangalore, and the American Mission Industrial school, Arni, received the largest amounts under this grant, viz., Rs. 1,050 and Rs. 880, respectively.

Feeding and Clothing Grants.—The code rates were reduced as in the preceding year. As usual, the largest share of this grant was obtained by St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, and St. Mary's Orphanage, Madras.

Grants to Eleemosynary Schools and Miscellaneous Grants.—This item includes grants of Rs. 562 to advanced Sanskrit schools, Rs. 495 to the Sausmond and Whitefield schools, and Rs. 1,372 to eleemosynary schools in the North Arcot district.

Results Grants.—In the budget for 1892–93, Rs. 1,82,000 were provided for results grants to schools under private management and Rs. 50,000 for results grants to Board schools. In the revised estimate, however, the former amount was reduced to Rs. 1,63,000, and Rs. 2,13,000 were entered in all under these heads; the actuals amounted to Rs. 2,07,943. Rs. 43,620 of this sum represent the arrears of 1891–92; excluding the figures for the Kurnool and Kistna districts, the corresponding arrears of 1892–93 amounted to Rs. 43,844. Thus the full earnings of the year were (Rs. 2,07,943—Rs. 43,620 + Rs. 43,844) Rs. 2,08,167 or approximately Rs. 2,12,000 assuming the outstandings of the Kurnool and Kistna districts to be about Rs. 4,000 roughly calculated on the average for the Presidency.

Grants to Local Boards.—The following is the distribution of the grant of Rs. 1,16,144 paid to Local Boards :—

	RS.
Salary grants, general	24,976
Salary and scholarship grants to Training schools	14,103
Do. do. to Technical schools	1,839
Grants for furniture and other special objects	2,781
Building grants	6,073
Results grants	65,680
Miscellaneous contribution for Training schools	692
Total ...	1,16,144

The large decrease under grants to Training schools was due to the transfer of 23 Board Training schools to the Department with effect from 1st January 1892.

Grants to Municipalities.—The distribution of grants to Municipal funds was as shown below :—

	RS.
Salary grants to ordinary schools	16,078
Do. to technical schools	85
Net cost of colleges and schools	5,789
Scholarship grants	1,162
Furniture grants	563
Results grants	1,663
Building grants	1,973
Total ...	27,313

(ii) *Grants-in-aid from Local Funds.*

Rs. 2,32,505 were paid from Local Funds as grants to schools under private management against a revised budget allotment of Rs. 2,19,690 and Rs. 2,24,358, the actuals of 1891–92. The following are the variations between the figures of the Department and of the Accountant-General:—

	As per departmental returns. RS.	As per Accountant-General's statement. RS.
Salary grants } Results grants }	2,31,571	{ 2,532 { 2,31,342
Combined grants	...	6,246
Building grants	934	934
Miscellaneous	...	70
Total ...	2,32,505	2,41,124

The same kind of erroneous entries as I pointed out in the last report and which were referred to in paragraph 6 of the Government review occur again in the Accountant-General's books. Rs. 4,535 and Rs. 1,711 are shown as having been paid as "Combined grants" in the districts of Nellore and North Arcot. These amounts evidently relate to Board salary-results schools and should have been shown under Board schools proper. Under "Salary grants" and "Results grants" there is a difference of Rs. 2,303, which seems also to be due to wrong debits from the head "Board salary-results" to "Results grants," *i.e.*, certain sums paid as "*Results stipends*" (generally but incorrectly styled "*Results grants*") in salary-results schools appear to have been wrongly included under "*Results grants*" proper. For reasons stated in the last report, it is not possible to give a more definite explanation of the variations.

The actuals of 1892–93 are compared below by districts with the revised budget estimate for the year:—

Districts.	Actuals, 1892–93 (as per Accountant-General's statement).						Revised budget, 1892–93.				
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Combined grants.	Building grants.	Miscellaneous grants.	Total.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Combined grants.	Building grants.	Miscellaneous grants.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ...	...	20,626	...	...	...	20,626	30	16,170	...	...	250
Vizagapatam.	...	9,606	...	...	...	9,606	...	10,300	...	200	180
Gódávari ...	19	4,688	...	...	...	4,707	50	8,100	...	...	...
Kistna ...	* 184	14,457	...	...	...	14,641	...	12,410	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	54	4,127	...	400	...	4,581	50	4,010	...	...	680
Nellore ...	...	7,288	4,535	...	...	11,823	...	8,000	...	1,100	...
Chingleput ...	357	13,586	...	...	20	13,963	420	14,000	...	...	...
Bellary ...	...	11,576	...	...	...	11,576	...	9,500	...	100	...
Anantapur ...	...	4,616	...	...	...	4,616	...	3,000	...	...	50
Cuddapah ...	...	7,862	...	...	...	7,862	...	4,800	...	...	...
North Arcot.	...	18,613	1,711	...	...	20,324	...	14,900	...	...	...
South Arcot.	...	14,013	...	...	...	14,013	...	13,800	...	...	...
Coimbatore...	...	13,495	...	...	...	13,495	...	12,350	...	...	...
Nilgiris ...	1,901	280	...	...	...	2,181	2,000	310	90	...	...
Salem ...	...	5,958	...	...	...	5,958	...	5,110	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	17	14,927	...	9	50	15,003	20	14,000	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.	...	6,767	...	...	...	6,767	...	7,240	...	...	780
Madura ...	...	18,551	...	...	...	18,551	...	19,910	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	20,794	...	...	...	20,794	...	23,000	...	...	...
Malabar ...	...	11,530	...	50	...	11,580	...	5,250	...	...	...
South Canara	...	7,982	...	475	...	8,457	...	7,080	...	...	250
Total ...	2,532	2,31,342	6,246	934	70	2,41,124	2,570	2,13,440	90	1,400	2,190

Six districts had made provision for "Building grants," but only two of those districts paid any such grants. It is not known why the Local Boards of the Nellore district expended nothing under this head though Rs. 1,100 were allotted for the purpose in the budget. The assignment for results grants was exceeded by Rs. 17,902, not taking into account the outstandings at the close of the year

* Scholarship grant.

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amounting to Rs. 25,612 as per returns received in this office. The payment of a large portion of the arrears of 1891–92 more than accounts, however, for the excess. Moreover, the entry of Rs. 5,250 under "Budget estimate" in the Malabar district does not represent the whole of the allotment, for it does not include the lump assignment made by the Tellicherry Taluk Board, which amounts to about Rs. 3,500 under "Results grant." Thirteen districts spent more than the budget grant, while the remaining districts expended considerably less. With a view to improve the qualifications of teachers, several Local Boards in non-backward parts passed a reduced rate of results grants to schools taught by uncertificated teachers. Nearly all the so-called combined system schools have been constituted salary-results schools; less than half a dozen were returned as aided on the combined system at the close of the year.

Besides these amounts, Local Boards contributed Rs. 8,983 towards the Medical school, Madras, and Rs. 289 on account of Training schools.

(iii) *Grants-in-aid from Municipal Funds.*

The expenditure on grants-in-aid from Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 1,01,852 against Rs. 96,401, the actuals of 1891–92. The variations between the departmental figures and those received from the Chairmen are shown below :—

	As per departmental returns.	As per statements received from the Chairmen.
	RS.	RS.
Salary grants	1,01,653	23,047
Results grants		77,718
Building grants	199	1,992
Miscellaneous grants	...	
Total ...	1,01,852	1,02,757

The discrepancy of Rs. 905 seems to be due to wrong debits under "Miscellaneous grants," results-stipends in salary-results schools having also probably been included under "Results grants." The actuals as per statements received from the Chairmen are compared below by districts with the revised estimate for 1892–93 :—

Districts.	Actuals, 1892–93 (as per statements received from Chairmen).			Revised budget, 1892–93.		
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Other grants.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Other grants.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	..	1,542	...	...	1,500	...
Vizagapatam	1,089	5,431	76	1,050	5,780	...
Gódavari	2,101	1,995	...	2,150	2,680	...
Kistna	1,422	5,023	120	1,800	5,500	...
Kurnool	..	1,000	..	...	1,000	...
Nellore	1,063	1,363	...	1,080	1,800	...
Madras	...	9,477	...	...	10,380	...
Chingleput	820	1,715	...	830	1,800	...
Bellary	516	3,052	...	600	2,800	...
Anantapur		267	..	250	..	.
Cuddapah	...	429	...	...	500	...
North Arcot	2,000	2,527	153	1,680	2,720	
South Arcot	1,211	3,226	...	1,200	3,700	...
Coimbatore	1,838	1,947	114	1,900	2,000	* 100
Nilgiris	1,806	439	154	1,900	370	* 120
Salem	418	1,144	...	450	1,070	...
Tanjore	3,597	12,990	716	4,160	13,050	.
Trichinopoly	...	6,178	135	...	7,100	...
Madura	2,433	7,205	75	2,200	6,680	.
Tinnevelly	1,411	5,867	107	1,410	6,000	...
Malabar	970	3,338	342	1,120	3,770	* 360
South Canara	262	1,563	...	480	1,800	...
Total ...	23,047	77,718	1,992	24,260	81,950	* 580

A few schools continued to be aided on the combined system in the Municipalities of Cochin and Ootacamund. It is to be regretted that the actuals under

* Combined grants.

Results grants fell short of the estimate by Rs. 4,232. The outstandings of 1891–92 amounted to Rs. 4,650, while those of 1892–93, as far as they can be ascertained, were Rs. 4,450. The municipal results earnings of the year under report were thus about Rs. 78,000. In 15 districts a portion of the assignments lapsed. The savings might have been utilized on other educational objects, viz., building and furniture grants.

(iv) *Working of the Results System.*

Of the candidates registered for the grant examination, 66 per cent. of the male and 46 per cent. of the female pupils were actually presented against 63 and 46 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. Under the Infant and the Sixth standard the percentages compared unfavourably with those of 1891–92. In the Seventh standard, the proportion was remarkably good :—

Standards.	Number of pupils registered.		Number of pupils presented.		Percentage of presented to registered.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Infant	92,409	33,722	57,592	14,893	62	44
First	124,604	27,981	83,097	13,364	67	48
Second	94,401	15,241	65,203	7,827	69	51
Third	61,417	7,800	43,566	4,168	71	53
Fourth	30,186	3,174	16,898	1,733	56	55
Fifth	3,205	988	1,694	603	53	61
Sixth	2,075	532	1,057	315	51	59
Seventh	1,665	320	1,232	258	74	79
Total ...	410,142	89,758	270,339	43,156	66	48
Total, 1891–92 ...	396,267	81,479	248,582	37,597	63	46

There were large variations, as usual, under each standard between the number registered and the number examined. As suggested in the last report, proposals have been made in the Revised draft code now before Government to minimise the evil effects of the estimate system—a system which has repeatedly been pointed out as unsuitable and difficult to work.

Results grants amounting to Rs. 2,07,943, Rs. 2,31,342 and Rs. 77,718 were paid from Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds, respectively, against Rs. 2,22,302, Rs. 2,20,157 and Rs. 75,448 in the preceding year. Details of Provincial results grants, so far as they have been ascertained, are shown in the margin. Returns for Rs. 4,927 have not been received, and particulars by standards are not therefore available for that sum. Grants drawn by boys and girls were represented in the ratio of 49·8 to 50·2. As might be expected, grants paid for the fourth and higher standards were comparatively large.

Standards.	For boys.	For girls.
	RS.	RS.
Infant	1,247	7,490
First	4,964	27,467
Second	4,693	24,676
Third	4,340	21,413
Fourth	59,889	9,859
Fifth	9,197	4,449
Sixth	7,582	3,221
Seventh	9,130	3,399
Total ...	1,01,042	1,01,974

Details are not available for Rs. 2,367 paid in certain districts from Local Funds. The balance was distributed as follows:—Infant standard, Rs. 11,428; the first, Rs. 72,221; the second, Rs. 76,050; and the third, Rs. 69,276.

Of Rs. 77,718 spent from Municipal funds, details by standards for Rs. 76,335 only are available as shown in the margin, returns not having been received for Rs. 1,383. The municipal grants paid for girls in the lower primary standards appertain to poor schools in the Madras Municipality.

Standards.	For boys.	For girls.
	RS.	RS.
Infant	1,561	181
First	13,602	740
Second	16,794	808
Third	20,311	636
Fourth	16,837	...
Fifth	1,508	...
Sixth	1,463	...
Seventh	1,894	...
Total	73,970	2,365

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The average grant earned per passed pupil is worked out below, Provincial, Local and Municipal grants being included in the statement :—

Standards.	Boys.		Girls.		Average grant paid	
	Grants paid.	Number passed.	Grants paid.	Number passed.	Per male pupil.	Per female pupil.
	RS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Infant	14,236	45,460	7,671	11,082	0 5 0	0 11 1
First	90,787	62,170	28,207	9,134	1 7 4	3 1 5
Second	97,537	49,363	25,484	5,721	1 15 7	4 7 8
Third	93,927	31,592	22,049	3,127	2 15 7	7 0 10
Fourth	76,726	11,742	9,859	1,246	6 8 7	7 14 7
Fifth	10,705	1,196	4,449	452	8 15 3	9 13 6
Sixth	9,045	723	3,221	285	12 8 2	11 4 10
Seventh	11,024	792	3,399	173	13 14 8	19 10 4
Total ...	4,03,987	203,038	1,04,339	31,220	...	...

The average grant per pupil was less under all the standards, except the seventh and that in the case of girls only; but the variations are more apparent than real, being due to the reduced rates at which grants were passed during the year. The next summary gives the amounts for merit and ordinary passes by standards, particulars for Rs. 28,852 paid in the Kistna district not being included. The figures being incomplete, a comparison with the figures of the previous year will serve no useful purpose.

Standards.		Provincial.		Local.		Municipal.	
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Infant	Boys.	893	354	8,418	2,336	1,131	271
	Girls.	5,497	1,597	...	...	121	60
First	Boys.	1,960	3,004	38,862	29,195	8,499	4,340
	Girls.	15,695	10,505	...	.	408	332
Second	Boys.	1,808	2,885	33,698	37,394	8,872	6,932
	Girls.	13,632	10,032	...	..	353	455
Third	Boys.	1,631	2,709	28,776	35,949	9,796	8,737
	Girls.	11,270	9,438	...	...	251	385
Fourth	Boys.	29,479	27,628	...	...	7,363	8,240
	Girls.	5,096	4,719	...	...	...	...
Fifth	Boys.	3,051	5,802	...	...	470	973
	Girls.	1,970	2,479	...	...	...	...
Sixth	Boys.	2,613	4,591	...	...	575	853
	Girls.	1,629	1,592	...	...	...	...
Seventh	Boys.	2,236	6,703	...	...	512	1,382
	Girls.	954	2,445	...	...	...	...
Total ...		99,414	96,483	1,09,754	1,04,874	38,351	32,960

The arrears of results grant on the 31st March 1893, so far as they can be ascertained, are furnished below :—

Standards.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Infant	1,113	1,386	120
First	3,141	8,398	664
Second	2,572	8,578	678
Third	2,328	7,250	917
Fourth	20,893	...	1,470
Fifth	6,248	..	300
Sixth	4,277	.	189
Seventh	3,272	..	112
Total ...	43,844	25,612	4,450

This is exclusive of the figures for the Kurnool and Kistna districts. The outstandings from Provincial funds were very large. The bulk of them appertained to the districts of Gódávari and Tinnevelly and to standards above the third. The late publication of the results of the Lower Secondary and the Primary School Examinations chiefly accounts for the large arrears. The scheme of these examinations has recently been so altered that the examinations will be closed each year in future in time to enable the issue and encashment of certifying memoranda within the official year.

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Direction.

25. Mr. Grigg was in charge of the office from the 1st to the 13th April 1892, when he proceeded on six months' leave to England. He returned on the 10th October, but was immediately placed on special duty in connection with the re-organization of the College of Agriculture and the establishment of farm-schools. At the same time he was appointed British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, of which post he took charge on the 9th November. I acted for him continuously from the 14th April to the 8th November, and was confirmed as Director from the 9th November. I made four tours of inspection during the year—the first on the Nilgiris from the 29th May to the 16th June; the second in the Tanjore district from the 24th August to the 2nd September, during which I visited Kumbakónam, Tanjore, Mannárgudi and Máyavaram; the third in the Malabar district from the 2nd to the 17th November, visiting Palghat, Calicut and Cochin; and the fourth, from the 11th to the 30th March, in the Northern Circars, visiting Bezwada, Guntur, Rajahmundry, Cocanada and Vizagapatam. In all the tours I inspected the more important institutions and conferred with the Managers of schools, the Chairmen of Municipalities and the Presidents of Local Boards wherever practicable. In the second tour I presided at the opening of the new school-houses at Kumbakónam and Máyavaram. My visit to Mannárgudi revealed to me a most unsatisfactory state of things with respect to the Native High School at that station, which resulted in the withdrawal of recognition from the school. The fourth tour corresponded, as far as Kistna and Gódávari are concerned, with that of His Excellency the Governor. In consultation with Mr. Metcalfe, I came to the conclusion that the opening of a first-grade Training college at Rajahmundry was essential for the promotion of collegiate and secondary education in the Telugu districts. In February I inspected the Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Mr. Grigg's connection with the Department having ceased in November last on his appointment to be British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, the present seems a suitable occasion for giving a brief *résumé* of the many important reforms which he introduced into all branches of the Educational department in the course of his successful administration extending over twelve years, during nine of which he was in immediate charge of the office. Anticipating the recommendations of the Education Commission, he set himself at an early period of his administration to the task of withdrawing gradually from the direct management of higher education, wherever he could find private individuals or committees or Local Boards able and willing to carry on the work. In doing so he was carrying out the measures which, as a member of the committee appointed to deal with the question of Local Self-Government, he was mainly instrumental in devising. A consequence of these measures was the transfer to District Municipalities of the responsibility of providing for the upper primary and lower secondary education of boys living within their jurisdiction. In every case Mr. Grigg did his best to secure as much aid to these public bodies as the funds at his disposal would admit of. In Mr. Grigg the managers of aided institutions always found a sympathetic adviser and a liberal dispenser of the public funds. The Grant-in-aid Code was subjected to a thorough revision in 1885. The revised code, which is still in force, was drawn up in the most generous spirit, there being hardly any form of educational effort which does not receive encouragement and a promise of help from its provisions. The European and Eurasian communities owe him a debt of gratitude for the services he rendered them as a member of the committee appointed to enquire into their educational condition, and for his constant watchfulness over their interests as exhibited in the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code and in Proceedings issued from time to time. While ever mindful of the interests of collegiate education, as far as these interests could be promoted by measures and money, Mr. Grigg threw himself at an early period with characteristic zeal and energy into the task of promoting primary instruction. The Primary School Examination is not yet a very ancient institution, but it has been in existence long enough to show that it is fitted to give an enormous impetus to elementary

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instruction. Whatever may be said on general principles against the institution of a public examination at this stage of education, there can, I think, be no doubt that, the conditions being as they are in Southern India, the Primary School Examination is a powerful instrument for the spread of the elements of knowledge among the people. The Upper Secondary Examination, in which Mr. Grigg was deeply interested, has not proved a success, notwithstanding that it is one of the main passports for admission into the public service. This is, however, the less to be regretted, inasmuch as this examination, unlike the Primary School Examination, covers ground already occupied by long-standing examinations. Mr. Grigg's administration of the Department is memorable as coinciding with the first serious and systematic attempt to grapple with the great question of technical education. The broad outlines were first sketched in a letter to Government, in which he also showed the necessity of providing for the highest scientific instruction being available in a few of the foremost of the Arts colleges. The immediate result of this was the creation of chairs of Biology in the Presidency and Madras Christian colleges. For industrial and technical education proper, an elaborate scheme was drawn up, which received its final embodiment in the Notification regulating the Higher Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce, and in the syllabuses prepared by experts for the different subjects. It is sometimes said that the technical scheme was merely a scheme of examinations. But such a statement indicates a very partial conception of what Mr. Grigg attempted to do and to some extent succeeded in doing. Not only did he enlarge the scope and improve the efficiency of the Government institutions devoted to industrial and technical subjects, but he also added a special chapter to the Grant-in-aid Code to enable him to help managers to obtain qualified teachers, commodious buildings, and suitable machinery and appliances. That the financial aid he gave under this chapter of the code was not greater was due entirely to the limited funds at his disposal. Physical training always found a warm supporter in Mr. Grigg, and the growth of a healthy love for out-door games, which is such a remarkable feature of school and college life at the present day, is largely due to his fostering care and generous encouragement. He was the leading spirit in the movement which in 1881 led to the formation of the Physical Training and Field Games Association. Both as Vice-President of this association and in his capacity as Director he had no small share in the working of the Gymnastic Training class held for so many years in the People's Park. In the Grant-in-aid Code of 1885 special scholarships were provided to induce young men to undergo training to qualify for the post of gymnastic instructors in schools and colleges. The interests of female education always occupied a foremost place in his regards. Appreciating to the full the benefits which female education had reaped from the appointment of an Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Mr. Grigg early entertained the idea of getting a second Inspectress, so that all girls' schools throughout the Presidency should enjoy the same advantages as were enjoyed by the girls' schools in the Presidency town and the neighbouring districts. This important measure, the first step in which was taken by the late Major-General Macdonald and the second by Mr. Grigg, has been the turning point in the history of female education in Southern India. The great advance that has been made will be appreciated when it is remembered that, on the 31st March 1880, the number of girls at school was only 29,282, whereas on the 31st March 1892 it had risen to 98,471. With a view to raise the status of teachers, Mr. Grigg was largely instrumental in moving the University to institute the degree of Licentiate in Teaching. The staff and accommodation of the Teachers' College were improved with a view to meet the growing demand for teachers of all grades. Aided Training schools he always treated as having a first claim on public funds. In 1887 Mr. Grigg submitted proposals for the re-organization of the Inspectorate. These, after having received the sanction of the Secretary of State, were introduced in 1888. A new class of officers, under the designation of Assistant Inspectors, was created, with a view to relieve the Inspectors of the charge of Lower Secondary schools. The importance of providing a body of Inspecting Schoolmasters—a subordinate agency specially designed for the improvement and extension of elementary schools, both public and private—early received his attention. A code of rules was drawn up to regulate their work, a graded scale

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of salaries was recommended for adoption to the Local Boards and Municipal Councils employing them, and Government was urged to make their work more attractive and efficient by taking all these men into Provincial service. To Mr. Grigg belongs also the credit of having introduced the system of 'recognition,' which does for schools what 'affiliation' does for colleges. For a time recognition was looked upon with little favour by many managers, who saw in it only a device to facilitate departmental interference with the internal economy of schools. But, thanks to the teachings of experience and the hearty co-operation of managers, the objectionable features of the system have been gradually removed, and recognition is now regarded as one of the best safeguards which long-established and well-conducted schools have against ill-conducted adventure schools.

In this brief notice it is impossible to enumerate and much more impossible to dwell on all the important measures which marked Mr. Grigg's career as Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. He has laid down the broad lines on which educational progress will move for years to come, unless some unforeseen cause should arise to stay that progress or to divert it from its course. The vast increase in schools and scholars, as indicated in the margin, bears ample testimony to the success of Mr. Grigg's labours; but figures cannot show the full value of his work. Himself absolutely devoted to duty, he could not fail to inspire others with his own earnestness and enthusiasm; and I sincerely hope that his spirit will long continue to animate not only the officers of this Department, but also all those engaged in the work which he had so much at heart.

Institutions.	31st March 1880.		31st March 1892.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Arts colleges ...	24	1,166	35	3,818
Professional colleges	3	142	5	632
Schools, general	10,476	265,786	19,668	621,114
Schools, special ...	30	1,285	93	3,948
Total ...	10,533	268,379	19,801	629,512

Inspectors.

26. M.R.Ry. Nagoji Ráu Pantulu remained on leave till the 10th September, when he rejoined, relieving Mr. Williams. In the Central Circle, Mr. Bickle continued on privilege leave till the 4th April, when he relieved Mr. Logan and remained in service till the 6th May, when he retired, handing over charge to Dr. Bradshaw, the permanent incumbent who just then returned from two years' leave. I take this opportunity to place on record my high appreciation of the faithful service rendered to the Department by Mr. Bickle during the long period of nearly 35 years. He entered the service in 1857 and took a most prominent part in the organization of the Madras Normal School which has since grown into the Teachers' College. From 1877 till his retirement he was connected with the Inspection branch of the service, and looking back upon his work in that capacity, I regard him as one of the most conscientious, painstaking and judicious Inspecting officers this Department has ever had.

Mr. Flanagan continued as Acting Inspector of the Southern Circle till he was relieved by Mr. Logan on the 7th April 1892. The work done by the acting and the permanent Inspectors is shown below:—

Circles.	Inspecting officers.	Number of institutions examined.							Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent			Number of miles travelled.
		Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.		In examining schools.	In other work.	On circuit.	
Northern ...	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai (acting)	2	7	4	7	...	4	24	1,524	33	113	180	1,156
	„ C. Nagoji Ráu Pantulu ...	4	7	8	93	7	8	127	5,079	58	126	119	1,853
Central ...	T. T. Logan, Esq. (acting)	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	.	3	.	
	George Bickle, Esq. (acting) ...	2	3	...	...	...	2	7	391	5	19	15	950
	John Bradshaw, Esq.	8	45	40	29	...	23	145	9,254	96	210	216	6,070
Southern ...	C. C. Flanagan, Esq. (acting) ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	6	5	125
	T. T. Logan, Esq.	11	37	5	15	...	15	83	8,992	116	231	270	3,698
Western ...	E. Marsden, Esq.	4	13	44	88	..	5	154	8,095	134	63	189	3,731

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Dr. Bradshaw examined the largest number of pupils and travelled the longest distance, and Mr. Logan, in the Southern Circle, remained longest on circuit. The proportion of time spent by the permanent Inspectors in examination work to the time they spent on circuit presents very striking differences. Mr. Marsden spent on inspection the largest proportion of the days he was absent from his head-quarters. It looks as if some Inspectors were on circuit longer than was necessary for the inspection and examination of the institutions under their charge.

Inspectresses.

27. Mrs. Brander was on privilege leave from the 3rd February to the 22nd March, when M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu, one of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors, acted for her. Miss Carr went on a year's furlough from the 30th March, Miss Arnold, Superintendent of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, taking her place. Miss Carr was longer in camp than Mrs. Brander and her *locum tenens*. This was partly owing to the large number of girls' schools situated at the Presidency town, the head-quarters of Mrs. Brander. Miss Carr devoted by far the larger amount of time to inspection work, and the number of pupils examined by her was also larger.

Assistant Inspectors.

28. With the exception of the Fifth Division, which remained in M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rau's undisturbed charge, all the Divisions changed hands. M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu, who had been acting as Assistant Inspector in the First Division for over three years, was relieved by the permanent incumbent, Mr. David Joseph, on the 17th October. M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Rau Pantulu of the Second Division was on furlough from the 11th August to the 10th November, when Muhammad Azam Saheb acted. In the Third Division M.R.Ry. Kachayya Sastri was replaced on the 13th December by M.R.Ry. Pranatartihara Aiyar, who had been succeeded in the Fourth Division on the 4th October by M.R.Ry. Raghunathachariyar. M.R.Ry. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar, who had been acting for about three years in the Sixth Division, handed over charge to the permanent Assistant Inspector, M.R.Ry. P. Venkatarama Aiyar, on the 10th May. The Seventh Division was successively in charge of M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar for 7 days, of Mr. Flanagan for 20 days and of Mr. Messinier for the remaining portion of the year. During Mr. Williams' absence on other duty as Acting Inspector, Northern Circle, M.R.Ry. Akshayalinga Mudaliyar and Krishnaswami Aiyar acted successively in the Eighth Division. M.R.Ry. Raghunathachariyar was relieved from the Ninth Division on the 25th September by M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Aiyar.

On an average each Assistant Inspector examined 123 schools for grant and 91 for improvement, remained in camp for 210 days, and spent 153 days in inspection work. These figures do not compare favourably with those of the preceding year. From the statement appended it will be seen that the inspection work done by the Assistant Inspectors of the Second, Fourth and Eighth Divisions was much less than in 1891–92, as was also the time spent by them on circuit and (except in the Fourth Division) in the examination of schools. In the Seventh Division only 85 days were devoted to inspection, and in the Eighth Division only 69 schools were examined for grant. The amount of work done on the whole was poorest in the Second Division, and the results obtained were also unsatisfactory in several other respects.

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	158	4,980	94	2,445	248	168
Second	109	2,611	20	3,646	158	111
Third	107	3,022	138	5,455	238	174
Fourth	144	4,249	81	6,636	155	148
Fifth	178	4,929	275	11,792	251	227
Sixth	171	5,606	89	8,431	249	178
Seventh	86	1,901	81	4,613	275	85
Eighth	69	2,556	41	5,617	128	130
Ninth	89	1,732	48	5,523	185	156
Average ...	123	3,510	91	6,018	210	153

Making all due allowance for the fact that the office-work of the Assistant Inspectors is very heavy, I cannot regard the work in several of the Divisions as satisfactory.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

29. There were 55 Sub-Assistant Inspectors as in the preceding year. Two special Sub-Assistants were appointed for about a month each to complete the grant examination work in the Chicacole and Tuticorin Ranges within the year. M.R.Ry. T. Aiya Aiyar of the Námakkal Range died, and M.R.Ry. M. Ramasesha Aiyar of the Shermadevi Range and M.R.Ry. T. Sitaramaswami Pantulu of the Cocanada Range retired on the 20th February and the 8th March respectively. The statement below shows the average work of the Sub-Assistants in the several Divisions :—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	362	6,591	23	874	214	175
Second	228	4,084	37	1,921	229	139
Third	260	3,814	66	3,050	239	191
Fourth	225	3,705	45	4,513	180	178
Fifth	174	2,869	103	4,728	212	195
Sixth	230	4,302	78	4,109	196	173
Seventh	180	2,964	45	3,381	196	158
Eighth	207	3,794	47	3,571	199	189
Ninth	312	5,938	23	1,229	201	170
Western Circle	265	7,322	15	1,640	243	156
Average ...	242	4,480	49	2,994	209	174

Except in the Eighth Division, the average outturn compares favourably with that of the preceding year. In the Western Circle and in five of the Assistant Inspectors' Divisions the Sub-Assistants spent more than 200 days in camp, and the time devoted to inspection was also considerable, except in the Second Division. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors of the Western Circle examined the largest number of pupils, each examining on an average 8,962 pupils. The usual particulars regarding the work done by each Sub-Assistant are given in an appendix.

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

30. There were five Sub-Assistants of Girls' Schools as in the preceding year. The First Range continues to be unwieldy. A part of the work is still being done by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' Schools—an arrangement which continues to be unsatisfactory. Miss Govindarajulu's services were lent to the Pithápuram Estate, and it was not found possible to obtain a female officer to act for her. The work done by the Sub-Assistants of Girls' Schools was satisfactory on the whole.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

31. As shown below by districts, there was an increase of 15 Inspecting Schoolmasters—14 Hindus and one Muhammadan. Excluding Madras, 12 districts were provided with special Inspecting Schoolmasters for Muhammadan schools. The work done by the Inspecting Schoolmasters was generally fair. Several District Boards exercised effective control over the work of this class of officers. As far as can be made out from the returns received in this office, over 4,000 schools are reported to have been resuscitated or newly opened by them during the year. It is also understood that about 2,500 unaided schools were brought on the aided list, and that an equal number of indigenous schools came under inspection. These results are satisfactory :—

Districts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Districts.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Ganjám	12	11	South Arcot	9	10
Vizagapatam	12	12	Coimbatore	11	11
Gódávari	13	14	Nilgiris	1	1
Kistna	15	17	Salem	9	13
Kurnool	6	7	Tanjore	15	15
Nellore	9	10	Trichinopoly	9	9
Madras	3	3	Madura	14	14
Chingleput	7	7	Tinnevelly	13	14
Bellary	8	9	Malabar	22	22
Anantapur	4	4	South Canara	7	7
Cuddapah	8	8			
North Arcot	10	14	Total ...	217	232

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Of the 232 Inspecting Schoolmasters, one, the Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmaster for the town of Madras and the District of Chingleput, is paid from Provincial Funds, while 182 are in Local and 49 in Municipal service. A scheme for transferring the Local Board Inspecting Schoolmasters to the Department fell through for want of funds. But a graduated scale of pay has been recommended to the several District Boards with a view to improve the position of these officers.

Superintendents of Hill Schools.

32. The Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari Agencies had each two Superintendents of Hill Schools. These officers, who are almost of the same standing as Inspecting Schoolmasters, visited 291 schools in all and examined 11,197 pupils. Twenty-seven schools were revived or newly opened by them, and 18 indigenous schools were brought under inspection. This is a good year's work, considering the difficulties to be overcome in the Agencies.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Tests.

33. For the Sub-Assistants' Tests of January last, 47 candidates were registered for one or more branches as in 1892. Of the 84 subject-candidates 72 passed against 70 out of 80 in the previous year. In selecting candidates for Sub-Assistant Inspectors' posts, permanent or acting, preference is given to those who have completed the tests.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

34. A Convocation for conferring degrees was held in March last, at which 417 candidates were admitted to degrees in the several Faculties as shown in the margin. Compared with the statistics of the previous years, a substantial increase will be noticed in the numbers that took the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Licentiate in Teaching.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

M.A. degree ...	7	M.B. & C.M. degree ...	4
B.A. degree ...	298	L.M.S. degree	9
M.L. degree ...	2	B.C.E. degree	7
B.L. degree ...	72	L.T. degree	18

Changes in By-laws.

35. The year was not marked so much by changes in by-laws as by the effect given to the changes introduced into the by-laws during the previous years. How far these changes affected the examinations concerned will be adverted to later. Little progress was made by the committee appointed to revise the B.L. curriculum. The consideration of the subject seems to have been allowed to lie over until the Law College is provided with proper accommodation.

University Fee Fund.

36. In consequence chiefly of a large decrease in the number of candidates for the Matriculation Examination, only Rs. 1,26,088 against Rs. 1,78,534 were realized from examination fees. The receipts from interest, sale of books and sundry sources amounted to Rs. 14,202. The charges aggregated Rs. 1,43,686, so that the year closed with a deficit balance of Rs. 3,396 which was met from the cash balance of Rs. 7,468 in favour of the University on the 1st April 1892. On the 31st March 1893, the University held a cash balance of Rs. 4,072 besides Rs. 2,45,000 in Government Securities.

Affiliated institutions.

37. To the number of colleges affiliated up to the B.A. standard there was one addition, viz., the Noble College, Masulipatam. St. Joseph's College, Trichinópoly, was affiliated in Branch IV, Mental and Moral Science, in addition to the three branches in which it was previously affiliated. Of the first-grade colleges connected with the Department, the Presidency College is the only one that has been affiliated in all the branches and sub-branches of the Science Division. Six of the other colleges have been affiliated in Mathematics, four in mixed Mathematics and Advanced Physics, one in Biology and Zoology, seven in Mental and Moral Science and eight in History. The Madras Christian College teaches five branches of the Science Division, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, four branches, the Rajahmundry and Kumbakónam Colleges three each, and the remaining colleges one or two branches only.

University examinations.

38. A summary of the results of the various University examinations, those of Matriculation excepted, is appended :—

Name of examination.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts	1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	*16*	*16*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*	*6*
Bachelor of Arts. English Language Division.	1892-93.	144	46	...	330	13	125	658	119	40	...	264	12	75	510
Bachelor of Arts. Second Language Division.	1892-93.	143	51	...	316	12	127	649	121	46	...	281	11	110	569
Bachelor of Arts. Language Branch.	1891-92.	*102*	*46*	...	*208*	*8*	*93*	*457*	*68*	*21*	...	*123*	*4*	*14*	*230*
Bachelor of Arts. Science Division.	1892-93.	111	32	...	271	5	175	594	66	17	...	150	4	75	312
	1891-92.	*86*	*17*	...	*159*	*4*	*223*	*489*	*66*	*9*	...	*105*	*3*	*133*	*316*
First Examination in Arts.	1892-93.	202	182	94	845	55	511	1,889	121	90	30	377	23	138	779
	1891-92.	*232*	*209*	*55*	*797*	*65*	*658*	*2,016*	*95*	*88*	*24*	*338*	*25*	*170*	*740*
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Laws ...	1892-93.	161	8	...	...	...	...	169	68	4	...	...	...	...	72
	1891-92.	*144*	*7*	...	...	...	...	*151*	*44*	*4*	...	...	...	...	*48*
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1892-93.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	1891-92.	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
First M.B. and C.M. ...	1892-93.	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1891-92.	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*
Preliminary Scientific.	1892-93.	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1891-92.	*7*	...	...	...	...	...	*7*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
Second L.M.S.	1892-93.	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
	1891-92.	*19*	...	...	...	...	...	*19*	*11*	...	...	...	...	...	*11*
First L.M.S.	1892-93.	83	...	...	...	...	...	83	38	...	...	...	...	...	38
	1891-92.	*90*	...	...	...	...	...	*90*	*17*	...	...	...	...	...	*17*
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1892-93.	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
	1891-92.	*14*	...	...	...	...	...	*14*	*6*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching. Written Examn.	1892-93.	30	...	...	...	...	11	41	24	...	...	...	...	6	30
	1891-92.	*5*	...	...	...	...	*11*	*16*	*4*	...	...	...	...	*8*	*12*
Licentiate in Teaching. Practical Examn.	1892-93.	30	...	...	...	...	6	36	9	...	...	...	...	4	13
	1891-92.	*4*	...	...	...	...	*15*	*19*	...	...	...	...	...	*11*	*11*
Total ...	1892-93.	957	319	94	1,762	85	973	4,190	597	197	30	1,072	50	420	2,366
	1891-92.	*709*	*279*	*55*	*1,164*	*77*	*1,019*	*3,303*	*315*	*122*	*24*	*566*	*32*	*342*	*1,401*

Under the revised by-laws it is open to candidates for the B.A. degree Examination to appear for one, or for any two, or for all the three Divisions at the same examination. Particulars are accordingly furnished separately for each Division. The numbers in the English Language Division and the Second Language Division were very nearly equal; but, as might be expected, the proportion of success varied considerably. For the Science Division, corresponding to the old Optional branches, a larger number appeared, but a smaller number passed. A general advance will be noticed in the number, or the proportion, of successful candidates at all the other examinations, indicating steady progress in University professional education.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

About 22 and 19 per cent. of the candidates for the Language and Science Divisions of the B.A. degree Examination respectively belonged to the three first-grade colleges under the Madras Government, against 22 and 17 per cent. in 1891–92; while the candidates from the seven first-grade aided colleges rose from 45 and 32 per cent. to 50 and 46 per cent. respectively. In the English Language and Science Divisions, departmental colleges passed 83 and 59 per cent. of the candidates they sent up, against 80 and 55 per cent. respectively passed by aided colleges. In the only unaided college all the candidates sent up were successful, with one exception in each Division. Among private candidates, 60 per cent. passed in the English Language Division and 43 per cent. in the Science Division, the average being 78 and 53 per cent. respectively.

At the F.A. Examination the proportion passed advanced from 37 to 41 per cent. In the departmental colleges, the percentage of success rose from 41 to 60 and in aided colleges from 42 to 45. It should be possible with efficient teaching to pass two-thirds of the candidates, since, owing to the extended High school course and the searching character of the entrance examination under the revised by-laws, colleges may rely on being recruited annually with better-grounded students.

(a) ARTS COLLEGES.

39. For the M.A. degree Examination 15 candidates presented themselves, of whom 10 passed against six out of 16 in 1891–92. The results are summarized in the margin. Of the 10 successful candidates, one was placed in the first and four in the second class. Two of the four candidates that appeared in the Language branch brought up English, but both of them failed; and one passed in Sanskrit and one in Canarese and Tamil. Nine Brahmans, five non-Brahman Hindus and one Native Christian appeared, and eight Brahmans and two non-Brahman Hindus passed.

M.A. degree Examination.

Subjects.	Examined.	Passed.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	2	2
Physics	4	3
Zoology and Geology and Physical Geography	1	...
Mental and Moral Science ...	3	3
History	1	...
Language	4	2
Total ...	15	10

40. An analysis of the results of the B.A. degree Examination is given in the margin. The results in the Language Divisions were very good, and indicate that increased attention was paid to the study of the English Language and Literature. Fewer candidates and a smaller proportion than in 1891–92 passed in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

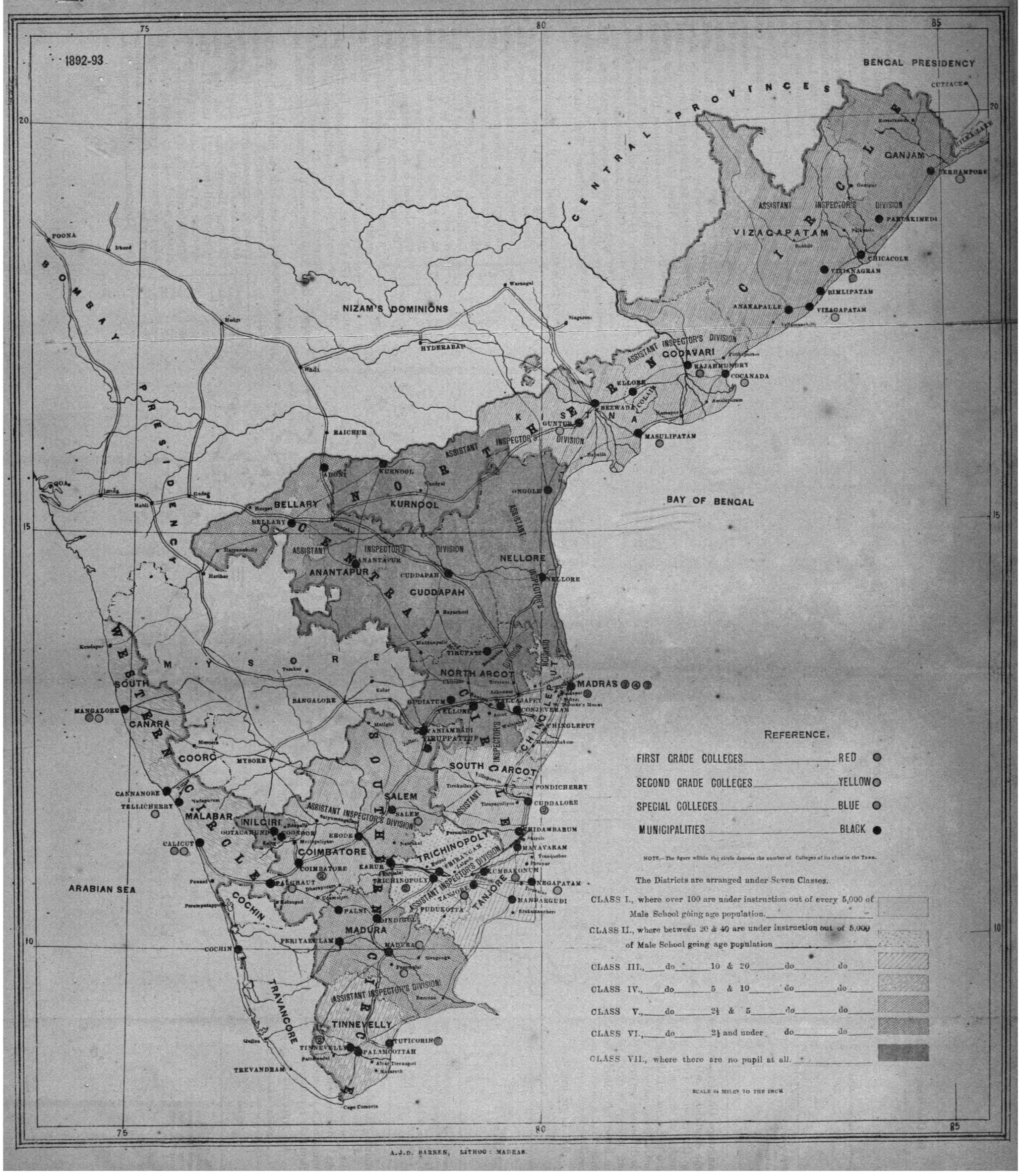
B.A. degree Examination.

Subjects.	Percentage passed in 1890–91.	1891–92.			1892–93.		
		Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
English (the English Language Division)	73·7	457	230	50·5	658	510	77·5
Optional Language (the Second Language Division)	84·6	457	430	94·1	649	569	87·7
Optional subjects (the Science Division)—							
Branch I—Mathematics ...	44·7	76	52	68·4	64	29	45·3
Branch II { Physics	41·3	121	80	66·1	137	61	44·5
Branch II { Chemistry ...	44·2	34	21	61·7	36	16	44·4
Branch III { Biology and Animal Physiology.	33·3	1	1	100·0	2	1	50·0
Branch III { Biology and Zoology	61·1	14	10	71·4	35	24	68·5
Branch IV { Mental and Moral Science ...	57·2	128	89	69·5	157	93	59·2
Branch V—History	64·4	115	63	54·8	163	88	53·9

Candidates for the B.A. degree Examination are permitted to appear for the examination in three instalments, and it cannot, therefore, be judged from the results of any one year how many have passed in all the subjects at one examination, or how many have completed the examination in any year so as to earn a degree. The necessary statistics will be obtained from the Registrar and incorporated in future reports.

Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Collegiate Education.

Map I.


1892-93
BENGAL PRESIDENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
MYSORE
TRAVANCORE
COCHIN
GANJAM
BERHAMPORE
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR'S DIVISION
VIZAGAPATAM
PARLAKIMEDI
CHICACOLE
VIZIANAGRAM
BIMLIPATAM
VIZAGAPATAM
ANAKAPALLE
GODAVARI
RAJAHMUNDRY
COCANADA
NELLORE
BEZWADA
GUNTUR
MASULIPATAM
KISTNA
RAICHUR
ADONI
KURNOOL
BELLARY
ONGOLE
ANANTAPUR
CUDDAPAH
NELLORE
TIRUPATI
NORTH ARCOT
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
GUDIATUM
VELLORE
CONJEVERAM
VANIAMBADI
TIRUPPATTUR
SOUTH ARCOT
PONDICHERRY
CUDDALORE
SALEM
TRICHINOPOLY
VIRIDAMBARUM
MANAVARAM
KUMBAKONUM
NEGAPATAM
MANNARGUDI
TANJORE
PUDUKOTTA
COIMBATORE
KARUR
PALGHAUT
PALNI
DINDIGUL
MADURA
PERIYAKULAM
TINNEVELLY
TUTICORIN
PALAMCOTTAH
MANGALORE
CANARA
COORG
MYSORE
BANGALORE
CANNANORE
TELLICHERRY
MALABAR
NILGIRI
CALICUT
COCHIN
TREVANDRAM
POONA
HYDERABAD
Warangal
Hubli
Gadag
Bellary
Hospet
Harihar
Kurnool
Nandyal
Ongole
Tumkur
Kolar
Madras
Cuddapah
Rayachoti
Madanapalle
Chittoor
Arkonam
Arcot
Wallajapet
Tiruvallur
Tiruvannamalai
Villupuram
Cuddalore
Tirukoilur
Tiruppattur
Salem
Erode
Karur
Trichinopoly
Tanjore
Pudukotta
Madura
Periyakulam
Palamcottah
Tuticorin
Tinnevelly
Nagapattinam
Mannargudi
Kumbakonum
Cape Comorin
Ganjam
Berhampore
Cuttack
Chilka Lake
Vizianagram
Bimlipatam
Anakapalle
Rajahmundry
Cocanada
Masulipatam
Bezwada
Nellore
Madras
Conjeveram
Chingleput
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
Viridambarum
Manavaram
Kumbakonum
Negapatam
Mannargudi
Tanjore
Pudukotta
Karur
Trichinopoly
Palghaut
Palni
Dindigul
Madura
Periyakulam
Tuticorin
Palamcottah
Tinnevelly
Trevandram
Cochin
Calicut
Cannanore
Mangalore
Bangalore
Mysore
Coorg
Salem
Erode
Coimbatore
Poona
Dhond
Hudgi
Wadi
Raichur
Goa
Londa
Hubli
Gadag
Bellary
Hospet
Harihar
Kurnool
Nandyal
Ongole
Nellore
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Chittoor
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Tinnevelly
Trevandram
Cochin
Calicut
Cannanore
Mangalore
Bangalore
Mysore
Coorg
Salem
Erode
Coimbatore
Poona
Dhond
Hudgi
Wadi
Raichur
Goa
Londa
Hubli
Gadag
Bellary
Hospet
Harihar
Kurnool
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Tiruvannamalai
Villupuram
Cuddalore
Tirukoilur
Tiruppattur
Salem
Erode
Karur
Trichinopoly
Tanjore
Pudukotta
Madura
Periyakulam
Palamcottah
Tuticorin
Tinnevelly
Trevandram
Cochin
Calicut
Cannanore
Mangalore
Bangalore
Mysore
Coorg
Salem
Erode
Coimbatore
Warangal
Singareni
Hyderabad
Cape Comorin
Ganjam
Berhampore
Cuttack
Chilka Lake
Vizianagram
Bimlipatam
Anakapalle
Rajahmundry
Cocanada
Masulipatam
Bezwada
Nellore
Madras
Conjeveram
Chingleput
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
Viridambarum
Manavaram
Kumbakonum
Negapatam
Mannargudi
Tanjore
Pudukotta
Karur
Trichinopoly
Palghaut
Palni
Dindigul
Madura
Periyakulam
Palamcottah
Tuticorin
Tinnevelly
Trevandram
Cochin
Calicut
Cannanore
Mangalore
Bangalore
Mysore
Coorg
Salem
Erode
Coimbatore
Poona
Dhond
Hudgi
Wadi
Raichur
Goa
Londa
Hubli
Gadag
Bellary
Hospet
Harihar
Kurnool
Nandyal
Ongole
Nellore
Cuddapah
Rayachoti
Madanapalle
Tirupati
Chittoor
Arkonam
Arcot
Wallajapet
Tiruvallur
Tiruvannamalai
Villupuram
Cuddalore
Tirukoilur
Tiruppattur
Salem
Erode
Karur
Trichinopoly
Tanjore
Pudukotta

In the margin will be found the classes of the community to which the passed candidates belonged and the percentages to examinees under each class. The results secured by Muhammadans in both the Language Divisions were very encouraging, but in the Science Division only two passed out of nine entrants. Native Christians did better than Brahmans in the English Language Division, but not quite as well in the other Divisions. All the European candidates entered for the Language Divisions and three out of four presented for the Science Division, met with success. About 70 per cent. of the entire number of successful candidates were Brahmans. Non-Brahman Hindus formed 15·5 per cent. of those passed in the English Language Division and 18·9 per cent. of those passed in the Science Division. Viewed in relation to the population, the difference between the educational status of Brahmans and that of non-Brahman Hindus is much more marked than appears from the above statistics. But the latter have lately been realizing more clearly their position, and I am sanguine that a larger number than heretofore will continue their studies to the degree examination.

Classes of the community.	English Language Division.		Second Language Division.		Science Division.	
	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
Brahmans	368	77·8	412	87·5	217	53·7
Other Hindus	79	70·5	101	88·6	59	52·2
Muhammadans	7	87·5	6	100·0	2	22·2
Native Christians ...	43	82·7	38	82·6	24	43·6
Eurasians	9	100·0	8	100·0	7	77·7
Europeans	4	100·0	4	100·0	3	75·0

41. Logic has been removed from the scheme of the F.A. Examination, and Physiography has been added as an alternative subject to Physiology. The percentage passed in the several subjects during the last three years is compared in the margin, from which it will be seen that there was an appreciable improvement under English and History. This is due, partly at least, to the reduction in the number of subjects to be studied under the revised by-laws. Mathematics showed a deterioration here also. The maintenance of a proper standard in this important subject at the Matriculation Examination is essential to its retaining its proper position in the higher examinations.

F.A. Examination.

Subjects.	1890–91.		1891–92.		1892–93.	
	Passed.	Percentage.	Passed.	Percentage.	Passed.	Percentage.
English	1,323	65	990	49	1,243	66
Optional Language.	1,681	82	1,693	84	1,423	75
Mathematics .	1,344	65	1,638	81	1,099	58
Physiology or Physiography ...	1,401	68	1,522	75	1,357	72
History	1,366	67	1,494	74	1,497	79

Of the successful candidates, 556 (71 per cent.) were Brahmans, 155 (20 per cent.) non-Brahman Hindus, 39 (5 per cent.) Native Christians, and 14 (2 per cent.) Muhammadans, and, of the remaining number, 14 were Europeans or Eurasians, and one was a Parsi. Here also the non-Brahman classes were not adequately represented.

42. Appendix A gives detailed statistics of arts colleges furnishing returns to the Department. The number of first-grade colleges rose from 11 to 12, owing to the accession to the list of the Noble College, Masulipatam; but the total strength fell from 2,719 to 2,571. The decrease, as will be seen from the margin, appertained wholly to the junior F.A. classes, which did not receive the usual supply of students in consequence of the very poor results of the last Matriculation Examination. The junior F.A.

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

Classes.	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.
M.A. class	11	13
Senior B.A. class	531	751
Junior B.A. class	525	604
Senior F.A. class	835	861
Junior F.A. class	817	342
Total ...	2,719	2,571

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

classes were not even half as strong as the senior B.A. or the senior F.A. classes—a circumstance which will tell seriously upon college attendance and finances for the next three years. Of second-grade colleges there was one less than on the 31st March 1892, due to the raising of the status of the Noble College, and 711 students were reading in the senior F.A. and 255 in the junior F.A. classes, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 453 and 646 respectively. Thus, the junior F.A. classes of first and second grade colleges sustained on the whole a loss of 866 students. This will not only curtail the supply of F.A. undergraduates in 1894–95 and the number of graduates in 1896–97, but will also entail on Managers a heavy loss in fee receipts.

The total strength of the B.A. and F.A. classes was 3,524, which was only 283 less than the previous year's figure, notwithstanding the loss of over three times as many students in the junior F.A. class. I believe the fall will prove but temporary, as the Heads of institutions will make strenuous endeavours to adapt the instruction in the high school forms to the more stringent requirements of the University. The introduction of the Provincial Civil Service Examination and the Salt and Abkári Competitive Examination, the closing of the Pleadership Examination against non-graduates, the raising of the standard of admission into the L.M.S. classes of the Medical College, and the opening of the subordinate posts in the Public Works Department to candidates with Engineer diplomas—all these measures will tend to rouse the ambition of young men to seek a University degree, and thus will steady the college attendance.

(b) COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Law.

University examinations in Law.

43. For the M.L. degree Examination one Native Christian and two Brahman candidates appeared, but one of the Brahman candidates failed. The results of the B.L. degree Examination compared very favourably with those of the previous year, the percentage passed having risen from 31·8 to 42·6. Of the successful candidates 51 were Brahmans, 15 non-Brahman Caste Hindus, four Native Christians, and two Muhammadans. There was only one Eurasian candidate, and he failed. It is noteworthy that out of 97 failures as many as 61 failed in three or more subjects; a fact which shows that many candidates appeared without sufficient preparation.

Law College.

44. The Law College was 512 strong. Of these 405 were in the B.L. classes and 107 in the Pleadership classes, against 360 on the 31st March 1891. Three Assistant Professors were added to the staff in connection with the Pleadership classes. For the B.L. degree Examination 69 candidates appeared direct from the college, of whom 25 passed—a smaller percentage than that secured by former students. As a result of the large accession to the strength of the college the fee income rose by over Rs. 12,000, and there was a surplus income as usual. Government sanctioned towards the close of the year proposals to remunerate the Professors and Assistants by fees for the term or course in place of by the month.

Medicine.

University examinations in Medicine.

45. At every one of the University examinations in medicine a larger number of candidates were successful, 64 having passed on the whole out of 125 candidates entered, against 32 out of 122 in 1891–92. Of the passed candidates, Europeans and Eurasians numbered 22, Native Christians eight, Muhammadans two, Brahmans nine, non-Brahman Hindus 21, and Parsis two.

Medical College.

46. The strength of the college fell from 157 to 133. There were 12 in the M.B. and C.M. section, 96 in the L.M.S. section, and 25 were casual students. Fewer students sought admission into the L.M.S. classes than in the year previous, owing to the circumstance that, in consequence of the raising of the standard of admission under the revised by-laws of the University, Matriculates would have but one chance of competing for the

L.M.S. Examination. The different classes of the community were fairly represented. At each of the University examinations the college acquitted itself much better than in 1891–92. This is in some measure due to the power which the Principal has of withholding certificates of attendance from students whose conduct or progress is not satisfactory. A revised scale of penalties was sanctioned during the year. Eight former students secured British degrees or diplomas. The charges amounted to Rs. 60,340, of which fees and other receipts covered Rs. 13,909, and the cost to Government of educating each student was Rs. 460 approximately.

Engineering.

University examinations in Engineering.

47. The revised by-laws relating to the examinations in Engineering will not come into force before 1894–95. For the B.C.E. degree Examination of 1893, nine Brahmans and two non-Brahman Hindus appeared, and both the non-Brahman and three of the Brahman candidates passed. The absence of the other classes at this examination is matter for regret.

College of Engineering.

48. The Engineer classes of the College of Engineering were 15 strong against 10 at the close of 1891–92. The increase was the result of the removal of the disability of Engineer students for employment in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department. A steady advance may be expected hereafter, as the Provincial Service of the Public Works Department is more and more thrown open to graduates in engineering. Four Engineer students completed their practical course and received college diplomas. For the B.C.E. degree Examination four students appeared direct from the college, three of whom passed. All the Engineers of the previous year found employment in public or in private service. Continued attention was paid by the Engineer students to field-work beyond Madras municipal limits. The expenditure on the college during 1892–93 was Rs. 26,854, of which fees and sundry receipts met 11 per cent. The average cost to Government was nearly Rs. 2,165 for each student.

Teaching.

49. Particulars of candidates registered and passed at the written and practical tests for the L.T. degree Examination are recorded in the margin according to classes of the community. The results of the practical test were very poor, much poorer than those of 1891–92, while at the written test 75 per cent. of the examinees were successful. The stringent requirements of the Educational Rules, as regards the employment of qualified teachers, have in the main contributed to the large increase in the number of candidates. On the establishment of a first-grade Training college at Rajahmundry the examination will be attended by larger numbers.

University examinations in teaching.

Classes.	Written Test.		Practical Test.	
	Examined	Passed	Examined	Passed
Brahmans .	31	21	27	10
Other Hindus ...	2	1	1	1
Europeans .	2	2	2	2
Native Christians	6	6	6	...
	41	30	36	13
1891-92	16	12	19	11

Teachers' College.

50. The College department of the Teachers' College had at the close of the year 28 graduates and 23 First Arts under-graduates under training. They were prepared, respectively, for the L.T. degree and for the Second-grade Collegiate Teachers' certificate. The northern districts were not well represented, and towards the close of the year I had under consideration a scheme to provide for the training of teachers of collegiate grades at Rajahmundry. For the theoretical part of the L.T. degree Examination 28 candidates appeared direct from the college, of whom 21 passed, and of these seven passed the practical test. Two of those who passed were the Misses Parsons of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses. For the written and the practical tests for the Second-grade Collegiate Teachers' certificate 31 and eight

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candidates, respectively, appeared direct from the college, and 17 and eight passed. The Students' Home attached to the college continued to work with success.

Training College, Calicut.

51. Six students, *i.e.*, the maximum number of stipendiaries, were under training at the Training College, Calicut, for the Second-grade Collegiate certificates, but none of them had been long enough at the college to be sent up for examination. The net cost to Government on the two Training Colleges amounted to Rs. 32,739.

Agriculture.

College of Agriculture.

52. The College of Agriculture was 42 strong against 45 on the 31st March 1892. Of the students on the rolls, 24 were scholarship-holders and two were free scholars. The institution passed through another year of suspense and uncertainty, pending the elaboration of the proposals of Government as to its future organization with reference to Dr. Voelcker's report. Mr. Grigg was placed on special duty to frame recommendations, but his report was not received before the close of the year. The college did fairly well at the Technical Examinations held during the year, and increased attention was paid to practical instruction. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 668 approximately.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary Examination.

53. For the Upper Secondary Examination, held for the third time in May, only 73 individual candidates, male and female, appeared against 88 in the previous year—30 against 35 in all the four branches, and 43 in one or more branches. Forty-nine against 12 succeeded in the branches they selected—two, including one female candidate, in all the four branches against none in 1891, and 47 in one or more branches. The number of successful candidates in each of the branches during the past two years is recorded in the margin. From this it will be seen that there was considerable improvement under every one of the branches, notably in Mathematics and Second Language. On the whole, 63 male subject-candidates passed, of whom 60 were Hindus. Of the successful male subject-candidates, 27 were pupil-candidates from two Upper Secondary schools for boys, and the rest were private students. The examination does not increase in favour with managers and heads of schools.

Subjects.	1891.	1892.
English	4	11
Second Language	8	38
Mathematics	3	18
History and Geography ...	6	16

Matriculation Examination.

54. The first Matriculation Examination under the revised by-laws was held in December 1892. The rule restricting admissions, except in special cases, to pupils who have studied in recognized High schools for a certain period co-operated with other causes to bring the number of candidates down from 7,907 to 3,369. Such a serious decline was not anticipated. The absence of special text-books in English, the separation of Physics and Chemistry from History and Geography, and the higher minima prescribed for a pass, all contributed to the large decrease in the number and proportion of successful candidates. Only 520, or 15·4 per cent., of the candidates were successful against 30·1 per cent. in the previous year. A general improvement under both examined and passed may, however, be expected in future, for all the high school Forms have increased in attendance, and Heads of schools have begun to realize the higher standard aimed at by the University examiners. An analysis of the general results is appended, distributing candidates among the different classes of institutions. Boys and girls have not been distinguished, as the necessary particulars cannot be obtained under all heads from the figures embodied in the Syndicate's Report.

General results.		Government schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private pupils.	Total.
Examined	1891-92 ...	114	370	1,315	2,435	1,428	2,245	7,907
	1892-93 ...	49	262	632	1,367	529	530	3,369
Passed— First class	1891-92 ...	6	20	48	129	49	10	262
	1892-93 ...	...	4	4	13	3	1	25
Second class	1891-92 ...	41	152	456	818	389	263	2,119
	1892 93 ...	13	41	144	227	44	26	495
Total ...	1891-92 ...	47	172	504	947	438	273	2,381
	1892-93 ...	13	45	148	240	47	27	520
Percentage passed ...	1891-92 ...	41	46	38	39	31	12	30·1
	1892 93 ...	27	17	23	18	9	5	15·4

Government schools passed the largest percentage of pupils; schools in Native States and aided and Board schools ranked next in order. Private students fared worst as usual, passing only 5 per cent. of the entrants.

From the summary in the margin, showing the percentage of passed to examined in each subject, it will be seen that only a little more than a third of the candidates got through in English. It is somewhat surprising to note that a smaller proportion passed in History and Geography than in Physics and Chemistry. There was no improvement in the knowledge of Mathematics, which seems rather to have deteriorated.

Subjects.	1890.	1891.	1892.
English	47	39	36
Second Language	77	84	85
Mathematics	59	68	54
Physics and Chemistry ...	37	54	56
History and Geography ..			47

Every section of the community shared in the decrease in the number and percentage of passed candidates. Next to Europeans, Native Christians secured the highest percentage of passed to examined, and non-Brahman Hindus passed only an eighth of their number. Of the successful candidates, 31 were Europeans or Eurasians, 51 Native Christians, 6 Muhammadans, 331 Brahmans and 100 non-Brahman Hindus. It is very disappointing that only six Muhammadans passed in the whole Presidency.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for boys.

55. Three of the Upper Secondary schools in the last list were closed during the year, in three more schools the high departments were abolished, and two High schools in Cochin were amalgamated. Two new schools came into existence, and in two more schools High School classes were opened. The Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School, Madras, a school which has hitherto been classed as a special institution, has this time been returned as an Upper Secondary school; it should strictly find place among Upper Secondary schools, as it presents all the pupils in its Sixth Form for the compulsory subjects of the Upper Secondary Examination, though it prepares pupils for the Technical Examinations also, like the special classes held in several other institutions for general education. In consequence of the above changes, the number of Upper Secondary schools fell from 136 to 134.

A summary of schools and scholars by Circles is subjoined :—

Circles.	1891-92.								1892-93.							
	Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1892.							Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1893.						
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.						Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.				
Northern Circle ..	22	508	323	513	1,879	275	233	3,731	21	540	374	522	1,953	265	201	3,855
Central do. ..	47	979	673	1,127	3,904	892	1,588	9,163	47	1,189	869	1,220	4,005	1,021	1,764	10,068
Southern do. ...	50	1,266	778	1,236	3,881	456	578	8,197	49	1,330	1,107	1,492	4,164	382	672	9,147
Western do. ...	17	447	291	451	1,189	178	355	2,911	17	490	418	520	1,310	250	370	3,358
Total ...	136	3,200	2,065	3,329	10,853	1,801	2,754	24,002	134	3,549	2,768	3,754	11,432	1,918	3,007	26,428

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Improvement will be noticed in the aggregate strength of each department. Upper secondary departments rose in attendance from 8,594 to 10,071 or by 17 per cent. and lower secondary, upper primary and lower primary departments by 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 9 per cent., respectively. The marked advance in the strength of the upper secondary Forms was due to the unfavourable results of the last Matriculation Examination. The restoration of the Matriculation Examination to its old status, as a test of general education qualifications for admission to public service, will lead to a further and a steady increase in the attendance of the high school Forms. Each high school department had on an average a strength of 75 against 63 in 1891–92.

Distribution of Upper Secondary Schools according to upkeep.

56. The distribution of Upper Secondary schools according to the agencies by which they were managed will be found in the following statement:—

Circles.	1891–92.				1892–93.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circle ...	..	4	11	7	...	4	13	4
Central do. ...	2	6	28	11	2	5	33	7
Southern do. ...	...	12	19	19	...	11	24	14
Western do. ...	2	4	8	3	2	4	7	4
Total ...	4	26	66	40	4	24	77	29

There was no change in the number of Government High schools. In consequence of the abolition of the high school departments in the Board schools, Villupuram and Kulittalai, the number of Board High schools fell from 26 to 24. The total number of aided and unaided schools under private management remained the same as in 1891–92, but the list of aided schools received eleven additions, while unaided schools fell by a corresponding number.

Upper Secondary School according to districts.

57. Appendix C contains a list of the Upper Secondary schools connected with the Department, and shows their strength and the results they obtained at the Matriculation and Lower Secondary Examinations. Of the 134 Upper Secondary schools, only five have not been recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.

Ganjám.—The three High schools in the district contained, on the whole, fewer pupils in the upper secondary department than in the year previous. All the schools have obtained recognition, but the results of the Matriculation Examination were very poor, only seven having passed from these schools against 30 in 1891–92.

Vizagapatam.—There was an improvement in the aggregate strength of each department of the six schools in the district, all of which have been recognized. At the Matriculation Examination, nine pupils passed from the above schools out of 80 entrants against 76 out of 166 in 1891–92.

Gódávari.—One of the High schools in the district was closed, not having been able to secure recognition. The remaining five schools have been recognized. They contained 31 pupils less in the Sixth Form, but the Fifth and Fourth Forms were stronger. The number passed at the Matriculation Examination from these schools fell from 75 to nine. The number examined and passed at the Lower Secondary Examination more than trebled.

Kistna.—Both the High and Middle departments of the five schools in the district improved in strength, and the schools acquitted themselves better than those in the other three districts of the Northern Circars, having passed 16 out of 62 sent up for the Matriculation Examination. All the schools have been recognized under the Educational Rules.

Kurnool.—The two High schools have both been recognized. Only one pupil from the Kurnool High school passed the Matriculation Examination out of two that appeared, against four out of six in 1891–92.

Nellore.—All the three recognized High schools in the district advanced in strength. They passed at the Matriculation Examination only nine out of 42 candidates. For the Lower Secondary Examination, they presented 53 against 15 pupils and passed 52 against 15.

Madras.—As explained already, the inclusion of Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School among Upper Secondary schools raised the number of such schools in Madras from 17 to 18. All the schools, with one exception, have been recognized. For the last Matriculation Examination 377 pupils appeared against 694, and 55 passed against 267 in the year preceding. The number examined and passed at the Lower Secondary Examination shows a substantial increase. One of the schools has not yet developed into a complete Upper Secondary school.

Chingleput.—The ten High schools in the district, nine of which have been recognized, increased on the whole in strength in all departments. In two of the schools the Fifth was the highest Form. The results of the Matriculation Examination were poor, 10 passing out of 46 sent up.

Bellary.—None of the three recognized High schools in Bellary acquitted itself well at the Matriculation Examination. They passed on the whole only one pupil out of 30 that were sent up. The Sixth and Fourth Forms were stronger than in the previous year.

Anantapur.—The only High school in Anantapur, though recognized, was not in a satisfactory condition. There was a decline in the total strength, and not a single pupil from the school passed at the last Matriculation Examination.

Cuddapah.—Both the High schools in the district were recognized, but they dwindled in strength. At the Matriculation Examination the Municipal High School passed two out of seven, while the other passed none out of six.

North Arcot.—There were six High schools in the district, all of which have been recognized under the Educational Rules. The attendance was almost stationary. At the Matriculation Examination, 12 pupils passed out of 37 entrants. Compared with other districts, this is a good proportion. All the 84 pupils sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination were successful in one or more branches.

South Arcot.—One of the five High schools in the previous year's list was reduced to the standard of a Middle school, but the upper secondary Forms were nevertheless stronger. Of the four schools, one had the Fifth as its highest Form. Only 19 pupils matriculated from the High schools in the district against 60 in the year previous. A larger number appeared for and passed the Lower Secondary Examination.

Coimbatore.—Of the seven recognized High schools in the district, one had the Fourth as its highest Form and was not in a prosperous condition. The results of the public examinations were not as satisfactory as might have been expected.

Nilgiris.—This district continued to be poorly off as regards upper secondary education. The only recognized High school in the district had but seven pupils in the high school department, and both the candidates at the last Matriculation Examination failed. High school Forms were opened in St. Joseph's School, Wellington, but the institution has not yet been recognized as a High school.

Salem.—As in the previous year there were five Upper Secondary schools, but one of them has been removed from the list of recognized schools, having ceased to fulfil the requirements of the Educational Rules. The upper and lower secondary Forms improved in strength. At the Matriculation Examination only three pupils passed out of 66 presented—a very unsatisfactory result; but 66 out of 76 pupils that appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination were successful.

Tanjore.—Next to Madras, Tanjore contained the largest number of recognized High schools, viz., 13, and the upper secondary Forms were 1,184 strong against 1,125 on the 31st March 1892. Two of the High schools in the previous year's list were closed and one was reduced in standard. At the Matriculation Examination, 63 pupils passed against 241, though the proportion passed was higher than in most other districts, including Madras. A larger number of pupils appeared for and passed the Lower Secondary Examination.

Trichinopoly.—The number of High schools remained the same as in 1891–92. One of the High schools was reduced in standard, but a new school was opened. Of the five schools, one has not yet been recognized and two have the Fourth as the highest Form. All the departments improved in attendance. Between one-seventh and one-eighth of the candidates passed the Matriculation Examination. The Lower Secondary Examination was more popular.

Madura.—Madura fared even worse than Trichinopoly, having passed only nine pupils at the Matriculation Examination out of 114 candidates. A larger

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number of pupils, however, were on the rolls of every department, and all the seven schools have been recognized.

Tinnevelly.—The opening of upper secondary Forms in the Srivilliputtúr Middle School raised the number of High schools in the district from nine to ten, all of which have been recognized. Every department was stronger than in the previous year, and 34 pupils passed the Matriculation and 91 the Lower Secondary Examination out of 195 and 93 entrants respectively.

Malabar.—In consequence of the amalgamation of St. Joseph's School, Cochin, with the Santa Cruz School, the number of High schools in the district fell from 13 to 12. All of them have been recognized. The total strength of each department advanced, but at the Matriculation Examination only 26 pupils passed out of 223 that appeared.

South Canara.—The establishment of a new school by the Konkani section of the population raised the number of recognized High schools in the district from four to five. Of the 102 pupils that were presented for the Matriculation Examination, 23 were successful. This compares favourably with the results secured by several other districts.

(c) *Lower Secondary Examination.*

Scheme of the Lower Secondary Examination.

58. The scheme of the Lower Secondary Examination, as sanctioned in 1891, did not work satisfactorily. It failed to secure any approach to uniformity of standard, conducted as it was by a large number of entirely distinct committees at different periods of the year. This had the effect of throwing discredit on the examination, besides interfering with the promotion of pupils from form to form in the case of schools that chose to present pupils for the examination. Financially also, the scheme did not work well, the conduct of the examination through a large number of committees having involved needless expenditure in the shape of travelling and contingent charges. A revised scheme of examination was accordingly proposed by me in March last, and it has since received the sanction of Government. Under the new notification the examination will be conducted on much the same lines as the Upper Secondary Examination. There is every reason to trust that the new scheme will be acceptable to the public, will be a more stringent as well as a more uniform test, and will yield some surplus receipts every year to meet the general charges of the Commission.

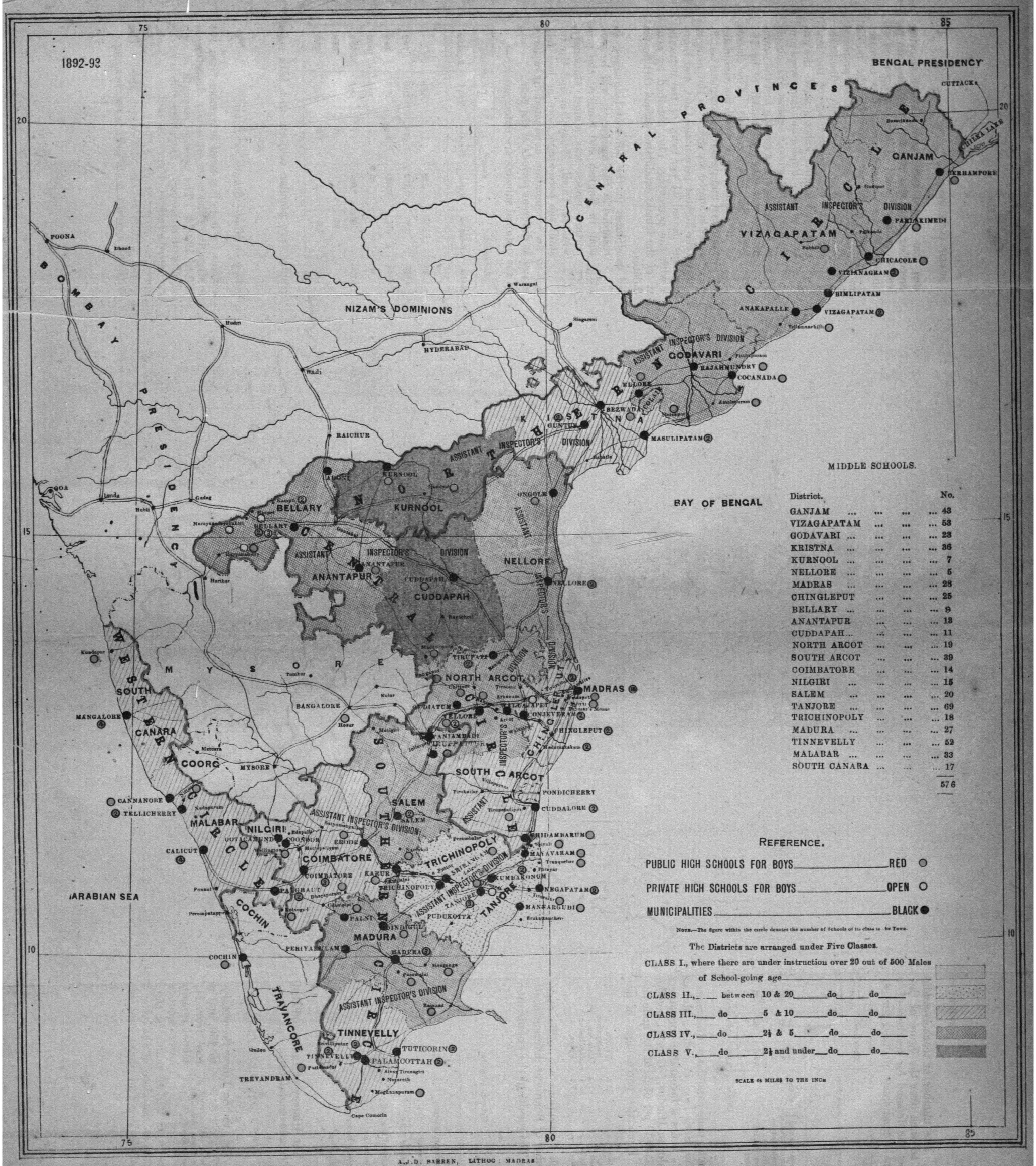
Lower Secondary Examination.

59. For the Lower Secondary Examination held during the year for the second time at 45 centres, 5,839 male and 571 female candidates appeared. These figures include 677 male and 100 female candidates in the Salem, Tinnevelly and Madura Districts, who should have been examined in the previous year, but who were actually examined during 1892–93. About 86 per cent. of the male and 96 per cent. of the female candidates passed in the compulsory or in one or more optional subjects. The exact proportion of candidates that qualified for full certificates at one and the same examination cannot be ascertained, as the number examined includes candidates who appeared for the compulsory subjects only as well as those who entered for one or more optional subjects only.

Candidates.	1891-92.						1892-93.					
	Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.		Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupils	2,490	179	2,222	176	1,072	106	4,482	528	3,987	509	1,735	277
Teachers	111	9	94	8	17	4	228	17	197	14	49	5
Others	340	5	244	5	71	3	1,129	26	847	23	305	11
Total	2,941	193	2,560	189	1,160	113	5 839	571	5,031	546	2,089	293

Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Secondary Education (Male).

Map II.



A. J. D. BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS

The number of teacher-candidates that gained certificates, though showing an advance over the figure of the preceding year, was still far from adequate to meet the demand for teachers of lower secondary grade. A larger proportion of female candidates qualified for certificates than male candidates. This indicates that the former appear for the public examinations generally better prepared than the latter. This again is due to the generally higher efficiency of the staff employed in girls' schools above the primary grade. Pupil-candidates were presented by 388 schools against 252 schools in 1891-92. As a leaving test the examination was taken advantage of by 165 Lower Secondary schools. The classes of the community to which the candidates examined and passed for complete certificates belonged are given in the margin.

Classes of the community.	Examined.		Passed for certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans and Eurasians.	152	138	58	77
Native Christians .. .	821	387	287	191
Muhammadans	240	...	74	..
Brahmans	2,664	2	1,074	1
Other Hindus	1,957	40	595	21
Others	5	4	1	3
Total ...	5,839	571	2,089	293

Among male candidates Brahmans secured the highest percentage (40), and Europeans were next in order; Muhammadans passed 31 per cent. of the entrants. This bears a favourable comparison with the percentage (30) obtained by non-Brahman Hindus. Over 51 per cent. of the female candidates earned certificates against 36 per cent. of the male candidates.

From the percentages of passed candidates in the different languages, as recorded in the margin, it will be seen that in English and Sanskrit the proportion passed was almost stationary, while in Tamil, Malayalam and Hindustani the percentage more or less fell. Such fluctuations are to be expected in an examination conducted by a large number of Boards at different centres and at different periods of the year.

English	64·2	Telugu	83·6
Latin	76·0	Malayalam ...	77·0
Persian	92·0	Canarese ...	96·3
Sanskrit	77·4	Hindustani ...	91·8
Tamil	77·8	Uriya	93·3

The results of the examination in the optional subjects are noted below:—

Optional subjects.	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Elementary Science	49	...	23	...	46·9	...
Geography	3,535	396	1,772	278	50·0	70·2
History of India	4,445	422	2,990	316	67·3	74·9
History of England	42	8	33	8	78·6	100·0
Mathematics	4,465	10	2,692	7	60·3	70·0
Domestic Economy	...	92	...	81	...	88·0
Needle-work	...	523	...	497	...	95·0

The History of India and Geography were popular subjects with both male and female candidates.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for boys.

60. Public Lower Secondary schools for boys increased in number from 444 to 460, and the strength of the lower secondary departments rose from 11,475 to 12,074. The average strength of each school remained almost stationary. Including pupils in the lower secondary departments of Upper Secondary schools, there were 23,506 pupils in the lower secondary stage of instruction in boys' schools at the close of the year against 22,328 on the 31st March 1892. The relatively larger advance compared with the increase in 1891-92 is encouraging.

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English and Vernacular schools are distinguished in the following summary according to circles:—

Circles.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.	Pupils in primary department.	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.	Pupils in primary department.
English.						
Northern Circle ...	63	1,670	1,783	49	1,602	1,251
Central do. ...	92	2,959	6,032	73	2,719	4,905
Southern do. ...	161	4,939	4,500	69	2,704	2,602
Western do. ...	39	1,286	1,851	35	1,367	1,729
Total ...	355	10,854	14,166	226	8,392	10,487
Vernacular.						
Northern Circle ...	55	292	2,326	92	528	4,249
Central do. ...	27	220	1,124	41	741	2,105
Southern do. ...	2	88	17	99	2,401	2,323
Western do. ...	5	21	262	2	12	133
Total ...	89	621	3,729	234	3,682	8,810
Grand Total ..	444	11,475	17,895	460	12,074	19,297

The large decrease in the number of English schools followed by more than a corresponding increase in the number of Vernacular schools is due to the classification of schools according as they brought English or a Vernacular as their first language at the public examinations. A pretty large number of schools took a Vernacular as their first language and were, therefore, classed as Vernacular schools. Taking English and Vernacular schools together, it will be seen that the Northern and Southern Circles received an accession of 23 and five schools, while the Central and Western Circles lost five and seven schools, respectively. The average strength of the lower secondary departments of English schools was 37, while it was only 16 in Vernacular schools. The large difference is due to the fact that comparatively few of the Vernacular schools contain all the three forms or standards comprising the lower secondary department.

Of the 226 English and 234 Vernacular schools, only 169 and 76, respectively, have been recognized under the Educational Rules. Thus 25 per cent. of the former and 68 per cent. of the latter class of schools have not yet satisfied the conditions to a reasonable extent and secured the privilege of recognition. In the margin will be found the distribution of recognized schools in each Circle with the total number of schools in the Circle. English schools in the Western Circle are generally in a good condition, and thus, with the exception of four schools, all have been recognized. The bulk of Vernacular schools in the Northern Circle remain unrecognized, as they have not satisfied the conditions relating to staff and accommodation. Of the 169 English and 76 Vernacular schools recognized, 82 and 24, respectively, have found a place in the Permanent and the rest, 87 and 52, in the Temporary section of the General School list. These figures show that the rules of recognition are as stringently applied as the condition of education admits of.

Circles.	English.		Vernacular.	
	Total.	Recognised.	Total.	Recognised.
Northern Circle ...	49	35	92	8
Central do. ...	73	54	41	17
Southern do. ...	69	49	99	51
Western do. ...	35	31	2	...
Total ...	226	169	234	76

Distribution of Lower Secondary schools according to upkeep.

61. In the following summary Lower Secondary schools are distributed according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
English.	Schools.	Pupils in lower secondary departments.	Schools.	Pupils in lower secondary departments.
Managed by the Department	12	322	8	250
Do by Municipal or Local Boards...	84	2,491	77	2,718
Aided from public funds	207	6,592	112	4,253
Unaided	52	1,449	29	1,171
Total	355	10,854	226	8,392
Vernacular.				
Managed by the Department .	23	82	32	157
Do. by Municipal or Local Boards.	30	197	48	409
Aided from public funds	29	294	115	2,486
Unaided	7	48	39	570
Total ...	89	621	234	3,682

Taking English and Vernacular schools together, it will be noticed that the Government and Board lists received an addition of five and 11 schools, respectively, while aided schools fell in number from 236 to 227. In eight Government schools in the Ganjám and Vizagapatam agencies, Fifth Standard classes were opened, and one school in the Vizagapatam agency and two Practising schools were reduced in standard. Similarly 15 Board schools were added to the list of Lower Secondary schools, while four Lower Secondary schools disappeared from the list. A larger number of schools would have passed from the Primary to the Lower Secondary list but for the difficulty of securing recognition, which alone enables them to present pupils for the lower secondary standards.

Lower Secondary schools according to districts.

62. Appendix D gives full particulars of schools and scholars in each district.

Ganjám.—Nine English and 32 Vernacular schools were at work, and of the latter number as many as 26 were in the Agency tracts and were managed by the Department. There was on the whole an increase of 68 pupils in the lower secondary forms. But only three Board and two aided English schools have been recognized under the Educational Rules. At the Lower Secondary Examination 26 pupil-candidates passed for certificates, which was a poor result for the district.

Vizagapatam.—The list of Lower Secondary schools received an accession of seven schools, four of these being schools under the management of the Department or Local Boards; but the attendance of the middle departments remained nevertheless almost the same as in 1891-92. Six of the 10 English schools have been recognized, but none of the Vernacular schools have yet qualified. Only nine pupil-candidates in the whole district passed for complete certificates at the Lower Secondary Examination.

Gódávari.—Gódávari is not so well provided with Secondary schools as it should be. There were only 23 English and Vernacular schools, fewer even than in 1891-92, though 534 against 521 pupils were attending the lower secondary department. It is satisfactory, however, to note that 10 out of the 15 English and seven out of the eight Vernacular schools have already found their way into the list of recognized schools, and that as many as 167 pupil-candidates earned certificates at the Lower Secondary Examination. Only two districts, Tanjore and Malabar, passed a larger number of pupils at this examination.

Kistna.—There were three English schools fewer, and eight Vernacular schools more, than in the previous year, and the lower secondary departments received an addition of 50 pupils. Thirteen out of 14 English schools have been recognized, but only one of the 15 Vernacular schools has as yet been admitted to this privilege. At the Lower Secondary Examination 70 pupils passed for complete certificates.

Kurnool.—It is satisfactory to note that the number of Lower Secondary schools in the district rose from two to seven and the number of pupils in the lower secondary stage of instruction from 39 to 77. The only Board English school has been recognized, but none of the Vernacular schools has yet fulfilled the conditions of

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recognition. Certificates were secured by 24 pupil-candidates at the last Lower Secondary Examination.

Nellore.—English schools fell from seven to five, though 90 against 81 pupils were on the rolls of the lower secondary forms. Four of the schools have been recognized, and 23 pupils passed for complete Lower Secondary certificates. This is one of the districts which have not been adequately provided with Lower Secondary schools.

Madras.—The town of Madras contained 28 schools against 32, but the lower secondary departments were stronger. Only 20 of the schools have been recognized. Though as many as 477 boys appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination, only 108 passed for certificates. This does not speak well for the efficiency of the schools concerned.

Chingleput.—There were two schools fewer than in 1891–92, but the number of pupils in the lower secondary forms slightly advanced. All the four English schools and nine out of 19 Vernacular schools have already been recognized. At the Lower Secondary Examination 45 out of 117 pupil-candidates obtained certificates.

Bellary.—The number of English schools fell from seven to six, while no Vernacular schools have been returned. The lower secondary departments did not, however, suffer in strength, and at the Lower Secondary Examination 47 pupil-candidates passed for complete certificates out of 68 examinees—a very good proportion, compared with the results achieved by most other districts. Four of the five schools have been recognized.

Anantapur.—A substantial advance was made by the district in both schools and scholars—in the former from five to eight and in the latter from 90 to 149 as regards the lower secondary forms. Both the English schools have secured recognition, but none of the Vernacular schools have yet qualified for the privilege. Of the 18 pupil-candidates that appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination as many as 13 passed for certificates.

Cuddapah.—Of English schools, there were nine as in the previous year. They improved in attendance, and six of them have been recognized. Two Vernacular schools were opened for the first time and they had 31 pupils on the rolls. Only one of these, however, has been recognized. For the Lower Secondary Examination 34 pupils appeared from the district, of whom 12 passed for certificates.

North Arcot.—There was, on the whole, an addition of one school and 67 lower secondary pupils. Six out of 12 English and two out of six Vernacular schools have been admitted to the recognized list. The results of the Lower Secondary Examination must be considered fair, 61 securing certificates out of 161 pupil-candidates that appeared for the examination.

South Arcot.—Twelve English and three Vernacular schools were at work against 11 English and six Vernacular schools in the year previous; but the middle departments were, on the whole, stronger, and all the schools except two Vernacular schools have been recognized. Over one-half of the pupils examined for the Lower Secondary Examination qualified for certificates.

Coimbatore.—English schools fell in number from 12 to 11, and the middle departments suffered in strength in consequence. There were no Vernacular schools in the district. Only eight of the schools have been recognized, and 47 out of 141 pupil-candidates gained certificates at the Lower Secondary Examination.

Nilgiris.—Besides the Male Branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, there were seven English schools against six in 1891–92, and the lower secondary forms were also stronger. Five of the schools entered the list of recognized institutions, and more than half the pupils at the Lower Secondary Examination passed the complete test.

Salem.—The number of schools fell from 15 to 13, and all of them have been returned as English schools. The attendance of the middle department rose from 215 to 218. Ten out of 13 schools have been recognized. Fair results were obtained at the Lower Secondary Examination.

Tanjore.—Tanjore contained the largest number of Lower Secondary schools and pupils. Compared with the statistics of 1891–92 there was a net addition of six schools and 146 lower secondary pupils. Sixteen out of 22 English and eight

out of 30 Vernacular schools have been recognized. The largest number (255) passed for certificates at the Lower Secondary Examination belonged to this district.

Trichinopoly.—Ten English and six Vernacular schools were borne on the departmental returns with 628 lower secondary pupils, against 11 schools with 388 pupils on the 31st March 1892. This shows a marked improvement. Five of the English and four of the Vernacular schools have secured recognition. At the Lower Secondary Examination, however, only 53 pupils passed out of 146 entrants.

Madura.—Both schools and scholars declined, and the results of the Lower Secondary Examination were also poor. All the three English and eight of the 17 Vernacular schools have been admitted to the privilege of recognition.

Tinnevelly.—There were at the close of the year two English and 46 Vernacular schools against 47 English and two Vernacular schools on the 31st March 1892, the serious fluctuations being due to the classification of schools according to the first language brought up by the pupils at the last Lower Secondary Examination. Both the English and 31 of the Vernacular schools have been recognized. Fewer than a third of the pupil-candidates passed for certificates at the last Lower Secondary Examination.

Malabar.—Next to Tanjore, Malabar passed the largest number (205) of pupil-candidates at the Lower Secondary Examination. There were three English and three Vernacular schools fewer than in 1891–92, but the lower secondary forms contained 81 pupils more. The Vernacular and two of the English schools have not yet been recognized under the Educational Rules.

South Canara.—The district lost one English school, and the attendance fell slightly in consequence. Eight of the 10 schools have been accorded the privilege of recognition, and at the Lower Secondary Examination 83 out of 112 pupil-candidates won certificates. This bears testimony to the efficiency of the Lower Secondary schools in South Canara.

(e) *Standard Examinations.*

Lower Secondary Standard examinations.

63. For the Fifth and Sixth Standard examinations 186 and 120 schools presented pupils against 214 and 128 schools in 1891–92 and 225 and 132 schools in 1890–91. The steady decrease is due to the operation of the Educational Rules; petty Lower Secondary schools that found themselves unable to satisfy the conditions of recognition have apparently reduced their standard permanently or temporarily. For the Seventh Standard 97 against 49 schools presented pupils, and this was, as explained in my last report, chiefly due to the Lower Secondary Examination in Tinnevelly and Salem for 1891–92 having been held during the year under report. In the three lower secondary standards 177, 119 and 93 schools, respectively, passed pupils.

From the summary in the margin, it will be seen that a larger number of pupils were entered for the Fifth and Seventh Standards, while under the Sixth Standard there was a slight decrease of 22. In the three standards 70·6, 68·4 and 64·3 per cent. passed against 70·6, 74·1 and 68·4 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The diminished percentage of success under the Sixth and Seventh Standards was probably due to a more searching examination and not to deterioration in the efficiency of instruction.

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Fifth	1,661	1,694	1,173	1,196
Sixth	1,079	1,057	800	723
Seventh	472	1,232	323	792

The different classes of schools were represented as follows at the standard examinations:—

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Class of schools.	Presented.			Passed.		
	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.
Results system	1,289	878	1,103	895	588	712
Salary-results system	366	151	121	266	107	74
Combined system	39	28	8	35	28	6
Total ...	1,694	1,057	1,232	1,196	723	792

In the Fifth and Sixth Standards salary-results schools passed a large proportion, and in the Seventh Standard the advantage was with results schools. The European schools in the Madras and Chingleput districts, which received grants on the results system in addition to salary grants, have been returned as combined schools.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Primary School Examination.*

Primary School Examination.

64. No change was made during the year in the scheme of the Primary School Examination. Girls under the Fourth Standard continued in many cases to be examined by the Inspecting officers with my special permission; but no Primary scholarships were awarded on the results of such examinations. The number of candidates of all classes advanced from 23,517 to 26,993 or by 14·8 per cent., and the number passed in one or more subjects from 17,039 to 19,925 or by 16·9 per cent. Every district participated in the increase, except Coimbatore, Tanjore and Tinnevelly; but the proportion of passed to examined fell in all but six districts. The relatively larger increase in the proportion of successful candidates is gratifying. The following summary gives the number examined and passed by districts: male and female candidates are included to show the full extent of the examination:—

Districts.	Examined.						Passed.					
	Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.		Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Ganjám ...	267	678	48	72	63	115	232	554	42	61	62	101
Vizagapatam.	1,073	1,353	134	107	130	91	676	1,048	92	80	104	67
Gódávari ...	1,486	1,819	128	111	493	443	655	1,282	73	90	300	343
Kistna ...	1,256	1,775	210	120	331	300	860	1,049	147	81	273	212
Kurnool ...	354	434	36	30	69	61	275	337	34	27	63	51
Nellore ...	500	609	114	64	69	79	297	446	65	51	57	69
Madras ...	677	998	55	28	39	78	484	725	49	22	34	64
Chingleput ...	633	850	34	75	41	50	499	624	29	59	32	43
Bellary ...	321	460	143	150	81	98	237	342	110	118	74	74
Anantapur ...	240	334	41	22	61	47	189	276	34	17	45	35
Cuddapah .	335	496	91	78	73	105	213	352	64	59	60	83
North Arcot ...	847	1,259	143	123	85	124	628	811	118	100	68	87
South Arcot ...	1,124	1,275	59	33	95	101	974	984	55	33	86	87
Coimbatore ...	876	881	114	53	218	195	562	642	96	34	156	141
Nilgiris ...	103	220	6	2	14	19	60	110	3	1	6	12
Salem ...	546	748	77	69	178	216	402	600	60	63	134	178
Tanjore ...	1,970	2,001	199	113	360	274	1,651	1,668	144	87	315	225
Trichinopoly.	774	852	86	39	87	123	685	745	75	34	77	107
Madura .	855	1,059	134	90	91	88	565	647	99	57	62	54
Tinnevelly .	1,302	1,360	205	83	201	148	924	901	163	70	159	104
Malabar ..	1,580	1,850	163	66	239	168	979	1,345	97	49	186	137
South Canara.	1,063	1,102	65	80	32	49	912	856	52	74	26	40
Total ..	18,182	22,413	2,285	1,608	3,050	2,972	12,959	16,344	1,701	1,267	2,379	2,314

Pupil-candidates only increased in number, teacher-candidates materially declined, and private candidates fell off slightly. The decrease under teacher-candidates is very much to be regretted in view of the large number of unpassed teachers in the Primary schools. It will be noted that 73 per cent. of the pupil-

candidates passed in the compulsory or in one or more optional subjects against 71 per cent. in the previous year. Of the male pupil-candidates 19,398 appeared for both compulsory and optional subjects and 8,441 or 44 per cent. passed for complete certificates. Among teacher and private male candidates taking both compulsory and optional subjects 65 and 59 per cent., respectively, passed. Of the male candidates who passed for complete certificates, 2,606 (1,241 pupils, 701 teachers and 664 others) were above 18 years of age, and were thus eligible for appointments in the lower grades of the public service.

In the margin will be found how the different sections of the community were represented amongst the male candidates that passed for full certificates and the percentage of passed to examined under each class. Brahmans secured the highest percentage. A third of the Muhammadan pupil-candidates gained certificates. This is a very fair proportion, considering the condition of education among this class. Low as is the proportion passed among the Paraiya and kindred classes, it is encouraging to note that boys of these classes are kept at school till they have reached the upper primary stage of instruction.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Europeans and Eurasians .	215	39	18
Native Christians	1,641	629	38
Muhammadans	1,325	446	34
Brahmans	8,697	4,024	46
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	13,526	4,970	37
Panchamas	122	27	22
Others	6	4	67
Total ...	25,532	10,139	40

There was a satisfactory advance in the number of candidates that brought up English. Of the male candidates examined in the different vernacular languages, 78 per cent. passed in Tamil, 77 per cent. in Hindustani, 75 per cent. in Telugu, 74 per cent. in Malayalam, 65 per cent. in Canarese, and 50 per cent. in Uriya. The Uriyas passed even fewer pupils than in the previous year.

Among the optional subjects, Geography was brought up by 21,362 and Hygiene by 16,747 male candidates, of whom 11,894 and 11,055, respectively, passed. The poor results in the former subject indicate that the instruction imparted was not generally efficient. A larger number of candidates brought up and passed in Agriculture and Drawing; but a smaller number passed in Mensuration, though 148 against 111 appeared in it. The reason why comparatively fewer candidates brought up Indian History is not apparent.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Public Primary Schools for boys.

65. Public Primary schools for boys rose in number from 18,059 to 19,097 or by 5·7 per cent. and in strength from 517,638 to 550,446 or by 6·3 per cent., against an increase in 1891–92 of 5·3 per cent. in schools and 8·3 per cent. in pupils. In the following summary schools and pupils are classified according to the agencies by which they were managed. The average attendance of schools remained almost stationary.

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1892.		31st March 1893.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.					
Government schools	Upper Primary ...	59	2,474	64	2,939
	Lower do. ...	77	1,701	81	1,895
Board schools	Upper do. ...	1,714	77,643	1,999	90,057
	Lower do. ...	1,204	41,021	1,209	42,095
Under Private Management.					
Aided schools	Upper Primary ...	1,772	78,936	1,861	82,349
	Lower do. ..	7,494	197,414	7,621	199,132
Unaided schools	Upper do. ..	236	7,360	283	8,769
	Lower do. ...	5,503	111,089	5,979	123,210
Total ..	Upper Primary ...	3,781	166,413	4,207	184,114
	Lower do. ...	14,278	351,225	14,890	366,332
	Grand Total ...	18,059	517,638	19,097	550,446

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Upper Primary schools rose in number from 3,781 to 4,207 or by over 11 per cent. and in attendance by nearly 11 per cent., while in the number and attendance of Lower Primary schools there was an increase of 4·3 per cent. only. The very remarkable advance in the number of Upper Primary schools and the almost equally remarkable advance in the number of boys in the upper primary stage of instruction during the four years in which the Primary School Examination has been in operation, will be seen at a glance from the figures in the margin. It is very gratifying to note that 22 per cent. of the public Primary schools for boys were preparing candidates for the above examination, and that schools under both public and private management, especially Board schools, shared in the above increase. Government, Board and aided Upper Primary schools had an average strength of 46, 45 and 44 pupils respectively, while the unaided schools had an average of 31 pupils only. As an Upper Primary school contains, including the infant class, five standards, a larger average attendance may reasonably be expected. As a matter of fact, however, the bulk of the schools have but one or two teachers, and a larger attendance—which would have the inevitable effect of impairing the efficiency of instruction—is to be deprecated, especially at a stage of instruction where each pupil stands in need of constant and individual attention from his teacher.

Years.	Upper Primary schools	Upper Primary boys
31st March 1889 ..	2,683	24,039
Do. 1890	2,733	24,511
Do. 1891 ..	3,214	21,382
Do. 1892 ..	3,781	32,228
Do. 1893	4,207	35,825

66. The table in the margin distributes the Public Primary schools according to circles. More than a third of the Upper Primary schools in the Presidency were in the Northern Circle. This is due chiefly to a large number of schools in the circle being managed by Local Boards. The proportion of Upper Primary schools to the total number of Primary schools was lower in the Central than in other circles. This is not creditable to the educational agencies concerned. The Western Circle contained the highest proportion of Upper Primary schools.

Distribution of Primary Schools according to Circles.

Circles.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary
Northern Circle	1,489	4,016
Central do.	990	5,090
Southern do.	1,301	4,654
Western do.	477	1,130
Total ..	4,207	14,890

Primary schools recognized by the Department and admitted to the permanent and temporary sections of the general school list are compared in the margin with the total number of schools in each circle. Only about 20 per cent. of the entire number of such schools were fully recognized and entered in the permanent section on the 31st March last. About 54 per cent. of the schools have been admitted to the temporary section, and are endeavouring to satisfy all the conditions of recognition so as to secure a place in the permanent list. It will necessarily be some time before they qualify for the full privilege. The training schools now in existence can supply only a limited number of certificated teachers every year, and it is impossible, therefore, that all the Primary schools in the Presidency can at once secure trained teachers. Sessional schools are intended to help village teachers to pass the Primary School Examination, and I trust that the successful working of these schools will, in a few years, substantially minimize the number of unpassed teachers.

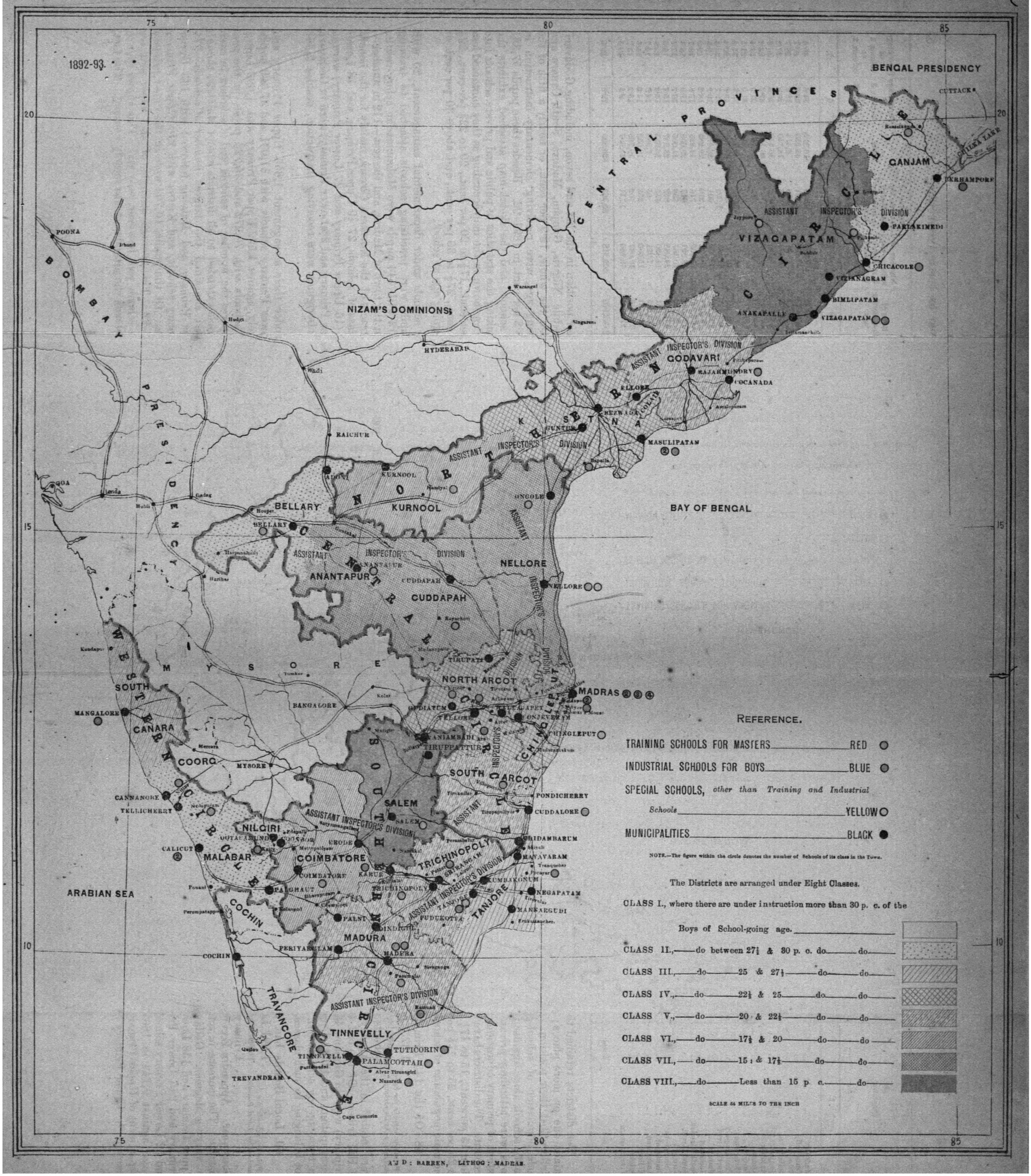
Circle.	Schools.	Permanent Section.	Temporary Section
Northern	5,455	1,389	3,212
Central	6,080	816	2,749
Southern	5,955	1,091	3,412
Western	1,607	425	1,022
Total ...	19,097	3,721	10,395

67. In the following table will be found the number of boys in each district attending primary classes in all Secondary and Primary schools for boys and girls, together with the percentage of boys to the male population of school-going age, taking this at 15 per cent. of the total male population :—

Relative extent of primary education of boys in districts.

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Primary Education (Male), and position of Training Schools for Masters and Industrial and Technical Schools for boys

Map. III


1892-93.
BENGAL PRESIDENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
GANJAM
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR'S DIVISION
VIZAGAPATAM
PARLAKIMEDI
CHICACOLE
VIZIANAGRAM
BIMLIPATAM
ANAKAPALLI
VIZAGAPATAM
GODAVARI
RAJAHMUNDRY
COCANADA
KISTNA
MASULIPATAM
NORTH ARCOT
MADRAS
SOUTH ARCOT
PONDICHERRY
CUDDALORE
CHINGLEPUT
TANJORE
NEGAPATAM
MANNARGUDI
TRICHINOPOLY
SALEM
COIMBATORE
NILGIRI
MALABAR
COORG
CANARA
MYSORE
BELLARY
KURNOOL
ANANTAPUR
CUDDAPAH
NELLORE
TIRUPATI
TIRUPPATTUR
MADURA
TINNEVELLY
TUTICORIN
PALAMCOTTAH
TRAVANCORE
COCHIN
TREVANDRAM
Cape Comorin
MANGALORE
CANNANORE
TELLICHERRY
CALICUT
POONA
GOA
RAICHUR
HYDERABAD
Warangal
Singaren
Wadi
Hudgi
Londa
Gadag
Hubli
Harihar
Bangalore
Kolar
Tumkur
Mercara
Mysore
Kundapur
Cuttack
Chilka Lake
Berhampore
Ellore
Bezwada
Guntur
Ongole
Kurnool
Adoni
Bellary
Anantapur
Cuddapah
Nellore
Madras
Vellore
Arcoot
Chittoor
Salem
Erode
Coimbatore
Palghaut
Trichinopoly
Tanjore
Madura
Periyakulam
Tinnevelly
Palamcottah
Tuticorin
Trevandram
Cochin
Calicut
Mangalore
Poona
Bombay
Nasareth
Alvar Tirunagiri
Pattamadai
Quilon
Perumpatappu
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
Chidambaram
Mayavaram
Kumbakonum
Mankargudi
Tiruvalur
Pudukotta
Dindigul
Palni
Ramnad
Sivagunga
Tiruvadi
Ongole
Masulipatam
Rajahmundry
Cocanada
Vizagapatam
Chicacole
Vizianagram
Bimlipatam
Anakapalli
Parlakimedi
Berhampore
Cuttack
Russelkonda
Gudiatum
Tiruppattur
Vellore
Arcot
Chittoor
Salem
Erode
Coimbatore
Karur
Palghaut
Trichinopoly
Tanjore
Kumbakonum
Madura
Periyakulam
Tinnevelly
Palamcottah
Tuticorin
Trevandram
Cochin
Calicut
Mangalore
Cannanore
Tellicherry
Poona
Bombay
Goa
Londa
Hubli
Gadag
Harihar
Bangalore
Kolar
Tumkur
Mercara
Mysore
Kundapur
Raichur
Hyderabad
Wadi
Hudgi
Warangal
Singaren
Kurnool
Adoni
Bellary
Anantapur
Cuddapah
Nellore
Ongole
Masulipatam
Rajahmundry
Cocanada
Vizagapatam
Chicacole
Vizianagram
Bimlipatam
Anakapalli
Parlakimedi
Berhampore
Cuttack
Russelkonda
Chilka Lake
Madras

Districts.	Boys of school-going age.	Number of boys on the 31st March in Primary schools.	Number of boys on the 31st March in primary classes of Secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	33,873	11,706	5,204	16,910	34·6	49·9
Tinnevelly	140,020	40,898	1,361	42,259	29·2	30·2
Nilgiris	8,423	1,536	878	2,414	18·2	28·7
Bellary	68,850	18,454	286	18,740	26·8	27·2
Ganjám	138,488	35,048	1,401	36,449	25·3	26·3
Malabar	197,154	44,792	1,763	46,555	22·7	23·6
Kistna	140,753	30,857	631	31,488	21·9	22·4
Tanjore	159,907	33,516	912	34,428	21·0	21·5
Chingleput	85,917	16,683	1,678	18,361	19·4	21·4
Trichinopoly	99,535	19,786	521	20,307	19·8	20·4
North Arcot	164,181	32,335	1,098	33,433	19·7	20·4
Madura	187,735	36,009	601	36,610	19·2	19·5
Gódávari	154,071	28,072	1,210	29,282	18·2	19·0
South Canara	76,640	13,609	716	14,325	17·8	18·7
South Arcot	161,870	28,991	617	29,608	17 9	18·3
Kurnool	62,120	10,367	638	11,005	16·7	17·7
Coimbatore	147,255	23,085	862	23,947	15·7	16·3
Cuddapah	96,951	14,820	555	15,375	15·3	15·9
Anantapur	54,345	7,921	65	7,986	14·6	14·7
Nellore	110,491	15,680	352	16,032	14·2	14·5
Salem	144,243	19,067	702	19,769	13·2	13·7
Vizagapatam	210,087	19,986	1,711	21,697	9·5	10·3
Total ..	2,642,909	503,218	23,762	526,980	19·0	19·9

Ten districts retained their position in the list and seven, including Gódávari, gained one or more places; while Nilgiris, Ganjám, Madura, South Canara and Nellore lost their position. On the whole, 19·9 per cent., or nearly a fifth of the male population of school-going age, were receiving elementary instruction in public schools alone against 18·8 per cent. in 1891–92. Besides these pupils 57,331 boys were attending private schools, and the sketch-map attached exhibits the extent of primary education, taking the statistics of public and private schools into account. The districts have been shown in the map according as they contained less than 15 per cent., 15 to 17½ per cent., 17½ to 20 per cent., 20 to 22½ per cent., 22½ to 25 per cent., 25 to 27½ per cent., 27½ to 30 per cent., and above 30 per cent. of the male population of school-going age at school.

Primary schools for boys managed by the Department.

68. Of the 145 Primary schools under departmental management, 20 with 1,375 pupils were practising schools attached to training schools, 13 with 544 pupils were Muhammadan salary-results schools in the town of Madras, and the rest—112 in number—were located in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars, mainly for the benefit of Hill tribes. Of the last class of schools, 27 (9 Upper Primary and 18 Lower Primary) were in Ganjám, 43 (16 Upper Primary and 27 Lower Primary) were in Vizagapatam, and 42 (14 Upper Primary and 28 Lower Primary) were in Gódávari. In these agency schools 547 aborigines were receiving instruction, besides 2,368 not belonging to such classes.

Primary schools for boys managed by Local Boards.

69. Local Boards had under their management 1,855 Upper Primary and 1,091 Lower Primary schools with 81,031 and 37,608 pupils respectively, against 1,592 Upper Primary and 1,090 Lower Primary schools with 70,272 and 36,723 pupils in the previous year. Appendix E compares the number of schools and of scholars in each district. The increase in schools extended to all districts except Malabar, though in varying degrees. Gódávari contained the largest number of schools—275 Upper Primary and 138 Lower Primary, and Malabar followed with 135 Upper Primary and 246 Lower Primary schools, and Kistna with 210 Upper Primary and 52 Lower Primary schools. Of the pupils, 10,704 were in the upper primary stage against 9,148 in 1891–92. The average strength of the upper primary department of Upper Primary schools was, however, only six. This shows that in many of the Upper Primary schools the attendance was merely nominal. The fact.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

however, that 63 per cent. of the Board schools worked up to the upper primary standard is in itself an indication that a desire has been created to prepare pupils for the Primary School Examination.

Primary schools for boys managed by Municipalities.

70. All the Municipalities, excepting Madras, Kurnool, Coonoor, Periyakulam, Tinnevelly and Palamcottah, had one or more Primary schools under their management. The total number of schools rose from 236 to 262 and the pupils therein from 11,669 to 13,513. Particulars are furnished by Municipalities in appendix F. Upper Primary schools had an average strength of only 11 pupils in the upper primary department. This is certainly low for schools in Municipalities, seeing how much more densely populated these are than most other towns and villages. Only 55 per cent. of Municipal schools worked up to the upper primary standard.

Aided and unaided Primary schools.

71. Aided Primary schools rose in number from 9,266 to 9,482, and unaided schools of this class from 5,739 to 6,262. The increase in the number of aided schools was really much in excess of what the above figures indicate, as, in the returns of 1891–92, all schools to which certifying memoranda were issued before 31st March 1892 were classed as aided schools, though they did not receive aid before that date; while in the returns of 1892–93 only such schools as received aid have been so classed. The school population of aided and unaided schools rose from 276,350 and 118,449 to 281,481 and 131,979, respectively. Only 20 per cent. of aided schools and about 5 per cent. of unaided schools worked up to the upper primary standard. The upper primary department of aided Upper Primary schools contained on an average eight pupils, and that of unaided Upper Primary schools six pupils. Appendix G furnishes particulars by districts.

(c) *Standard Examinations.*

72. A summary showing the number of schools, boys' and girls', that presented and passed pupils for one or more standards during the past two years is given in the margin. Fewer combined schools took part in the examination, and from next year this class of schools will disappear altogether. Improvement will be noticed in the number of all other classes of schools. On the whole the number of schools advanced by 1,096 or by 7·8 per cent. against an increase of 13·1 per cent. in the previous year. While 17 against 33 salary-results boys' schools, and three against four girls' schools, failed to pass any pupil, as many as 92 results schools against 55 only in the previous year broke down completely at the grant examinations held during 1892–93.

Schools represented at the Standard examinations

Class of schools.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils	
	1891–92.	1892–93	1891–92.	1892–93
Boys' schools.				
Results schools	10,310	10,878	10,255	10,786
Salary-results schools ...	2,904	3,391	2,871	3,374
Combined schools . ..	14	12	14	12
	13,228	14,281	13,140	14,172
Girls' schools	784	827	780	824
Total ...	14,012	15,108	13,920	14,996

Boys' schools were represented at each of the primary standards as shown in the margin. There was a marked increase all round, indicating a gradual improvement in the standard of Primary schools. Fewer schools presented and passed pupils under the Infant than under the First or Second standard, and this was chiefly because aid is not given to boys under this standard by all Local boards. Further, the

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils		Number of schools that passed pupils	
	1891–92.	1892–93	1891–92.	1892–93.
Infant	10,171	11,136	9,790	10,534
First	11,925	13,043	11,503	12,463
Second	10,717	12,038	10,217	11,516
Third	7,862	8,848	7,242	8,346
Fourth ...	2,219	2,673	1,988	2,460

small amount of aid obtainable for an infant is hardly sufficient to induce managers to detain pupils under this standard for about twelve months, and the parents are equally unwilling to keep their sons in this standard for a full year. In the primary standards from the Infant to the Fourth 94·6, 95·6, 95·7, 94·3, and 92·0 per cent. of the schools that presented pupils passed pupils against 96·2, 96·5, 95·3, 92·1, and 89·6 per cent., respectively, in 1891–92. Schools that presented pupils for the Second, Third and Fourth standards did, on the whole, better during the year under report. It is also satisfactory to note that the proportion of schools that worked up to the Fourth standard to those that worked up to the First standard advanced from 18·6 per cent. to 20·5 per cent.

Primary Standard examinations.

73. The following statement shows by districts the number of boys, in girls' as well as in boys' schools, presented and passed under each of the primary standards :—

Districts.	Number of boys presented for standards.					Number of boys passed for standards.				
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Ganjám	4,492	7,242	5,500	3,182	747	3,669	5,443	4,184	2,315	464
Vizagapatam	3,257	4,243	3,287	2,378	1,143	2,408	2,886	2,227	1,740	859
Gódávari	3,933	4,106	3,494	2,825	1,551	3,138	2,833	2,588	2,087	1,071
Kistna	3,709	4,415	3,900	3,050	1,435	3,070	3,546	3,236	2,475	819
Kurnool	1,401	1,544	1,281	1,058	297	1,030	1,290	1,035	773	216
Nellore	2,006	2,605	2,354	1,434	447	1,482	1,953	1,730	967	318
Madras	224	1,743	1,472	1,233	448	172	1,387	1,166	862	353
Chingleput	1,707	2,624	2,307	1,441	671	1,442	2,036	1,897	1,120	484
Bellary	3,373	3,628	2,456	1,622	181	2,133	2,246	1,643	884	99
Anantapur	1,135	1,293	1,058	672	262	918	1,001	878	519	215
Cuddapah	1,385	1,979	1,675	1,109	384	1,057	1,417	1,642	857	257
North Arcot	3,764	5,157	4,371	2,870	801	2,976	3,737	3,301	2,211	618
South Arcot	2,803	4,897	3,787	2,370	857	2,007	3,637	2,822	1,703	655
Coimbatore	2,105	3,580	3,001	1,951	705	1,843	2,862	2,463	1,602	521
Nilgiris	44	136	92	54	45	35	112	81	45	29
Salem	2,076	3,018	2,270	1,392	421	1,686	2,254	1,756	991	335
Tanjore	2,892	4,885	3,933	2,965	1,615	2,278	4,020	3,272	2,357	1,243
Trichinopoly	1,722	2,524	2,020	1,473	744	1,541	2,053	1,597	1,157	521
Madura	4,322	5,962	4,235	2,536	905	3,564	4,300	2,770	1,668	536
Tinnevelly	5,308	6,992	4,909	2,925	1,161	4,440	6,012	3,559	2,024	761
Malabar	5,079	8,019	5,539	3,340	1,128	3,892	5,396	4,004	2,111	810
South Canara	855	2,475	2,262	1,686	950	679	1,749	1,512	1,124	558
Total ...	57,592	83,097	65,203	43,566	16,898	45,460	62,170	49,363	31,592	11,742
Total for 1891–92 ...	*56,585*	*78,944*	*57,855*	*38,298*	*13,688*	*47,401*	*57,272*	*42,801*	*26,802*	*8,812*

A larger number of boys were presented under each standard and a larger number passed except under the Infant standard. It is noteworthy that the percentages of increase were in direct ratio with the gradation of the standards. This implies that greater attention was paid to higher than to lower standards. The figures are as might be expected, for it is but natural that greater attention would be paid to instruction in the higher standards, seeing that each boy in a higher standard secures for the teacher a larger grant than can be gained for a boy in a lower standard. The very large advance in the number that passed under the Fourth standard must be attributed in great part to the stimulus of the Primary School Examination. In the five primary standards 78·9, 74·8, 75·7, 72·5 and 69·5 per cent., respectively, passed against 83·7, 72·6, 73·9, 69·9 and 64·4 in 1891–92. For the primary standards, as a whole, 266,356 boys against 245,370 appeared and 200,327 passed against 183,088. Six districts—Tanjore, Gódávari, Kistna, Tinnevelly, Vizagapatam and Malabar—presented over 1,000 pupils for the Fourth standard examination, but only two districts—Tanjore and Gódávari—passed over 1,000 pupils each. Of the boys presented for the Fourth standard, only 178 were examined by the Inspecting officers, and of these 98 passed. All the rest were tested by the Primary School Examination Board. Out of the 19,398 male pupil-candidates that appeared at the last Primary School Examination for the compulsory and optional subjects, 16,720 were presented for grants.

Standard.	Increase under	
	Presented.	Passed.
Infant	1·8	
First	5·3	8·6
Second	12·7	15·3
Third	13·8	17·9
Fourth	23·5	33·3

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Number of pupils passed in different subjects in the primary standards.

74. Particulars of the number of pupils, boys and girls, that passed in different subjects under the primary standards are furnished in the subjoined statement :—

Subjects.	Infant Standard.		First standard		Second standard		Third standard.		Fourth standard.	
	1891-92	1892-93.	1891-92	1892 93	1891-92.	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92.	1892-93
Compulsory subjects.										
Reading	62,127	61,550	70,052	79,998	53,610	63,778	33,734	40,657	12,762	16,054
Writing	60,082	60,269	72,362	80,890	60,207	63,393	35,296	42,267	12,992	16,398
Arithmetic ..	33,633	42,440	71,894	81,776	52,044	63,911	32,807	39,582	10,510	14,035
Optional subjects.										
Kindergarten occupations	4,443	3,863	3,327	2,871	1,940	1,641	..	...	..	..
Object Lessons or Elementary Science	4,342	3,419	4,897	4,193	3,167	3,164	1,321	1,359	129	143
Singing including Action Songs	4,600	3,610	93	189	237	150	101	95	71	33
Second Language ..	3	12	48	100	81	81	112	126	47	64
English Reading	...	.		...	...		3,934	3,272	2,671	2,484
Do Writing and Spelling.	...	...	...	6	...	15	3,712	2,803	2,531	2,095
Do. Grammar	...	...	...	...	.	.	908	1,775	2,070	1,586
Vernacular Poetry ..	...	...	...	...	13	38	17,219	5,831	6,345	343
Do. Grammar ..	...	...	...	..	...	..	21	33	3,695	118
Geography	...	...	24	197	5,086	5,436	13,605	10,048	7,771	8,173
Indian History ...	...	...	...		...	...	.	...	5,239	2,596
English do. ..	...	..	.	.	...	..	.	..	...	
Drawing and Modelling	...	.	.	...	...	...	99	127	50	195
Hygiene ...	.	...		...	...	.	5,890	6,571	4,794	6,967
Agriculture ...	...	...	..	..		.			304	348
Mathematics .	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	22	...
Mensuration . .	...	..		...		..	...		18	30
Plain Needle-work	..	...	3,913	3,838	2,949	2,810	1,980	1,778	1,026	779

It is very gratifying to note a marked improvement in the teaching of Arithmetic. Kindergarten Occupations and Object Lessons were brought up by fewer pupils. This was probably due to the inability of most of the elementary teachers to handle these subjects properly. The large decrease against Vernacular Grammar and Vernacular Poetry is nominal, as, on the introduction of the new curriculum, they ceased to be treated as separate subjects of examination for grants; a few schools, however, were permitted to follow the old curriculum during 1892–93, and the passed pupils belonged to those schools. A larger number of pupils passed in Geography under each standard, excepting the third, and there was also a substantial increase in the number passed in Hygiene and Drawing.

VI.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(a) *Teachers' Certificate and Government Technical Examinations.*

Scheme of Teachers' Certificate Examination

75. A revised scheme of Teachers' certificates was approved by Government in March 1892 and it came into force during the year under report. Teachers' certificates are mainly of two kinds (1) general Teachers' certificates or, briefly designated, Teachers' certificates, which are certificates of ability to teach the subjects that ordinarily enter into the curricula of schools for general instruction, and (2) technical Teachers' certificates, which are certificates of ability to teach technical subjects. Teachers' certificates are of five grades—Licentiate in Teaching, Second-grade Collegiate, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary and Primary. The examination for Licentiate in Teaching is conducted by the University, and the examinations for the other grades by a Board of Examiners consisting of a president and at least four members appointed by Government for a term of three years on the Director's recommendation and assisted, as regards the practical tests, by local committees. The working of these local committees is proving a cumbrous and expensive arrangement, and I propose to recommend a simpler and more economical plan by the time the present committees' three years' tenure of office expires. Separate certificates are awarded to trained and untrained teachers, candidates for trained

Teachers' certificates being required to have gone through the regular course at a training institution and to secure a higher percentage of marks at the examination. Technical Teachers' certificates are of three grades—Advanced, Intermediate and Elementary; and the examination for these certificates is also conducted by the Board mentioned above, assisted, if need be, by extra members appointed by the Director. A separate set of rules was approved and incorporated in the Madras Educational Rules to regulate the examination for general and technical Teachers' certificates.

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Teachers' Certificate Examination.

76. The written examination for Teachers' certificates was held twice during the year, and the practical examination was held at different times to suit the convenience of the candidates and the local committees. Eleven graduates appeared for the written and 15 for the practical tests under the old rules, and four and 12 of them, respectively, passed. The results of the examination of candidates for the other grades are summed up in the annexed table:—

Grade.	Number examined.				Number passed.								
	Written.		Practical.		Written.			Practical.					
								Trained.		Untrained.		Came up for trained, but passed for untrained Teachers' certificates.	
	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Came up for trained, but passed for untrained Teachers' certificates.	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.
Second-grade Collegiate.	36	73	12	14	10	12	8	...	4	2	9	2	5
Upper Secondary ...	203	223	43	45	50	51	42	...	21	15	17	11	8
Lower Secondary ...	313	172	110	46	75	83	56	1	62	15	17	15	23
Primary	685	333	52	14	294	175	27	2	26	5	6	16	5
Total ...	1,237	801	217	119	429	321	133	3	113	37	49	44	41

Of the 2,038 candidates that entered for the written test, 883, or 43 per cent. were successful. For the practical test 336 appeared, of whom 287, or 85 per cent. passed. The high percentage of successful candidates at the practical test is probably to be attributed in a measure to the appearance of well-prepared students for the test; but it would seem also to point to leniency on the part of the examiners. Conducted as the practical test is by a large number of local committees, though under the supervision of the Board, it is difficult to secure a uniformly high standard in all parts of the Presidency. Two candidates appeared for Technical Teachers' certificate examination and passed. The number of men that qualified for Teachers' certificates is not so large as was expected; but, though a more searching test has to be undergone now, I trust the number will increase considerably year by year, so as to enable schools to meet the requirements for recognition.

Scheme of Government Technical Examinations.

77. The scheme of Government Technical Examinations as revised in December 1890, and the syllabuses in the different subjects of the examinations approved in 1886 were subjected to thorough revision and simplification during the year. In this work I had the valuable assistance of a committee of gentlemen who had for years been engaged in teaching, or in conducting the examinations in, Technical subjects. Certain subjects which experience has shown not to be of sufficient importance to find place in the scheme have been omitted, and the remaining subjects have been thrown into convenient groups. The syllabuses have been revised so as to fix the standards of examination for the different grades—Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced—for which provision has been made in the Notification. In the amended Notification approved by Government in January 1893, Advanced examinations have been provided in 32 subjects, Intermediate examinations in 84 subjects and Elementary examinations in 53 subjects. The examinations in 1892–93 were all held under the Notification of 1890.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Government Technical Examinations.

78. The results of the Government Technical Examinations in 1892–93 are summarized in the subjoined table :—

Subjects.	1891–92.						1892–93.					
	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Practical, Plane and Solid Geometry.	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...
Surveying, Levelling and Setting out.	1	1	58	27	...	...	...	...	41	17	...	...
Do. do. (Agricultural) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	14	...	...
Inorganic Chemistry	17	12	74	59	...	...	3	3	14	8	...	...
Do. (Agricultural) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	...	...
Pure Mathematics { First stage ...	...	...	31	8	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...
Pure Mathematics { Second stage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Mensuration	...	...	105	38	4	1	...	...	69	32	65	7
Statics, Kinetics, &c.	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	..
Applied Mechanics	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Hydraulics	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Building Materials and Construction.	...	...	13	3	1	1	...	...	5	2	22	2
Plan Drawing from specification ...	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	5	2	21	...
Earth work, Road work, Railway work.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bridge-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Mechanical Drawing	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Organic Chemistry	..	...	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (Agricultural) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	26	...	...
Physiography	...	...	34	14	...	...	...	...	19	3	...	...
Agriculture (old syllabus)	13	6	31	21	...	...	17	8	...	...	42	23
Animal Physiology. { First stage ...	...	...	65	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animal Physiology. { Second stage...	...	...	48	33	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
Veterinary Science. { First stage ...	...	...	34	26	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	...
Veterinary Science. { Second stage...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...
Botany ... ... { First stage ...	...	...	29	26	} 1	...	...	...	12	12	6	3
Botany ... ... { Second stage...	...	...	8	7								
Agricultural Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	...	...
Forestry	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Economic Entomology	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hygiene	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Drawing, Painting and Design ...	5	3	280	194	53	27	40	29	353	182	191	62
Wood and Copper-plate Engraving ...	...	...	1	...	10	6	..	...	...	...	3	...
Printing	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	3	2	1	1
Carpentry and Joinery	...	...	1	...	25	15	...	...	4	...	35	31
Lace-making	...	...	6	6	8	8	...	...	7	5	4	4
Music	...	...	2	2	7	7	...	...	8	7	16	14
Mercantile Arithmetic	...	...	...	...	33	30	...	...	...	...	35	9
Book-keeping	...	...	109	80	53	47	...	...	63	48	50	10
Commercial Correspondence ...	...	...	...	...	67	62	...	...	...	...	53	13
Phonography	...	...	5	5	6	6	...	...	3	3	8	5
Business Correspondence	...	...	81	64	...	...	...	...	71	59	...	...
Banking and Political Economy ...	...	...	4	4	9	6	...	...	3	3	2	1
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Electricity and Magnetism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Modelling	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	3	1
Jewellers' work	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silversmiths' work	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	16	10	...	...	...	...	12	8
Boot and Shoe making	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
Blacksmiths' work	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	3	3
Weaving	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	6	3
Rattan work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Carpet-weaving	...	...	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	...	14	10
Embroidery	...	..	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	8	4
Physical Geography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Commercial Geography	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total ...	37	23	1,074	709	349	275	60	40	822	479	609	218

Of the 60 entrants at the Advanced Examination 57 were pupil-candidates belonging to the College of Agriculture, School of Arts, Art and Industrial School, Nazareth, and the Drawing Class, Kumbakónam College, and three were private candidates. Of the two classes of candidates 38 and two, respectively, passed. Candidates appeared in four new subjects, while two subjects in which candidates appeared in 1891–92 were not brought up last year. Four students of the College of Agriculture secured the Agriculturists' diploma against one in 1891. For the Intermediate Examinations 822 subject-candidates, of whom 780 belonged to 26 special institutions, appeared, and 58 per cent. of the entrants passed against 66

per cent. in the previous year. The fall in the number of candidates examined and in the percentage of passed to examined was brought about chiefly by the poor results in Animal Physiology, Veterinary Science, Botany, Drawing, Book-keeping and Mensuration. Twenty-six against 13 institutions in 1891–92 sent up candidates for this examination. At the Elementary Examination also the number and proportion of successful candidates showed a decline in consequence mainly of the unfavourable results obtained at the Commercial Examinations. For the Technical Examinations as a whole, 895 individual candidates presented themselves against 659 in the previous year, but only 737 subject-candidates passed against 1,007. The Examining Boards seem to have raised the standard of the examination; otherwise the fall in the results cannot be altogether accounted for. It is very desirable that the standards of these examinations should be maintained at a high and uniform level. The teaching will, in due course, accommodate itself to a high standard of examination, provided it is fairly uniform from year to year.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(b) *Special or Technical Schools and Classes.*

Number and strength of special or technical schools and classes.

79. The number of schools and classes for special education rose from 93 to 98 and their strength from 3,948 to 4,356, as will be seen from the comparative statement appended:—

Classes of institutions.	Number.		Strength.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Training schools for masters	50	54	1,384	1,416
Do. for mistresses	15	17	243	342
Schools of Art	1	1	426	489
Schools of Medicine	3	3	347	367
Schools of Engineering	1	1	185	224
Schools of Agriculture	...	...	...	...
Schools of Music	2	4	64	295
Schools of Commerce	2	1	150	27
Schools of Industry	18	16	997	1,046
Reformatory school	1	1	152	150
Total ...	93	98	3,948	4,356

Training schools and Schools of Music increased in number, while Schools of Industry fell from 18 to 16. The decrease in Schools of Commerce from two to one was nominal, being due to the transfer of Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school to the list of Upper Secondary schools. Classes attached to general or special institutions for instruction in special subjects will be noticed later on, and have not been included in the above statistics.

(i) *Training Schools for Masters.*

Number and strength of Training schools for Masters.

80. At the close of the year there were 39 Training schools proper for masters against 38 on the 31st March 1892, the increase being due to the establishment of a Government Training school at Cuddalore. Of the 39 schools, 29 were under departmental and two under Board management; and of the remaining eight, which were under private management, seven were in receipt of aid from Government. Eight of the schools, of which four were under departmental management, were of the upper secondary, 21 of the lower secondary and 10 of the primary grade. All the Training schools, with the exception of the Ráyachóti school, have been recognized under the Educational Rules. There were, besides, a Training class attached to the Teachers' College to train gymnastic teachers and 14 Sessional schools under Board management. The aided and unaided Training schools are all under Mission management.

The number of students under training fell from 1,258 to 1,236, notwithstanding the opening of the Cuddalore Training school. The decrease was brought about by the non-admission of fresh students in certain schools, March being the middle of a term. The 29 Government schools had 988 students on the rolls on the 31st March, of whom 971 were stipendiaries, the maximum limit of Provincial stipendiaries alone under Section VI of the Educational Rules being 1,040.

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In the two Board Training institutions, 94 students, all stipendiaries, were under training, and aided and unaided schools were attended by 132 stipendiary and 22 non-stipendiary students against 159 students in the previous year. From the details in the margin it will be seen that the Northern and Southern Circles lost between them 101 students, while the Central and Western Circles gained 79 students, resulting in a net loss of 22 students. Many of the schools in the Northern Circle worked below their strength. Recognition has been refused to a large number of Secondary schools in this Circle, and the provisions of the Educational Rules as to staff will soon apply to Primary schools. I trust that this will induce uncertificated teachers to seek training in larger numbers in future. There was an unusual increase of 91 students in the Southern Circle in 1891–92, and hence the decrease in the year under report. The Western Circle has shown signs of steady improvement. Of the entire number of students under training, only 128 had not passed a general education test on admission.

Circles.	Schools.		Students.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Northern Circle ..	11	11	322	271
Central do. ...	11	12	333	408
Southern do. ...	11	11	440	390
Western do. ...	5	5	163	167
Total ...	38	39	1,258	1,236

Particulars are furnished in the margin as to the classes of the community represented at the Training and Sessional schools. It is matter for regret that 14 fewer Muhammadans were under training than in 1891–92, and that only one teacher of the classes known as aborigines was under training. The other classes shared fairly in the increase, though non-Brahman Hindus were not sufficiently represented in proportion to the population. Thirteen against twelve Panchamas were under training at the close of the year.

Classes.	1892.	1893.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	1
Native Christians	222	229
Muhammadans	155	141
Brahmans	587	609
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	406	422
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	12	13
Aborigines	2	1
Others	...	...
Total ...	1,384	1,416

Qualifications of the staff.

81. The qualifications of the teachers employed in Training schools for Masters are exhibited in the following table :—

Qualifications of teachers.	In Government schools.	In Board schools.	In aided schools.	In unaided schools.	Total.
Educated in Europe	2	...	...	...	2
Hold Trained Teachers' certificates	76	6	14	2	98
Hold Untrained Teachers' certificates	10	1	1	...	12
Have passed a public examination, but hold no Teachers' certificates	21	...	2	1	24
Have not passed a public examination	2	...	...	...	2
Total ...	111	7	17	3	138

Of the 136 teachers, excluding those educated in Europe, 110 held Teachers' certificates, and of the rest 24 had passed a general education test. The Drawing and gymnastic teachers mostly constituted the uncertificated staff in Training schools, uncertificated men not being employed in the training work proper. The grades of certificates held by the teachers are shown in the margin. A marked improvement will be noticed on a comparison with the figures of 1891–92. The number of teachers of collegiate grades rose from 30 to 50, while the number of lower secondary and primary grade teachers fell from 28 to 19. With the establishment of a first-grade Training College in Rajahmundry, I trust the Training schools in the Northern Circle will soon be supplied with an efficient staff of teachers.

Grades.	Trained Teachers' Certificate.	Untrained Teachers' Certificate.	General education test.
First-grade Collegiate	12	...	2
Second-grade Collegiate	29	3	4
Upper Secondary ...	49	6	10
Lower Secondary ...	4	1	4
Primary	4	2	4
Total ...	98	12	24

82. At the written test for Teachers' certificates 425 students passed from the Training institutions out of 930 that appeared for it. The grades for which they presented themselves and in which they passed are exhibited in the margin. The results must be considered very fair, seeing that the standard of the examination has been raised and that most of the Training schools were just being brought into efficient working order. As the practical test was conducted at different periods in different districts, certificates were not issued before the close of the year for those who passed this test. The returns show that 50 secondary and 89 primary certificates were issued during the year under the old rules. It is very gratifying to note that 1,166 trained men joined their posts or obtained employment against 674 in 1891–92 and 651 in 1890–91. Since the transfer of Training schools to Government, greater vigilance is exercised by the Department to see that trained men fulfil the terms of the agreement they executed at the time of their admission. On the 31st March last as many as 220 of the men trained in 1889–90, 1890–91 and 1891–92 were found not to have adopted the profession of teaching. Steps are being taken to enforce the terms of the agreement entered into by them.

Work done by Training Schools for Masters.

Grades.	Examined.	Passed.	Per-centage.
Second-grade Collegiate ...	31	17	55
Upper Secondary.	119	50	42
Lower Secondary.	230	95	41
Primary	550	263	48
Total ...	930	425	46

83. Appendix H gives important particulars of Training schools for masters, including Sessional schools, on the 31st March 1893. The strength of the Practising branch is also given for convenience of reference.

Training schools for masters by districts.

Ganjám.—In the three Training schools in the district 56 against 63 students were under training, but only 16 passed the written test for primary Teachers' certificates. Fifty-seven trained men were employed as teachers, but 10 students trained during the previous three years remained unemployed at the close of the year.

Vizagapatam.—As in Ganjám, fewer men were under training than in the previous year, and 10 trained teachers of the previous three years remained unemployed. Twenty candidates passed the written test for Teachers' certificates, seven for the lower secondary and 13 for the primary grade. One Sessional school was at work at Yellamanchili with 12 students.

Gódávari.—The Training school at Rajahmundry—the only one in the district—was in a healthy condition. It was under contemplation to raise it to the status of a first-grade Training College to be worked as a branch of the Government College, Rajahmundry. Only three of the men trained during the previous years remained unemployed.

Kistna.—Three institutions were at work—two at Masulipatam and one at Bápatla, but the number on the rolls fell from 99 to 59. As many as 35 students trained during the previous three years remained unemployed, though 86 trained men entered the profession. At the Teachers' certificate written examination 10 students passed for the lower secondary and 14 for the primary grade.

Kurnool.—The only Training school in the district improved in strength and passed all the five students it sent up for the primary grade examination. It was under contemplation to remove the school from Nandyal to Kurnool, so as to provide it with suitable accommodation and a stronger Practising school. Only four students of the previous three years were unemployed.

Nellore.—Both the Training schools in the district worked much below their proper strength, and 17 of the trained men of the previous three years remained unemployed. A Sessional school with nine students was at work at Gudur.

Madras.—The Hindu and Muhammadan Training schools, which are branches of the Teachers' College, contained 83 against 103 students on the 31st March 1892. The results of the written test for Teachers' certificates were not favourable, but, with the exception of two Hindus and nine Muhammadans, all the trained men of the previous three years were engaged in teaching.

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Chingleput.—Twenty-eight against 34 Matriculates were undergoing training at the Teachers' College. At the Teachers' certificate examination 17 students passed for the second-grade collegiate and 16 for the upper secondary grade, out of 30 and 28 entrants respectively. Only two trained men of the previous years remained unprovided for. A Sessional school attended by seven teachers was at work at Chingleput on the 31st March 1893.

Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.—Each of these districts had a Training school under departmental management, and the attendance considerably improved. The schools in Bellary and Cuddapah passed together 20 students for the primary grade at the Teachers' certificate written examination. On the whole eight students of the previous three years did not follow the teachers' profession, and 54 trained men obtained employment.

North Arcot.—Seventy-two against 47 students were under training in the two schools in the district, and there were besides two Sessional schools with 22 students. As many as 26 men trained in the previous three years remained unemployed as teachers.

South Arcot.—On the establishment of a Government Training school at Cuddalore, the number of Training schools rose to two and the number of students under training from 33 to 77. Ten students passed at the written test for lower secondary and eight for primary grade certificates out of 18 and 16 entrants respectively. Nine trained men of the previous three years were waiting for employment as teachers.

Coimbatore.—The only Training school in the district was 49 strong against 69. The decrease was, however, nominal, as the figure in the previous year included the students that belonged to the late Training school, Erode. On the whole 61 trained men obtained employment, and only eight trained students of the previous years had to be provided for.

Salem.—The Government Training school at Salem worked at its full strength, and the two Sessional schools in the district had 20 teachers under instruction. At the written test for Teachers' certificates seven passed for the lower secondary and six for the primary grade out of 12 and 22 entrants respectively. Only six of the trained men of the previous three years had not taken to teaching. During the year 33 trained men found employment as teachers.

Nilgiris.—The Training school maintained at Kaiti by the Basel Mission Society for the benefit of Christian teachers contained only six students. Only one candidate passed the primary Teachers' certificate written examination out of seven that appeared. All the trained men of the previous years were engaged in teaching.

Tanjore.—Of the two Training schools in the district one was under departmental management and the other was aided. Seven students passed for the upper secondary, eight for the lower secondary and 43 for the primary grade Teachers' certificate written examination out of 10, 20 and 65 entrants respectively. Fifty-two trained men were engaged as teachers, but 26 trained men of the previous three years had yet to be employed. A Sessional school was at work in Máyavaram with 14 teachers.

Trichinopoly.—A larger number of students were under training, though the numbers are far too small to meet the demands of the district, and 18 out of 27 students were successful at the primary certificate examination. Eleven trained men of the previous years remained unemployed as teachers.

Madura.—Eighty against 115 students were on the rolls of the two Training schools in the district, and nine, 14 and 10 candidates, respectively, passed the written test for upper secondary, lower secondary and primary certificates, out of 24, 22 and 64 examinees. The schools supplied 98 trained men for teaching work, and only 10 trained men of the previous years were awaiting employment.

Tinnevelly.—Three Training schools were at work—one under the Board and the other two under Mission management, and the total attendance was almost stationary. The Board school did not do well at the certificate examination. Over 100 trained students obtained employment, and 14 men remained to be provided for.

Malabar.—There were 125 students on the rolls of the four Training schools in Malabar, against 130 on the 31st March 1892. The School department of the Government Training College, Calicut, worked at much below its proper strength. On the whole, five, three and 35 students passed the written test for upper secondary, lower secondary and primary Teachers' certificates. At the Preparatory Mappilla schools, 37 teachers were under instruction against 33 in the previous year. As many as 106 trained men took to teaching, and only eight such men were awaiting enrolment as teachers.

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South Canara.—The attendance of the Mangalore Training school improved. It passed three students for the lower secondary and 19 for the primary grade at the Teachers' certificate examination. Only two trained men of the previous years remained without employment.

Training of Gymnastic Instructors.

84. At the request of the Physical Training and Field Games' Association, the Gymnastic Training class, which the Association had held for years with much credit and success, was taken over by Government during the year and amalgamated with the Teachers' College. The apparatus was purchased at valuation and removed to Saidapet. There were under training on the 31st March last 28 students including two free and three paying students. All except seven had passed a general education test. Eighteen of the students were also receiving general instruction in the Practising school. Sixteen students obtained certificates during the year and 10 trained men obtained employment as Gymnastic teachers.

(ii) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

Number and strength of Training Schools for Mistresses.

85. Training schools for mistresses received two important additions during the year in the establishment of a school at Guntúr by the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission and one at Ongole by the American Baptist Mission. The Moyan Training school for mistresses in Malabar was also taken over from the Board during the year, and was recognized and transferred from Tellicherry to Calicut. In the 17 Training schools, 342 students were under training. This is very encouraging, as, during the previous four years, the attendance at these schools had been steadily declining as indicated in the margin. Less than a fourth of the increase over the previous year's figure appertained to the two new schools, the balance of the increase being shared by most of the existing schools. With the exception of the Victoria Training school, Tuticorin, all the schools had been recognized under the Educational Rules. The above school has, since the end of the year, been closed. Eight of the schools have been recognized as of the upper secondary, five of the lower secondary and four of the primary grade.

31st March 1889	331
Do. 1890	289
Do. 1891	253
Do. 1892	243

The classes of the community to which the students belonged are noted in the margin. Muhammadans and non-Brahman Caste Hindus were each fewer by two; the bulk of the increase was contributed by Native Christians, and Panchamas also show a marked improvement. This is owing to the endeavours of missionary bodies to advance the education of Indian women. Of the four Brahman girls, three were attending the Presidency Training School for Mistresses and one the Moyan Training school, Calicut; 218 out of 232 students in aided Training schools were Native Christians. Nearly one-half of the students belonged to the richer and middle classes, and 41 per cent. were of the official class.

Classes.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Europeans and Eurasians ..	28	32
Native Christians	166	254
Muhammadans	16	14
Brahmans	2	4
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	30	28
Paraiyas and Kindred Classes ...	1	8
Others	...	2
Total .	243	342

Qualifications of the staff

86. The Presidency Training School for Mistresses is under the direct charge of a Superintendent educated in Europe, and aided schools have four of their members possessing the advantage of a European

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education. There were, besides, 13 teachers in Government Training schools, 12 of whom held trained Teachers' certificates and one had passed a general education test only, and 22 teachers in aided Training schools—16 of whom held trained and two untrained Teachers' certificates, two had passed a general education test only, and two were uncertificated and unpassed. Of the 30 certificated teachers two held first-grade collegiate, two second-grade collegiate, 21 upper secondary, two lower secondary and three primary certificates.

Work done by Training Schools for Mistresses.

87. At the written examination for Teachers' certificates, 25 students passed for upper secondary, 43 for lower secondary and 26 for primary certificates, out of 43, 72 and 47 sent up. These results compare very favourably with those secured by the Training schools for masters. Also, 35 students passed the Higher Examination for Women and 64 the Lower Secondary Examination, with a view to improve their general knowledge. Only 103 trained students obtained employment against 117 in 1891–92, and as many as 98 young women trained during the three years ending with 1891–92 remained unprovided for. Efforts are being made to enforce on the defaulters the terms of their agreement.

Training Schools for Mistresses by districts.

88. Appendix J furnishes certain important statistics connected with the Training schools for mistresses individually. Eleven districts, viz., Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Kurnool, Chingleput, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Salem, Nilgiris and Tanjore, have no schools for the training of female teachers; and, considering that female education in most of the districts is still in an elementary stage, some time must elapse before it is found possible to open training departments in connection with advanced girls' schools. Madras had four schools, Tinnevelly three, Kistna two, and the remaining eight districts had one school each.

Kistna.—The newly-opened Training school at Guntúr bids fair to become a very useful institution. Only 12 students were under training in both the schools in the district.

Nellore.—There were 14 students on the rolls of the American Baptist Mission school, Ongole. This is promising.

Madras.—The attendance of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses rose from 38 to 59, and 16 students passed the written test for upper secondary and three for lower secondary certificates. As many as 19 students were Hindus, including three Brahmans, and five of them were non-stipendiaries—a noteworthy feature which indicates a new desire on the part of educated native women to adopt the teaching profession. The students were drawn from the Presidency town and from 13 districts, and the Native States of Mysore and Travancore also sent up a few students. Nineteen trained students obtained employment. There was a slight fall in the Hobart Muhammadan Training school, but eight of the 10 students that appeared for the primary certificate examination were successful, and five trained women were engaged in teaching. The Free Church Mission schools in Black Town and Cassimode, both of the upper secondary grade, were making fair progress.

North Arcot.—The American Mission Training school at Allapuram improved in strength and passed a fair examination, five passing for lower secondary and three for primary grade certificates out of 12 and eight entrants respectively. No trained mistress, however, found work as a teacher.

South Arcot.—The Upper Secondary Training school maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission at Cuddalore rose in strength, but at the lower secondary certificate examination it passed only two out of seven candidates, and only one trained teacher found employment.

Coimbatore.—Four of the six students sent up for the lower secondary written test were successful, but both the primary candidates failed. The attendance had improved, and six of the trained mistresses entered the teaching profession.

Trichinopoly.—From the S.P.G. Training school, Puttúr, eight students were presented for the lower secondary and three for the primary certificate examinations, of whom five and one respectively passed. Three of the trained students received employment and four were waiting for appointments.

Madura.—The strength of the American Mission Training school, Madura, more than doubled. For the Teachers' certificate examination, however, only two students were sent up, one of whom passed. Twelve trained women secured appointments as teachers and three had to be provided for.

Tinnevelly.—Two of the three schools in the district made progress, but the third, the one at Tuticorin, has since been closed. The results of the upper and lower secondary certificate examinations were fair, but those of the primary examination were a total failure. Though 28 students obtained employment, as many as 55 women trained in the previous years had to be provided for.

Malabar.—The Government Moyan Training school, Calicut, was 15 strong. Nine out of 10 students passed for certificates, and seven trained students entered the teaching profession.

South Canara.—Very fair results were secured by St. Ann's Training school, Mangalore, at all the public examinations, and seven of the trained students were engaged as teachers.

(iii) *Schools of Art.*

School of Arts, Madras.

89. There was an accession of 63 pupils to the rolls of the School of Arts, the Artistic and the Industrial sections both sharing in the increase. The Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced classes were all stronger than in the previous year, but the pre-Elementary Drawing class sustained a further loss in numbers. The general education classes worked with much success, and there were in the whole institution only nine pupils ignorant of English. Europeans and Eurasians were not adequately represented. The evening classes advanced steadily, but the modelling class did not prosper. In the Industrial section all the classes, the Carpet-weaving class excepted, were better attended. The long-felt want of accommodation was made good during the year, and the library was enlarged. At the Inspector's examination the general education classes acquitted themselves very creditably, passing 77 out of 83 examinees. For the Technical examinations of all grades, 303 subject-candidates appeared and 197 passed against 129 out of 160 in the previous year. The increased number is satisfactory, though in several cases the proportion passed was not so favourable as in 1891–92. Candidates were presented for four additional subjects. In drawing and in wood-carving and furniture-making, the institution earned favourable remarks from the examiners. Thirteen former pupils obtained suitable appointments.

Drawing class, Rajahmundry.

90. The Drawing class attached to the Rajahmundry College was supported from Provincial and Municipal funds. Instruction in the subject continued to be given to the Junior F.A. class of the College and to select pupils in the Union High school and in the Town and Innespeta Girls' schools. At the Elementary Examination in Drawing, only one candidate out of 13 from the College and two out of 30 from the Union High school met with success.

Art class, Kumbakónam.

91. The Drawing class attached to the Kumbakónam College was attended by 117 students and it thus regained partially the loss it had sustained in the previous year. Of the pupils, 50 were Brahmans and 64 non-Brahman Hindus, while one was a Native Christian and two belonged to the Paraiya and kindred classes. Eight students passed at the Intermediate and three at the Elementary Technical Examinations against 10 and two, respectively, in 1891–92.

(iv) *Schools of Medicine.*

School department of the Madras Medical College.

92. The strength of the school department of the Madras Medical College rose from 301 to 307, of whom 32 were in the Apothecary, 258 in the Hospital Assistant and 17 in the Chemist and Druggist departments. In consequence of the unwieldy size of the Hospital Assistant department, efficient instruction, especially on the clinical side, had become well-nigh impracticable, and important changes were under contemplation at the close of the year. The Special Committee, appointed

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to elaborate proposals for the re-organization of the Medical College, has recommended the establishment of three Provincial Medical schools to absorb the Hospital Assistant department of the Medical College and the Nellore and Tanjore Medical schools, and to extend the course of study from three to four years. From the Apothecary department 18 students, including nine women, appeared for and passed the final examination; while six students, including four women, appeared for the primary examination, of whom five passed. Thirty-six candidates presented themselves for the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade and 30 passed, with 17 in the first class. Three students also qualified as Chemists and Druggists.

Board Medical school, Nellore

93. There was a substantial increase, from 19 to 38, in the attendance of the Board Medical school, Nellore, and the number on the rolls included four Native Christians, five Muhammadans and seven Brahmans. Four students appeared for the Hospital Assistant Examination, all of whom passed, two being placed in the first class. The school was continued during the year as a temporary measure, pending the decision of Government on the future of the Medical schools with reference to the proposals of the Medical College Re-organization Committee. Students were drawn from several districts, though Nellore is not centrally situated so far as the Northern districts are concerned.

Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore.

94. Twelve Native Christians, five Brahmans and five non-Brahman Caste Hindus composed the strength of the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore. The school had thus declined in numbers. Eleven candidates presented themselves for the Hospital Assistant Examination and all passed, the Government gold medal being won by a student from this school. No information is available as to how the passed men are engaged.

(v) *Schools of Engineering.*

School department of the College of Engineering

95. There was a further advance in attendance in the school department of the College of Engineering, from 185 to 224. All classes shared in the increase, Native Christians and Muhammadans excepted. For the final examinations conducted by the College Board of Examiners, 18 students of the first division of the Engineer Subordinate class, 24 of the first division of the Draftsman class and 18 of the first division of the Surveyor class appeared, of whom 13, 18 and 16, respectively, passed. These results, which compared unfavourably with those of the previous year, are attributed partly to the inferiority of the students who composed some of the classes, and partly to the character of the question papers. At the Government Technical Examinations, 28 passed the Intermediate and six the Elementary Examinations. Nine Engineer Subordinates joined the Public Works Workshops for the practical course and six men were attached to circles where important works were in progress. All the three Engineer Subordinate students who completed their works course in December 1891, and almost all the draftsmen and surveyors who passed from the college in the previous year, found employment in Government or private service.

(vi) *Schools of Agriculture.*

Schools of Agriculture

96. The scheme for the establishment of farm schools was deferred, pending the orders of the Government of India on Dr. Voelcker's report.

(vii) *Schools of Commerce.*

Schools of Commerce.

97. In the special classes attached to Bishop Corrie's Grammar school, there were, as in the previous year, 27 pupils reading commercial subjects. These subjects were also taught in a few other recognized institutions. In the Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School, 48 pupils were receiving instruction in Book-keeping, 55 in Commer-

cial Correspondence, 11 in Commercial Geography, and 48 in Short-hand. The results obtained by the recognized institutions at the last Intermediate Technical Examination in commercial subjects are summarized below:— SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Institutions.	Book-keeping.		Business Correspondence.		Banking.		Short-hand	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Teachers' College	24	12	20	18	1	1	...	...
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School .	23	23	11	8	...	...	2	2
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly ..	2	1	1	...	...	..	.	..
Technical Institute, Madura	7	6	7	7	..		.	.
Young Men's Christian Association, Madras . . .	3	2	1	1	..	..		
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore		...	28	23		.	...	...

(viii) *Schools of Music.*

Schools of Music.

98. The Music class attached to the Doveton Girls' school was closed, and the attendance of the Madras School of Music rose in consequence from 12 to 138. Music classes were organized in connection with the Presentation Convent schools, Black Town and Vepery, and were, respectively, attended by 29 and 25 pupils. A Singing class was also opened in the Presentation Convent, Black Town, and 103 pupils, including one Brahman and two non-Brahman pupils, were receiving instruction. Sixteen of the pupils in the Music classes were Native Christians and the rest Europeans or Eurasians. At the Intermediate Technical Examination in Music, the School of Music passed all the four pupils it sent up, and the Presentation Convent, Black Town, three out of the four pupils that appeared. Fourteen out of 16 candidates that presented themselves for the Elementary Technical Examination in Music were successful. These results are encouraging.

(ix) *Schools of Industry.*

Number and strength of schools of Industry.

99. The Victoria Industrial School, Negapatam, which had for some time been in a declining condition and to which recognition had to be refused, was closed in December last. No returns were furnished by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Industrial School, Erukkattancheri, in the Tanjore district. The number of Industrial schools accordingly fell from 18 to 16, but, notwithstanding this decrease in schools, the strength of the schools rose from 997 to 1,046. Of the 16 schools, only two have as yet been recognized as fitted to impart instruction up to the intermediate standard of the Technical examinations, while three schools have been recognized for the industrial standards only. Advantage was taken of the opportunity of revising the Technical Examination Notification and syllabuses to recast the industrial standards also; and sanction has, since the close of the year, been accorded by Government for the courses of instruction and standards of examination in industrial and art schools and classes proposed by me for incorporation in section V of the Educational Rules.

In the margin will be found the number of pupils that were receiving instruction on the 31st March last in industrial and art subjects in schools of industry and in a few special classes attached to other than industrial schools. An increase will be noticed in most of the subjects referred to. Fewer pupils were learning carpentry, instruction being given in this subject in nine against eleven schools in the year previous. But it is satisfactory to note that 541 against 403 pupils in industrial schools proper were receiving regular instruction in Drawing. This subject has been included

Carpentry	555	Tailoring	184
Blacksmith's work ..	108	Embroidery ...	106
Rattan work ...	55	Lace-making ...	121
Printing	25	Braid-making ...	51
Book-binding ..	62	Engraving ...	6
Boot and shoe-making	39	Silversmith's work.	11
Weaving	114		

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

in the curriculum prescribed for schools for general education, and I trust, therefore, that in course of time instruction in it will be provided for in all important schools.

Europeans and Eurasians, Native Christians and Muhammadans contributed to the increased strength, as will be seen from the particulars in the margin; but Hindus of every class were poorly represented. This is no doubt due to a large extent to Hindu parents requiring their children at a comparatively early age to help them in their respective vocations. In this way the children are initiated into the trades or occupations followed by the parents, and the need for an industrial school training is not felt. Doubtless, as industrial schools become better equipped, the advantages of systematic training will be better seen and appreciated, and parents will show greater eagerness in securing for their children the theoretical and practical instruction of the school workshop. The demand for skilled workmen will increase with the spread of civilization, which brings with it a growing desire on the part of the people for articles of superior workmanship. Two of the pupils in these schools are returned as of the official classes and belonging to the richer class. The bulk of the pupils, however, viz., over 92 per cent., came, as might be expected, from the poorer classes.

Classes.	1892.	1893.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	157	190
Native Christians	397	423
Muhammadans	216	250
Brahmans	66	49
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ..	155	130
Paraiyas and kindred classes ..	6	4
Total .	997	1,046

Qualifications of the Staff.

100. Excluding the European staff, there were 79 teachers employed in the industrial schools proper against 80 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the fall in the number of schools. The qualifications of the teachers, as will be seen from the figures below, did not undergo any material change during the year :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Graduates in Science, Engineering, or Medicine	1	...
Teachers who had passed the Technical Examinations, Advanced or Intermediate	19	20
Teachers who had passed the Elementary Technical Examination	30	30
Teachers who had passed no examination whatever ...	30	29
Total ...	80	79

Work done by Industrial schools.

101. Four students appeared for the Intermediate Technical Examination in carpentry and joinery from the Art Industrial School, Nazareth, but all of them failed. From the girls' branch of the above institution and the S.P.G. Industrial Girls' School, Trichinopoly, seven pupils—five from the former and two from the latter, appeared for the intermediate examination in lace-making, and five passed—three from the former and two from the latter school. The results obtained at the Elementary Technical Examinations by the industrial schools borne on the returns are noted below :—

Institutions.	Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Rattan work.	Weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Tailoring.	Embroidery.	Lace-making.
Industrial School, Masulipatam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjuman Industrial School, Madras	9	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Reformatory School, Chingleput	6	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
S.P.G. Industrial School, Trichinopoly	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	3
Technical Institute, Madurá	...	1	3	.	...	...	...	...
Art Industrial School, Nazareth	9	1	...	1	...	6	1	1
Total ..	26	3	3	3	3	8	4	4

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Under the art and industrial standards 214 pupils earned results grants. The sale of school manufactures yielded Rs. 39,362, and the cost of materials was Rs. 25,491, so that the schools made on the whole Rs. 13,871, or 54 per cent. of the cost of materials, to pay for labour and leave a working margin. Every opportunity is taken to impress on managers the importance of working the schools not as business speculations merely, but as training institutions. The value of articles manufactured aggregated Rs. 41,834 or about Rs. 1,000 more than in the previous year. Eighteen trained men are reported to have obtained employment; but probably many more have found engagements, and have not furnished the heads of schools with information as to their whereabouts or occupation.

Industrial schools by districts.

102. Appendix K furnishes particulars of industrial schools and classes. Only nine districts maintained such schools, four being located in Madras, two each in Kistna, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly, and one each in Vizagapatam, Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore. It was under contemplation to open a Technical and Industrial school in Bellary for the benefit of the Ceded districts, but the necessary building was not begun before the close of the year. In Ganjám, Gódávari, Kurnool and Salem, instruction in carpentry was given in classes attached to institutions for general education, and at the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, several industries were taught in addition to general subjects.

Vizagapatam.—The Muhammadan Industrial school contained only seven pupils, who were apprenticed to three trades. When I visited the school in March last it seemed to me to be not a school, but a business place in which the proprietors charitably allowed a few boys to learn the occupations carried on.

Kistna.—Of the two schools, one is the Municipal Industrial School, Masulipatam, and the other is the Industrial school, or rather workshop, for Muhammadan women at Guntúr; they were both well attended.

Madras.—The industrial class of the Hobart school for Muhammadan women had been in a declining condition and had but three pupils on the 31st March last; these were learning braid-making and embroidery. The Industrial school and the Anjumani-Muffudi-Ali-Islam were well attended, but both of them stood much in need of internal improvement. It has been decided to remove the former school to Egmore, and to work it in connection with the School of Arts and the Civil Orphan Asylum; but the detailed proposals were not matured before the close of the year. In the unaided industrial orphanage maintained from the Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Charity funds, instruction was given in tailoring and printing. With zealous efforts on the part of the executors of the Trust, the school may grow into a very useful and efficient institution.

Chingleput.—A new industry, namely book-binding, was added to the subjects of instruction in St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adayar, and the attendance received a substantial addition. Every pupil received instruction in Drawing.

North Arcot.—Six industries were taught in the American Mission Industrial School, Arni, which has improved in strength and bids fair to become a very useful institution. Here also attendance in the Drawing class was compulsory on all pupils.

Coimbatore.—In the Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr, instruction was given in five trades. It was stronger in numbers than in the previous year and continued to show the largest sum as receipts from the industrial branches.

Trichinopoly.—The S.P.G. Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools, Puttur, improved in attendance, and, as in 1891–92, carpentry and tailoring were taught in the boys' school and Drawing and Lace-making in the girls' school.

Madura.—There was a further decline in the strength of the Madura Technical Institute, and four industries continued to be taught in the school. The institution secured very good results at the public examinations. The Ramnad Industrial School, in which printing and book-binding are taught, was better attended than on the 31st March 1892.

FEMALE EDUCATION

Industrial classes attached to other institutions

103. Excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, nine against twelve institutions were imparting instruction in industrial subjects, and 359 against 501 pupils were receiving such instruction. I would repeat my opinion that these classes have not done much, nor cantheybe expected to do much, to advance the interest of industrial education in the Presidency. It has been found from experience that the time devoted by the pupils to the special subjects has seriously interfered with their general studies, and it would in many cases do immense good if the pupils attending the special classes confined their attention to the subjects of general instruction.

(x) *Reformatory School, Chingleput.*

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

104. There were on the rolls of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, 150 pupils, including three Brahmans, 10 Native Christians, 24 Muhammadans, 108 non-Brahman Hindus and five aborigines. No improvements were effected in the buildings during the year, pending the decision of Government as to the removal of the institution to the neighbourhood of Madras. Admissions had, therefore, to be refused for want of accommodation. The health of the pupils was good throughout the year. Their conduct, however, was not so satisfactory as in 1891. This is attributed to the more refractory character of some of the newly-admitted pupils. Four attempts at escape were made, but without success. The mark system worked satisfactorily. More than a third of the pupils were studying English. Drawing was introduced, and a First Form was opened. At the Primary School Examination 10 out of 14 entrants passed, with four in the first class, and the results of inspection, both in the general and in the industrial subjects conducted by the Assistant Inspectors and the Acting Superintendent of the School of Arts were also satisfactory. All the pupils presented for the Elementary Technical Examinations were successful. Two of the advanced pupils were being trained as compounders in the local dispensary. Favourable accounts had been received of many of the discharged pupils. Steps were about to be taken to interest employers of labour with a view to give the well-behaved pupils, on their leaving the school, a fair start in life.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General condition of Female Education.*

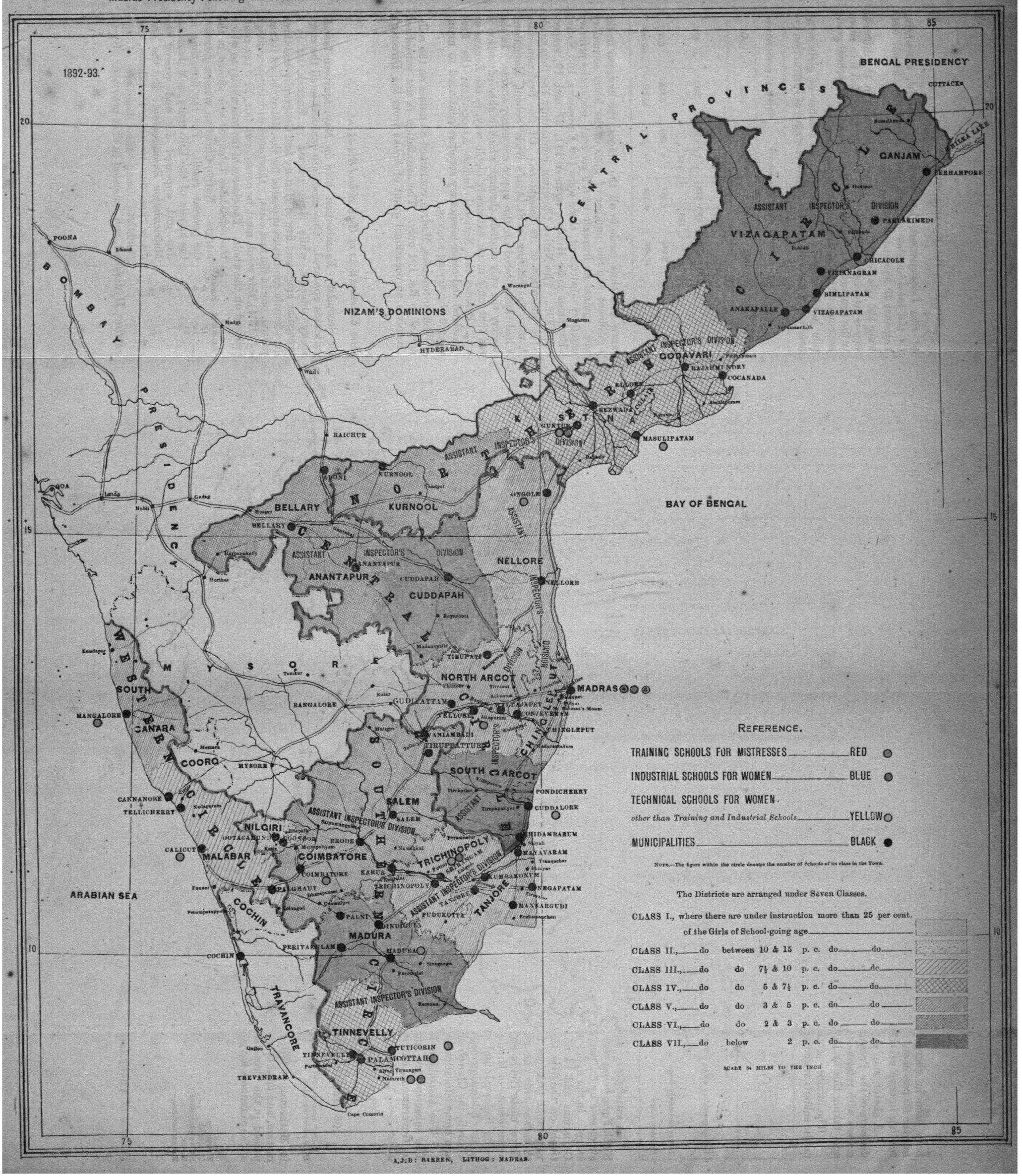
General condition of female education.

105. The number of Sub-Assistants of girls' schools remained the same as in the preceding year, but there was a change in the *personnel* of the Sub-Assistants of three of the Ranges. The services of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Second Range, were lent to the Pithápuram Estate, but no suitable female officer could be found to take her place, so that there is now only one female Sub-Assistant left on the staff. The First Range continues to be quite unwieldy, and the temporary and unsatisfactory make-shifts that were adopted in 1891–92 for the inspection of girls' schools in several of the districts comprising the Range had to be continued. The Government, I am glad to note, has recognized the advisability of appointing another Sub-Assistant for the charge of girls' schools in the Northern and Central Circles, and I trust that one will soon be sanctioned.

There was a further advance from 1,060 to 1,073, in the number of girls' schools, and the attendance in them rose from 50,669 to 52,658, showing thus an increase of 1·2 per cent. in schools and 3·9 per cent. in pupils. Including girls reading in boys' schools, and excluding boys reading in girls' schools, the total number of girls at school rose from 98,471 to 104,988 or by 6·6 per cent., against an increase of 12·3 per cent. in the year preceding. From the figures given in the margin, it will be seen that the increase in the past five years, during which period all the girls' schools in the Presidency

Year	Number of girls under instruction on 31st March.	Percentage of increase.
1888	65,535	...
1889	69,873	6 6
1890	78,344	12 1
1891	87,715	12 0
1892 . ..	98,471	12 3
1893 ...	104,988	6 6

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Female Education and the position of Training Schools for Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools for Girls. Map. IV


1892-93.
BENGAL PRESIDENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
MYSORE
COORG
COCHIN
TRAVANCORE
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CHILKA LAKE
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR'S DIVISION
VIZAGAPATAM
GANJAM
GODAVARI
KISTNA
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
CHINGLEPUT
NELLORE
CUDDAPAH
ANANTAPUR
KURNOOL
BELLARY
SALEM
COIMBATORE
TRICHINOPOLY
TANJORE
MADURA
TINNEVELLY
NILGIRI
MALABAR
CANARA
SOUTH CANARA
CUTTACK
BERHAMPORE
PARLAKIMEDI
CHICACOLE
VIZIANAGRAM
BIMLIPATAM
VIZAGAPATAM
ANAKAPALLE
RAJAHMUNDRY
COCANADA
MASULIPATAM
BEZWADA
GUNTUR
ONGOLE
NELLORE
MADRAS
PONDICHERRY
CUDDALORE
CHIDAMBARUM
MAYAVARAM
KUMBAKONUM
NEGAPATAM
MANNARGUDI
MADURA
PALAMCOTTAH
TUTICORIN
TREVANDRAM
COCHIN
CALICUT
CANNANORE
TELLICHERRY
MANGALORE
POONA
GOA
BANGALORE
MYSORE
HYDERABAD
RAICHUR
ADONI
KURNOOL
BELLARY
ANANTAPUR
CUDDAPAH
TIRUPATI
NORTH ARCOT
GUDIYATTAM
VELLORE
CONJEEVERAM
CHINGLEPUT
SALEM
ERODE
COIMBATORE
TRICHINOPOLY
KARUR
PALGHAUT
PALNI
DINDIGUL
MADURA
PERIYAKULAM
TINNEVELLY
PALAMCOTTAH
TUTICORIN
TREVANDRAM
Cape Comorin
NILGIRI
OOTACAMUND
COONOOR
MALABAR
CANARA
COORG
MYSORE
SALEM
TRICHINOPOLY
TANJORE
MADURA
TINNEVELLY
TRAVANCORE
COCHIN
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR'S DIVISION
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR'S DIVISION
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR'S DIVISION

FEMALE EDUCATION.

have been in charge of two Inspectresses, has been very marked, amounting to over 60 per cent. Of the total number of girls under instruction, 54,057 were reading in boys' schools against 49,553 in 1891–92.

A sketch map showing the relative extent of female education in the different districts of the Presidency is attached. The districts have been divided into seven classes with reference to the proportion of pupils to the population of school going age, taking this at 15 per cent. of the entire female population.

The number of pupils in public girls' schools, and the number of girls in all public schools are compared below according to the different stages of instruction :—

Stages.		Pupils in public girls' schools.					Girls in all public schools.	
		1892.		1893.		Difference.	1892.	1893.
Upper secondary stage	Sixth Form	29	200	57	278	+28	200	273
	Fifth Form . ..	64		62		− 2 +78		
	Fourth Form ...	107		159		+52		
Lower secondary stage		2,434		2,634		+ 200	2,514	2,717
Primary stage		47,470		48,701		+ 1,231	90,729	96,389

A satisfactory advance was thus made in all the stages, the increase in the Sixth Form being very significant and the number of girls in the lower secondary stage rose by 8·1 per cent. against an increase of 6·2 per cent. under the primary stage. In the upper secondary department, there were 159 Europeans, 103 Native Christians and 14 non-Brahman caste Hindus, against 141, 37 and 19, respectively, on the 31st March 1892. The Native Christian community has thus made very rapid progress in the education of its daughters. Of the Brahman class there was only one girl, who was reading in St. Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore. Fewer caste Hindu girls had thus entered on the upper secondary course. In the present state of Hindu society the only medium through which higher education is being imparted, and even that only in an extremely feeble way, is the Zenana or Home Education agency. Besides the National Indian Association, the Free Church, the Church of Scotland and other missionary societies continued to maintain home education classes with varying success.

The Association for Women-teachers, Madras, contained 85 names on the rolls. The subscriptions amounted to Rs. 191 only. The association is not subsidized by Government, but it receives an occasional grant of books from the Director's office.

(b) *Public Examinations of High School Standard.*

Public examinations of High school standard.

106. For the Upper Secondary Examination held in May, fourteen female candidates appeared. One candidate qualified in all the compulsory subjects, while three passed in English, six in a Vernacular language, five in History and Geography and three in Mathematics. Fifty-five female candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination, and 12 of them passed, one in the first class. Compared with the percentage passed in the Presidency (15·4), this result must be considered fair, 21·8 per cent. of the examinees having passed on the whole. The classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are shown in the margin. Native Christian women obtained the poorest result. For the first time in the annals of the University, a Muhammadan girl appeared for and passed the Matriculation Examination. But the credit is not due to this Presidency, the candidate being the daughter of the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, and educated in that province. Up to

	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans	17	4
Eurasians	14	5
Native Christians	21	1
Parsis	2	1
Muhammadans	1	1
Total ...	55	12

FEMALE EDUCATION.

date, 183 women have passed the Matriculation Examination since the establishment of the University, 150 of them being Europeans or Eurasians and 27 Native Christians. Of the remainder only one was a Brahman, one a Muhammadan, and four were Parsís.

For the Higher Examination for Women, 352 candidates registered their names. This was the largest number on record. Of the candidates 144 passed—a result which compares very poorly with those of the four preceding years. The examination of 1892 having been notified to be the last of its kind, there was an unusual rush of ill-prepared candidates. No one appeared in Hindustani, but two candidates brought up English and Malayalam, one English and Canarese and ten Malayalam. Of the 213 examinees in English, 68 passed. In Telugu, four passed out of six, and in Tamil 47 out of 90. The numbers registered and passed are compared below according to the classes of the community to which the candidates belonged :—

Classes of the community.	Registered.		Passed.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Europeans and Eurasians	195	193	124	66
Native Christians	77	145	33	72
Muhammadans	1	...	1	
Brahmans	2	1	1	
Other Hindus	11	13	1	6
Total ...	286	352	160	144

The number of Native Christian candidates nearly doubled, and the results obtained by them were also satisfactory. European and Eurasian candidates did not acquit themselves as well as was expected.

(c) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of Public Upper Secondary or High schools for girls.

107. Details of public Upper Secondary or High schools for girls are given in Appendix L. On the 31st March 1893 there were 27 such schools against 26 on the corresponding date in 1892, three of them being Government schools, 23 aided and one unaided. The Davidson Street Girls' School and the Popham's Broadway Wesleyan Mission School were closed under the arrangements made for the establishment of an efficient Upper Secondary school by the Bishop Corrie's Grammar School Committee. The four marginally-noted schools and classes were also reduced to the grade of Lower Secondary schools. As a set-off against this decline, the undermentioned six Lower Secondary schools and classes were raised in standard, and one school—Bishop Corrie's High School,—was started under a European Headmistress assisted by a very strong staff :—

Fort Catholic School, Vizagapatam.
Christ Church School, Nellore.
National Indian Association Home-Education classes, Madras.
School of the Sacred Heart, Tellicherry.

London Mission Boarding School, Vepery.
Free Church Mission Home-Education classes, Madras.
Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch), Ootacamund.
Sarah Tucker High School, Palamcottah.
St. John's High School, Nazareth.
Roman Catholic School, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.

The claim of the Free Church Mission Home-Education classes and of the Government Girls' School, Rajahmundry, to be reckoned as High schools is, however, nominal, being due to the appearance in the Fourth Form of one pupil in each of them. The London Mission Boarding School, Vepery, and the Female

Branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, were High schools in 1890–91, became Lower Secondary schools in the succeeding year, and regained their old position in 1892–93. Only eleven schools had all the three forms—seven in the city of Madras, one at Coimbatore, one at Mangalore, and two in the Tinnevelly district, and of these only two, viz., the Presentation Convent Special School and the Doveton Girls' School, Vepery, contained more than 30 pupils in the upper secondary department. The best-attended schools on the whole were, however, the Free Church Mission Girls' Day School, Black Town, and St. Ann's Convent Girls' School, Mangalore, with 300 and 250 pupils, respectively, on the rolls. The Presentation Convent School, Vepery, presented the largest number of pupils for the Higher Examination for Women, but met with unprecedented ill-success, only three passing out of 26 examinees. St. Ann's School, Mangalore, passed, as usual, a large percentage. The Practising branch of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, St. John's School, Nazareth, and the Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Rayapet, also presented fairly large numbers, and the results obtained were very fair. Of the 25 Upper Secondary English and two Upper Secondary Vernacular schools, 22 and two schools, respectively, have been recognized under the Educational Rules. As in the case of boys' schools, a large proportion of girls' schools have secured the privilege of recognition, having satisfied the conditions.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Girls.*

Lower Secondary Examination.

108. For the Lower Secondary Examination 571 female candidates appeared, of whom 546 passed fully or partially, 293 qualifying for complete certificates. As in the preceding year, female candidates acquitted themselves much better than male candidates, the percentages passed for certificates being 51 and 36 respectively. The largest number of female candidates appeared from Madras and from the districts of Tinnevelly and Malabar. On the whole, 17 teacher and 26 private candidates appeared, of whom only five and 11, respectively, gained certificates. It is satisfactory to find that 67 girls' schools availed themselves of this examination. The classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are shown in the margin. It is to be regretted that only two Brahman girls presented themselves for this examination and only one passed, and that not a single Muhammadan candidate appeared. English was brought up by 227 and Tamil by 263 candidates. Ninety-two took up Domestic Economy and 523 Needle-work, and 81 and 497 respectively passed. The results in these subjects were thus particularly satisfactory.

	Examined.	Passed for certificates.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	138	77
Native Christians	387	191
Brahmans	2	1
Other Hindus	40	21
Others	4	3
Total ...	571	293

Number and strength of Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for girls.

109. The total number of public Middle schools for girls fell from 207 to 196, and their attendance from 16,586 to 16,518. But the strength of the lower secondary classes rose from 1,860 to 2,002. Particulars of public Middle schools for girls are given in the subjoined table:—

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Circles.	Government Schools.						Board Schools.						Aided Schools.						Unaided Schools					
	1891-92.			1892-93.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
English.																								
Northern Circle	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	71	5	49	182	2	8	100	2	7	43
Central do. ...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	15	135	1,175	18	160	1,324	1	38	110	...	...	...
Southern do.	1	29	34		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	16	377	806	5	70	277	3	45	274	...	...	...
Western do.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	75	491	4	61	337	...	.	...	1	6	63
Total ...	1	29	34	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	39	614	2,543	32	340	2,120	6	91	484	3	13	111
Vernacular.																								
Northern Circle	4	10	257	8	25	558	...		...	...	...	...	25	111	1,073	10	54	497		...	...	5	57	236
Central do.	14	36	1,162	15	55	1,311	...	...	...	..	..	...	49	352	4,118	45	428	3,835	1	24	114	.	...	..
Southern do.	10	52	976	8	55	917	4	27	382	3	17	380	43	390	2,902	39	665	2,613	1	7	47	13	122	1,000
Western do.	6	48	375	9	77	514	1	23	51	...		..	3	46	208	6	94	424	...	...	...	..	..	.
Total ...	34	146	2,770	40	212	3,300	5	50	433	3	17	380	120	899	8,301	100	1,241	7,369	2	31	161	18	179	1,236
Grand Total ...	35	175	2,804	40	212	3,300	5	50	433	3	17	380	159	1,513	10,844	132	1,581	9,489	8	122	645	21	192	1,347

Lower Secondary English schools decreased in number and in attendance from 46 and 3,795 to 35 and 2,584 respectively, and the lower secondary departments of these schools contained 353 against 734 pupils in the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly owing to the stringent operation of the Educational Rules, which led to several weak schools being reduced in standard. A few schools returned as English schools in 1891–92 seem to have been returned as Vernacular schools for reasons already set forth. Nearly all the decrease appertained to the Southern Circle. The number of Vernacular schools remained the same as before, but their aggregate strength rose from 12,791 to 13,934, the increase in the lower secondary departments—from 1,126 to 1,649—being significant.

On the whole, Government and unaided schools had a considerable accession, while the reverse was the case with Board and aided schools. The variations among these schools and their average attendance were as shown in the margin. Except under unaided schools there was a satisfactory increase in average attendance. The unusually large average attendance in Board schools is due to the smallness of their number. The different classes of the community in the lower secondary departments of High and Middle schools were represented as shown in the margin. Over one-half of the pupils in this stage were, as usual, Native Christians. The increase in the number of Paraiya girls is satisfactory. The majority of them were, as might be expected, found in the city of Madras. The Tanjore and Salem districts had comparatively the largest number of Brahman girls in the lower secondary stage. There was not a single Muhammadan pupil to be found in this stage in English schools, the twenty-seven Muhammadan pupils belonging to Vernacular schools, mostly in Madras and in the districts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam. It is noted that of the 2,634 pupils in the lower secondary departments of girls' schools 1,536 were learning English.

Schools.	Variations.		Average attendance per school.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Government ...	+ 5	+ 533	85	88
Board	− 2	− 86	97	132
Aided	− 27	−1,287	78	84
Unaided ...	+ 13	+ 772	96	73
Total ...	− 11	− 68	80	84

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	567	565
Native Christians	1,280	1,405
Muhammadans	31	27
Brahmans	91	81
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus .	416	489
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	45	61
Others	4	6
Total ...	2,434	2,634

Of the Lower Secondary English and Vernacular schools, 32 and 113 respectively have been recognized under the Educational Rules. The number of such schools in each Circle is compared in the margin. All the English schools, with three exceptions, have been recognized, while of the Vernacular schools only 70 per cent. have obtained the privilege. Not a few of the Secondary schools to which recognition was refused have been reduced to the primary grade. This need not be regretted as weak Middle schools are costly and serve no useful purpose.

Circle.	English.		Vernacular.	
	Total.	Recognized.	Total.	Recognized.
Northern	7	6	23	13
Central	18	16	60	45
Southern ...	5	5	63	47
Western	5	5	15	8
Total ...	35	32	161	113

(e) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

Primary School Examination.

110. For the Primary School Examination, 1,461 female candidates—1,375 pupils, 48 teachers and 38 others — appeared, and 619 passed for complete certificates, 24 of them being teachers and 24 others. Nearly twice as many candidates were examined as in the preceding year

FEMALE EDUCATION.

and the results also compared very favourably. Of the passed candidates 63 were between 18 and 25 years of age, and 12 were over 25 years. Two hundred and fifty-two schools availed themselves of this examination against 117 in 1891–92. Madras, Malabar and Tinnevelly presented the largest number of candidates. The several sections of the community were represented at the examination as shown in the margin. There was an increase under all the classes, especially caste Hindus. The appearance of 24 Paraiya girls at this examination is an encouraging feature, though the results obtained by them were not equally satisfactory. The same was the case with the Muhammadan candidates, only 10 per cent. of whom passed for certificates. Over a fifth of the total number of candidates brought up English. Among the optional subjects, Geography and Hygiene were very popular, as many as 1,226 appearing in the former and 819 in the latter subject.

Classes.	Examined.	Fully passed.
Europeans and Eurasians	169	49
Native Christians	529	276
Muhammadans	40	4
Brahmans	133	64
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	566	223
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	24	3
Total ...	1,461	619

Number and strength of Public Primary schools for girls.

111. Public Primary schools for girls are shown below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

Classes of Schools.		1891–92.		1892–93.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under public management.					
Government ...	Upper Primary ...	61	3,414	64	3,543
	Lower Primary ...	53	2,278	47	2,266
Board	Upper Primary ...	8	463	10	603
	Lower Primary ...	6	275	4	121
Under private management.					
Aided	Upper Primary ...	236	11,965	202	10,869
	Lower Primary ...	311	9,303	299	9,580
Unaided	Upper Primary ...	14	643	29	1,368
	Lower Primary ...	105	2,733	153	4,107
Total ...	Upper Primary ...	319	16,485	305	16,383
	Lower Primary ...	477	14,589	503	16,074
	Grand Total ...	796	31,074	808	32,457

There was thus a net increase of 12 schools with 1,383 pupils. Unaided schools excepted, all classes of schools suffered in number, Board and aided schools having suffered in strength also. In Government and Board schools the average attendance was 52, in aided schools it was 41 and in unaided schools it was 30. On the whole the average attendance compared favourably with that of 1891–92 in all classes of schools.

Up to 31st March 1893 the Inspectresses had recognized 269 Upper Primary and 330 Lower Primary schools under the Madras Educational Rules. Of these, 114 Upper Primary and 91 Lower Primary schools belonged to the Northern and Central Circles.

Distribution of girls in Primary schools and classes according to districts.

112. The progress made by each district in regard to the primary education of girls will be seen from the subjoined statement:—

Districts.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of girls on 31st March in Primary schools.	Number of girls on 31st March in the Primary classes of Secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Total attendance, 1891-92.	Percentage of column 8 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	34,005	3,384	4,586	7,970	10·0	23·4	8,304	24·4
Nilgiris	6,546	376	268	644	5·7	9·8	610	9·3
Malabar	200,731	13,337	1,232	14,569	6·6	7·3	14,221	7·1
Tinnevelly	147,394	7,659	1,544	9,203	5·2	6·2	9,243	6·3
Kistna	137,585	7,673	535	8,208	5·6	6·0	7,322	5·3
Godávari	157,747	7,256	731	7,987	4·6	5·1	7,186	4·6
Chingleput	84,623	3,137	555	3,692	3·7	4·4	3,232	3·8
Nellore	109,069	3,524	655	4,179	3·2	3·8	3,830	3·5
Tanjore	174,310	4,583	1,145	5,728	2·6	3·3	5,716	3·3
South Canara ...	81,772	2,080	382	2,462	2·5	3·0	2,488	3·0
Kurnool	60,551	1,674	83	1,757	2·8	2·9	1,460	2·4
North Arcot ...	162,892	4,005	614	4,619	2·5	2·8	4,142	2·5
Trichinopoly ...	106,372	2,365*	663	3,028	2·2	2·8	2,925	2·7
Bellary	66,169	1,440	207	1,647	2·2	2·5	1,381	2·1
Salem	150,146	2,873	505	3,378	1·9	2·2	2,952	2·0
Coimbatore	153,471	2,447	772	3,219	1·6	2·1	3,004	2·0
Anantapur	51,937	1,050	...	1,050	2·0	2·0	873	1·7
Cuddapah	93,860	1,571	127	1,698	1·7	1·8	1,324	1·4
South Arcot ...	162,558	2,233	732	2,965	1·4	1·8	2,748	1·7
Ganjám	146,032	2,178	63	2,241	1·5	1·5	2,112	1·4
Vizagapatam ...	210,362	2,691	569	3,260	1·3	1·5	3,115	1·5
Madura	203,525	2,149	736	2,885	1·1	1·4	2,537	1·2
Total ... 1891-92	2,701,657	74,056	16,669	90,725	2·7	3·4	...	...
Total ... 1892-93		79,685	16,704	96,389	2·9	3·6	...	...

The proportion of girls in the primary stage to those of school-going age rose from 3·4 per cent. to 3·6 per cent. In 19 districts, there was more or less progress, while in Madras, Tinnevelly and South Canara there was a slight decrease, the number of girls having fallen from 8,304, 9,243 and 2,488 to 7,970, 9,203 and 2,462, respectively.

Excluding Madras, only five districts had more than 5 per cent. of the girls of school-going age in the primary stage of instruction. Substantial progress was made by Kistna, Gódávari, North Arcot and Chingleput. In regard to female education, Madura continues to occupy the last place in the list, though there was some improvement in the year under report.

Primary schools for girls managed by the Department.

113. The number of Government Primary schools fell by three, but the attendance advanced. In four districts—Madras, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly and South Canara—there were no Government Primary schools for girls. As many as 64, *i.e.*, over 58 per cent., of the schools were of the upper primary grade, the majority, however, being nominally so, having very weak upper primary classes; the strength of all the upper primary classes amounted to only 3·8 per cent. of the total attendance in the

FEMALE EDUCATION.

primary stage. In five districts there was a decrease and in three an increase in the number of schools, while, in the rest, the number remained unaltered. The schools already in existence are, however, too many for the Inspectresses and their Sub-Assistants to manage efficiently. No additions to the list of Government schools should, therefore, be made for some time to come.

Primary schools for girls managed by Local Boards.

114. Female education being properly a charge on Provincial funds, every opportunity is being taken to relieve Local Boards of the charge of girls' schools. Eight District Boards, however, had schools of their own. The Cuddapah Board maintained two schools, and the Kurnool, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly Boards one school each.

Primary schools for girls managed by Municipalities.

115. Only three Municipalities, viz., Bellary, Kumbakónam and Calicut, maintained between them five girls' schools, which were fairly well attended. All the schools were of the upper primary standard, but only in name, the strength of the upper primary departments being very low.

Aided and unaided Primary schools for girls.

116. There was a conspicuous fall in the number of aided Primary schools for girls and in their attendance, particularly in the Southern Circle, which had the largest increase in 1891–92. In the Northern, Central and Western Circles, there was an increase of seven, three and four schools, respectively, while the Southern Circle lost 60 schools. The decline in this Circle appertained wholly to the Tinnevelly district. Owing to the illness of the Sub-Assistant and her consequent absence from duty, a great many Results Primary schools had to be examined very late in the year and some even after its close. These schools failed, therefore, to draw any grants during the year and have hence been classed as unaided schools in the returns. This circumstance and the fact that in the returns for 1891–92 schools for which certifying memoranda were issued were classed as aided schools, though they did not receive the grant before the close of the year, account for the abnormal fluctuation.

(f) *Standard Examinations.*

117. Detailed results of the grant examination for the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh standards for the past two years are compared in the margin. Under each standard the number of pupils presented was larger, but the percentage passed under the Fifth and Seventh standards was smaller than in 1891–92. The very large increase under the Seventh standard was due to the Lower Secondary Examination for 1891–92 in Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly having been held during the year under report.

Lower Secondary Standard examinations.

Standard.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Number presented	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number presented	Number passed.	Percentage.
Fifth .. .	598	456	76	603	452	75
Sixth	284	238	84	315	285	90
Seventh	55	42	76	253	173	68

118. The percentages of schools that passed pupils to those that presented them under the Infant and the first four standards were, respectively, 96·6, 95·6, 94·3, 92·2 and 89·1, against 99, 93·2, 92·8, 94·4 and 87·2 in 1891–92. Particulars by standards are furnished in the margin. The test for the Infant standard is more searching according to the new, than according to the old, curriculum. The following statement gives the number of girls examined and passed under the primary standards in each district. Girls in boys' schools also are included in the statement;—

Primary Standard examinations.

Standards.	Number of schools that presented pupils.	Number of schools that passed pupils.
Infant	797	770
First	771	737
Second	698	658
Third	561	517
Fourth ..	302	269

Districts.	Number of girls presented under standards.					Number of girls passed under standards.				
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Ganjám	582	438	288	86	33	385	307	159	56	20
Vizagapatam	575	478	256	159	27	333	306	182	118	25
Gódávari	1,644	1,273	509	310	53	1,174	728	385	247	46
Kistna	1,477	1,036	543	291	99	1,121	749	444	224	55
Kurnool	265	168	109	49	20	174	110	86	41	18
Nellore	679	597	345	130	48	433	390	215	87	39
Madras	508	557	469	292	186	424	426	373	209	132
Chingleput	473	404	298	158	60	379	388	253	139	47
Bellary	286	239	112	46	106	193	159	75	37	83
Anantapur	190	130	94	44	11	131	91	74	32	10
Cuddapah	251	165	102	62	28	187	100	82	47	18
North Arcot	790	568	339	153	49	598	405	242	119	36
South Arcot	359	272	141	60	23	243	171	89	42	20
Coimbatore	615	545	311	183	75	529	390	245	144	56
Nilgiris	73	52	39	20	11	65	44	27	15	8
Salem	467	444	194	115	58	372	313	152	82	43
Tanjore	935	900	506	327	142	696	603	367	236	89
Trichinopoly	426	433	284	188	102	333	366	229	146	73
Madura	396	384	211	155	82	292	256	151	109	65
Tinnevelly	1,367	1,307	828	514	294	1,072	958	658	366	203
Malabar	2,309	2,461	1,548	654	192	1,756	1,565	1,007	492	136
South Canara	226	423	301	177	34	192	309	226	139	24
Total ...	14,893	13,364	7,827	4,168	1,733	11,082	9,134	5,721	3,127	1,246
Total for 1891–92 ...	*14,716*	*10,866*	*6,128*	*3,448*	*1,508*	*11,738*	*7,510*	*4,460*	*2,608*	*1,087*
Percentage of increase or decrease.	+ 1·2	+ 28·0	+ 27·7	+ 21·1	+ 14·9	− 5·5	+ 21·6	+ 28·3	+ 19·9	+ 14·6

On the whole there was an increase of 14·5 per cent. in the number of pupils examined, but of only 10·6 per cent. in the number passed. Both in the number presented and in the number passed a marked improvement will be noticed under all the standards, except the Infant, in which, notwithstanding a slight increase of 1·2 per cent. in examinees, the number passed fell by 5·5 per cent. The total number presented and passed remained stationary in Madras. In four districts —Nilgiris, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly—there was a decrease under both the heads to the extent shown in the margin, while all the other districts participated in the increase in varying degrees. The decrease in Tinnevelly was probably due to the fact that a number of schools could not be examined for grant before the close of the year owing to the illness of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress. The fall in Tanjore and in Trichinopoly was large. The percentages passed are compared in the margin by standards. There was a decrease under all the standards except the second. The year under report was the first in which the generality of schools adopted the new curriculum, and this fact accounts in some measure for the fall in the proportion passed.

District.	Number presented.		Number passed.	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Nilgiris ...	203	195	163	159
Tanjore ...	3,212	2,810	2,515	1,991
Trichinopoly ..	1,624	1,428	1,415	1,147
Tinnevelly ...	4,581	4,310	3,466	3,257

Standard.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Infant	79·7	74·4
First	69·1	68·3
Second	72·8	73·1
Third	75·8	75·0
Fourth	72·1	71·9
Total ...	74·3	72·2

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

119. The total number of institutions wholly or mainly intended for Europeans and Eurasians had a further fall of from 92 to 85; but their attendance rose from 7,158 to 7,323. From the summary of schools and scholars annexed, it will be seen that the number of colleges remained unaltered, and that schools for special instruction numbered six against four in 1891–92, while there was a loss of six Secondary and three Primary schools.

Classes of institutions.		Number of schools on the 31st March.		Attendance on the 31st March 1892.			Attendance on the 31st March 1893.		
		1892.	1893.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts Colleges ...	Aided ...	2	2	46	5	51	40	2	42
Secondary Schools for Boys— Upper Secondary.	Board ...	1	1	58	...	58	58	...	58
	Aided ...	6	6	1,206	...	1,206	1,196	4	1,200
	Total ...	7	7	1,264	...	1,264	1,254	4	1,258
Lower Secondary.	Government.	1	1	328	...	328	340	...	340
	Aided ...	22	18	1,207	360	1,567	1,152	300	1,452
	Total ...	23	19	1,535	360	1,895	1,492	300	1,792
Secondary Schools for Girls— Upper Secondary.	Government.	...	1	...	...	...	...	72	72
	Aided ...	17	13	159	1,336	1,495	118	1,107	1,225
	Unaided ...	...	1	...	...	...	35	128	163
	Total ...	17	15	159	1,336	1,495	153	1,307	1,460
Lower Secondary.	Government.	1	...	...	63	63	...	...	...
	Aided ...	21	22	343	1,072	1,415	383	1,137	1,520
	Unaided ...	3	3	15	163	178	32	92	124
	Total ...	25	25	358	1,298	1,656	415	1,229	1,644
Total of Secondary Schools...		72	66	3,316	2,994	6,310	3,314	2,840	6,154
Primary Schools for Boys.	Aided ...	6	3	196	97	293	184	133	317
	Unaided ...	...	1	...	...	...	42	28	70
	Total ...	6	4	196	97	293	226	161	387
Primary Schools for Girls.	Aided ...	7	6	105	172	277	57	186	243
	Unaided ...	1	1	3	4	7	4	8	12
	Total ...	8	7	108	176	284	61	194	255
Total of Primary Schools ..		14	11	304	273	577	287	355	642
Schools for special instruction.	Aided ...	4	4	161	59	220	201	156	357
	Unaided ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	128	128
	Total ...	4	6	161	59	220	201	284	485
Total of ...	Government.	2	2	328	63	391	340	72	412
	Board ...	1	1	58	...	58	58	...	58
	Aided ...	85	74	3,423	3,101	6,524	3,331	3,025	6,356
	Unaided ...	4	8	18	167	185	113	384	497
Grand Total ...		92	85	3,827	3,331	7,158	3,842	3,481	7,323

Among Boys' Secondary schools, St. Joseph's High School, Cochin, became a Middle school, while St. Joseph's School, Wellington, became a High school; the Railway schools at Raichur and Gooty, and St. Joseph's Middle School, Cochin, were reduced to the primary standard; the European Boys' School, Tuticorin, disappeared and St. Thomé Seminary, Mailapúr, failed to submit returns; while St. Joseph's Middle School, Trichinopoly, with 56 European pupils, came into existence during the year. Among Girls' schools, the Female Branch of the Lawrence Asylum, and Stanes' Day School, Coonoor, which were Middle schools till 31st March 1892, became High schools; a new High school was started in Madras under the name of "Bishop Corrie's Girls' School," and two High

schools, viz., the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day School, Popham's Broadway, and the Davidson Street school, were closed. Three, viz., the Fort Girls' School, Vizagapatam, the Christ Church School, Nellore, and the School of the Sacred Heart, Tellicherry, were reduced to Middle schools. The Protestant School, Vizagapatam, the Trinity Church School, Rajahmundry, All Souls' School, Coimbatore, and the Roman Catholic Girls' School, Rayapet, were raised from the primary to the lower secondary grade; the Emmanuel Church School, Black Town, the East Indian Girls' School, Madura, and St. Stephen's School, Ootacamund, were closed; St. Matthias' School, Vepery, and the Eurasian Girls' School, Tuticorin, were reduced from the lower secondary to the primary grade. Among Technical schools, the Doveton Music Class was closed and three new Technical classes, viz., the Presentation Convent Music classes at Black Town and Vepery, and the Singing Class, Vepery, came into existence.

The total number of European and Eurasian pupils in all institutions on the 31st March 1893 was 7,152 against 7,061 on the corresponding date in 1892.

120. European pupils are distributed in the margin according to the stages of instruction. There was a slight decrease in the number attending professional colleges and the number of primary pupils fell by 201. All other stages show an advance. The Music and Singing classes referred to above contained 150 girls. In the Presidency and Christian colleges there were ten and nine European students, respectively. One European girl was reading in the Senior F.A. class of the Noble College, Masulipatam, and two in the F.A. classes of the Doveton College. Thirty-two European women were being trained for Teachers' certificates—22 in the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, six in St. Ann's Training School, Mangalore, and two each in the Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore, and in the Free Church Christian Training School, Black Town.

Distribution of European pupils according to the stages of instruction.

Stages.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	40	5	48	3
Professional Colleges ...	49	8	39	9
Upper secondary	222	141	247	154
Lower secondary ...	880	604	902	594
Primary	2,401	2,344	2,368	2,176
Special or Technical ...	216	151	262	344
Total ...	3,808	3,253	3,866	3,280

Collegiate education.

121. In the Doveton and St. Mary's Colleges, which are specially intended for Europeans, there were only 17 and 8 European students, though their total strength was 20 and 22, respectively. Four Europeans and nine Eurasians appeared for and passed the English Language Division of the B.A. degree Examination. In the Second Language Division also all the 12 candidates that appeared passed. For the Science Division, 13 appeared, of whom 10 passed. The results obtained by these candidates at the B.A. degree Examination may be characterized as excellent. One Eurasian presented himself for the B.L. degree Examination, but failed. Twenty-six candidates were presented for the First Examination in Arts and 14 passed. Of the examinees, however, only 12 belonged to British territory, eight of whom were successful.

Secondary education.

122. There were seven boys' and 15 girls' schools of the upper secondary standard. The attendance in boys' schools fell from 1,264 to 1,258. Only three schools had any increase. For the Matriculation Examination 53 pupils from six schools appeared, but only 12 passed. The Doveton Girls' School, Vepery, St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, and the Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund, proved a failure at the examination, and Santa Cruz High School, Cochin, passed only one pupil out of 26 entrants. Including private candidates, 281 European and Eurasian pupils presented themselves for the above examination and 150 of them passed—a result which compares very favourably with the average percentage passed (15·4) for the Presidency. At the Higher Examination for Women, the results were comparatively unfavourable, only 66 passing out of 193 examinees against 124 out of 195 in the preceding year.

Boys' Middle schools and their attendance declined from 23 and 1,895 to 19 and 1,792 respectively. These schools were distributed as follows over the

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Presidency: six in Madras; two in each of the districts of Chingleput, Salem and Trichinopoly; and one in each of the districts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Bellary, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Malabar. The following Middle schools were the best attended, the number of European pupils on the rolls being shown in brackets: the Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch (340), the Railway School, Perambúr (130), St. Joseph's School, Calicut (116) and St. John's Vestry School, Trichinopoly (112). For the Lower Secondary Examination, 290 candidates appeared—152 boys and 138 girls—and 135 passed for complete certificates.

Primary education.

123. The number of Primary schools for boys fell from six to four, but their attendance rose from 293 to 387. Of Girls' Primary schools, there were one school and 29 pupils fewer. For the Primary School Examination, 384 candidates appeared, but only 88 passed.

Female education.

124. Including three Music schools and one Singing Class, the total number of European girls' schools decreased from 52 to 51, but their strength advanced from 3,485 to 3,654, the increase appertaining wholly to technical schools. The results obtained by the female candidates of this community at the several public examinations are shown below:—

Examinations.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
F.A. Examination	4	2	50
Upper Secondary Examination	8	* 4	50
Matriculation Examination	31	9	29
Higher Examination for Women	193	66	34
Lower Secondary Examination	138	77	56
Primary School Examination	169	49	29

Special education.

125. In the four Technical schools or classes referred to above, there were not less than 284 European girls and 11 boys. In the Madras Industrial School and St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, there were 40 and 150 European boys respectively. The working of Industrial schools has been noticed in Chapter VI.

Sausmond and Whitefield schools.

126. There were 13 pupils in the Sausmond and 32 in the Whitefield schools. These were in a fairly progressive state. Rupees 485 were paid to them from Provincial Funds in the shape of salary-grants and Rs. 10 as furniture-grant. The total expenditure on the two schools amounted to Rs. 850.

The Madras Railway schools.

127. The Madras Railway Company maintained eight schools as in the preceding year. With the exception of the Kátpádi school, all of them were of the secondary grade, and contained 398 pupils on the last day of the year against 342 in 1891-92. The general condition of the schools was good. Rupees 2,937 were paid from Provincial Funds towards their upkeep; and their net cost to the Railway Company amounted to not less than Rs. 10,000.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

128. Public schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans rose from 1,114 to 1,178 and their attendance from 47,609 to 50,041, showing thus an advance of 5·7 per cent. in schools and 5·1 per cent. in pupils, against 17 and 19 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. Of private schools there were 29 more, with an attendance of 431 pupils. Secondary schools decreased by six, and their attendance fell from 1,632 to 1,368. This is to be regretted, considering the comparatively small proportion of Muhammadan pupils that have advanced beyond the elementary stage of instruction. Secondary and Primary schools for boys received a net accession of 45 schools and 1,531 pupils, and those for girls an addition of 19 schools and 887

* In each of the four branches.

pupils. Particulars of schools and pupils for the past two years are compared in the following statement:— EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Attendance on the 31st March.					
			1892.			1893.		
	1892.	1893.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys— High schools, English. Government.	1	1	205	...	205	202	...	202
High schools, English. Aided ...	1	1	157	...	157	155	...	155
Total ...	2	2	362	...	362	357	...	357
Middle schools, English. Government.	1	1	109	...	109	100	...	100
Middle schools, English. Board ...	2	...	130	...	130	...	...	...
Middle schools, English. Aided ...	...	1	...	...	...	78	...	78
Total ...	3	2	239	...	239	178	...	178
Middle schools, Vernacular. Board ...	...	1	...	...	...	131	...	131
Middle schools, Vernacular. Aided ...	2	1	322	...	322	157	...	157
Total ...	2	2	322	...	322	288	...	288
Boys, Total ...	7	6	923	...	923	823	...	823
For Girls— Middle schools, Vernacular. Government.	2	2	...	186	186	...	182	182
Middle schools, Vernacular. Aided ...	11	5	...	523	523	...	330	330
Middle schools, Vernacular. Unaided ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	33	33
Total ...	13	8	...	709	709	...	545	545
Total of Secondary Schools ...	20	14	923	709	1,632	823	545	1,368
Primary Schools.								
For Boys ... Government.	11	14	444	...	444	594	...	594
For Boys ... Board ...	452	504	18,413	3,893	22,306	20,054	4,352	24,406
For Boys ... Aided ...	239	261	8,349	1,256	9,605	9,486	1,586	11,072
For Boys ... Unaided ...	274	243	8,118	1,885	10,003	6,605	1,312	7,917
Total ...	976	1,022	35,324	7,034	42,358	36,739	7,250	43,989
For Girls ... Government.	24	27	47	865	912	...	1,144	1,144
For Girls ... Board ...	4	4	...	90	90	...	128	128
For Girls ... Aided ...	58	59	92	1,610	1,702	62	1,795	1,857
For Girls ... Unaided ...	22	42	7	557	564	55	1,135	1,190
Total ...	108	132	146	3,122	3,268	117	4,202	4,319
Total of Primary Schools ...	1,084	1,154	35,470	10,156	45,626	36,856	11,452	48,308
Schools for Special instruction.								
Training Schools for Masters. Government.	2	2	101	...	101	81	...	81
Training Schools for Masters. Board ...	3	3	33	...	33	37	...	37
Total ...	5	5	134	...	134	118	...	118
Training Schools for Mistresses. Government.	1	1	...	16	16	...	12	12
Industrial Schools Government.	1	1	...	4	4	...	3	3
Industrial Schools Aided ...	3	2	171	26	197	171	54	225
Industrial Schools Unaided ...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	7
Total ...	4	4	171	30	201	178	57	235
Total of Special Schools ...	10	10	305	46	351	296	69	365
Total of Public Schools. Government.	43	49	906	1,071	1,977	977	1,341	2,318
Total of Public Schools. Board ...	461	512	18,576	3,983	22,559	20,222	4,480	24,702
Total of Public Schools. Aided ...	314	330	9,091	3,415	12,506	10,109	3,765	13,874
Total of Public Schools. Unaided ...	296	287	8,125	2,442	10,567	6,667	2,480	9,147
Total ...	1,114	1,178	36,698	10,911	47,609	37,975	12,066	50,041
Private Institutions.								
Advanced Schools for Boys ...	28	42	1,780	32	1,812	2,207	84	2,291
Elementary Schools for Boys.	512	520	11,414	2,496	13,910	11,502	2,257	13,759
Elementary Schools for Girls.	9	16	...	163	163	4	262	266
Total ...	549	578	13,194	2,691	15,885	13,713	2,603	16,316
Grand Total ...	1,663	1,756	49,892	13,602	63,494	51,688	14,669	66,357

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

There were six more Government schools, 51 more Board, and 16 more aided schools than in 1891–92. The average attendance in Government and in aided schools rose from 46 and 40 to 47 and 42, but in Board and in unaided schools it decreased from 49 and 36 to 48 and 32 respectively.

As will be seen from the details in the margin, Muhammadan pupils in public institutions rose from 67,417 to 70,488, or by 4·6 per cent., the increase appertaining mainly to Primary schools. Colleges and Training schools were attended by even fewer Muhammadans than on the 31st March 1892. The decrease in the College attendance was due to the poor results of the last Matriculation Examination.

	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.
Arts colleges	56	48
Professional colleges	11	9
Secondary schools	3,814	3,913
Primary schools	63,059	66,023
Training schools	171	155
Other special schools	306	340
Total ...	67,417	70,488

Distribution of Muhammadan students by districts.

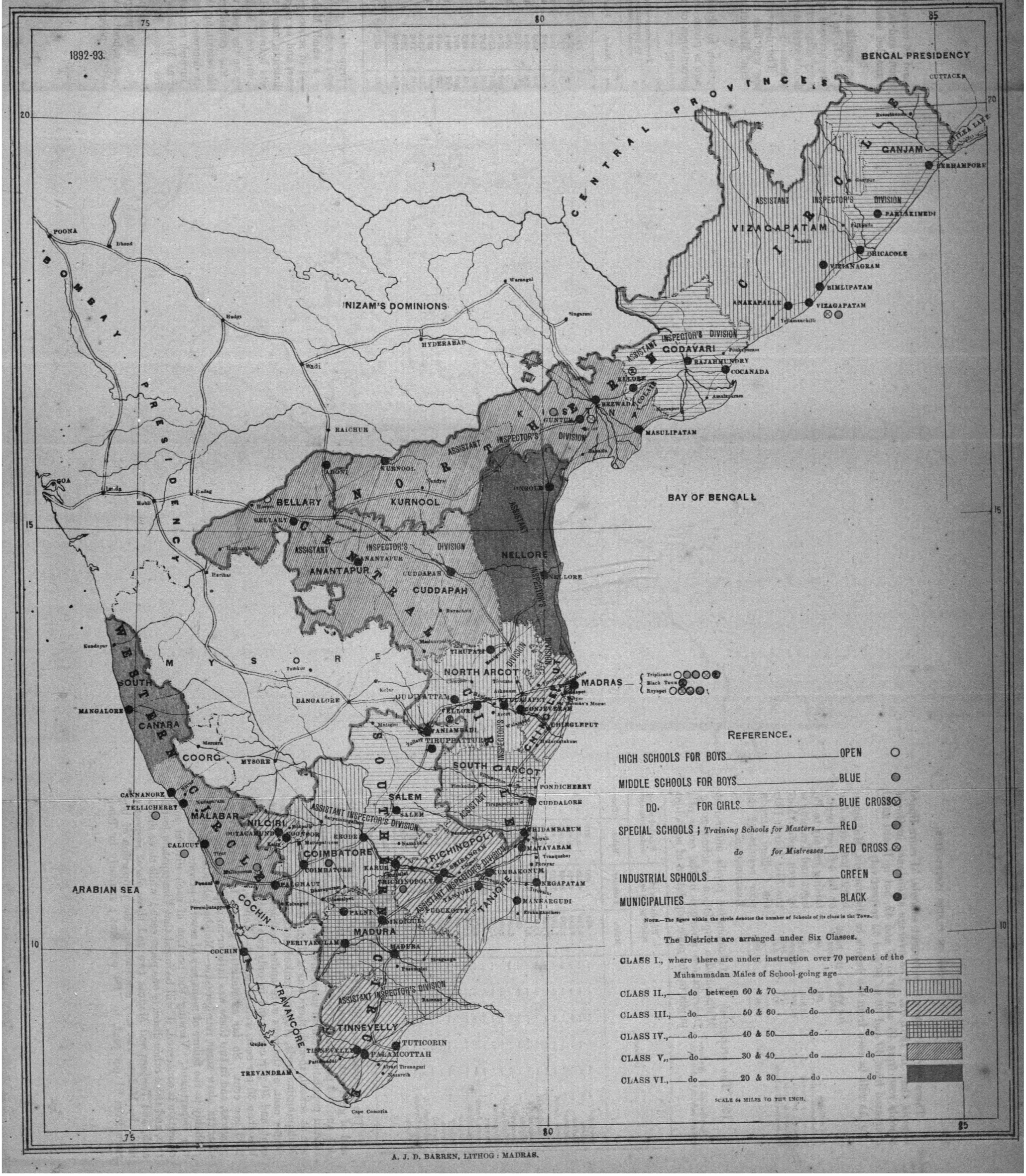
129. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils under instruction to the total Muhammadan population of school-going age is given below. Districts are arranged in the order of percentages of male pupils to the male population of school-going age:—

Districts.	Population of school-going age.		Number of pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ganjám	428	400	316	140	73·8	35·0
Salem	4,548	4,678	3,322	612	73·0	13·1
Madras	3,959	4,018	2,828	476	71·4	11·8
Gódávari	2,993	3,163	2,096	812	70 0	25·7
North Arcot	7,160	7,276	4,818	904	67·3	12 4
Tanjore	7,753	10,227	5,066	708	65·3	6·9
Vizagapatam	1,680	1,703	1,063	298	63·3	17·5
Coimbatore	3,129	3,463	1,915	220	61·2	6·4
Nilgiris	454	236	269	79	59·3	33·5
Tinnevelly	6,480	7,912	3,691	347	57·0	4 4
Trichinopoly	2,800	2,941	1,539	224	55·0	7·6
Chingleput	1,999	1,937	1,034	195	51·7	10·1
Madura	10,750	13,271	4,880	307	45·4	2·3
South Arcot	4,391	4,408	1,945	164	44 3	3 7
Anantapur	3,963	3,737	1,575	306	39·7	8·2
Malabar	58,093	57,385	22,118	7,027	38 1	12·2
Bellary	6,698	6,167	2,472	197	36·9	3 2
Kistna	8,238	8,047	2,759	909	33 5	11·3
Kurnool	7,441	7,172	2,415	310	32 5	4 3
Cuddapah	9,276	8,659	2,934	213	31·6	2 5
South Canara	8,440	8,357	2,427	305	28 8	3 6
Nellore	5,994	5,734	1,398	224	23·3	3 9
Total ...	166,667	170,891	72,980	14,977	43·7	8·8

The increase over 1891–92 of 1·5 and of 0·6 per cent. in the proportion of boys and of girls compares favourably with the general advance for the Presidency, viz., 1·3 and 0·3 per cent. Omitting Ganjám, which contains only a small Muhammadan population, Salem stood first with 73 per cent. of the boys of school-going age at school, though there was a slight decrease during the year, and as regards Muhammadan girls, Nilgiris ranked next to Ganjám. In 12 districts, more than 50 per cent. of the boys were under instruction, in eight districts between 50 per cent. and 30 per cent., and in only two districts, viz., South Canara and Nellore, less than 30 per cent. were at school—Nellore, as usual, bringing up the rear with 23·3 per cent. So far as statistics go, in 17 districts there was considerable progress, and in two there was little or no improvement, while the remaining three districts show some retrogression—Malabar showing the largest decrease, owing probably to the failure of managers of several private schools to furnish returns to the Department. Viewing the position of each district so far as Muhammadan education is concerned, it will be found that Vizagapatam lost three places, Nilgiris two, and three other districts one place each; while three districts gained one place each, and Tanjore and Madras two and three places respectively. The progress made by Madras was very conspicuous, the proportion of boys at school having risen from 61 per cent. to 71·4 per cent.; similarly in Tanjore the percentage

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of the Muhammadan Primary and Secondary Education of boys and the position of Training Schools for Masters and Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools.

Map V.


1892-93.
BENGAL PRESIDENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGALL
ARABIAN SEA
MYSORE
COORG
TRAVANCORE
COCHIN
GANJAM
VIZAGAPATAM
GODAVARI
KISTNA
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
CHINGLEPUT
NELLORE
CUDDAPAH
ANANTAPUR
BELLARY
KURNOOL
SALEM
COIMBATORE
TRICHINOPOLY
TANJORE
MADURA
TINNEVELLY
MALABAR
NILGIRI
CANARA
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR'S DIVISION
POONA
HYDERABAD
MADRAS
BANGALORE
MANGALORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
TRIVANDRAM
Cape Comorin
PARLAKIMEDI
ORICACOLE
VIZIANAGRAM
BIMLIPATAM
VIZAGAPATAM
ANAKAPALLE
RAJAHMUNDRY
COCANADA
MASULIPATAM
BEZWADA
GUNTUR
ONGOLE
NELLORE
CUDDAPAH
TIRUPATI
VELLORE
CONJEVERAM
CHINGLEPUT
PONDICHERRY
CUDDALORE
CHIDAMBARUM
MAYAVARAM
KUMBAKONUM
NEGAPATAM
MANNARGUDI
TUTICORIN
PALAMCOTTAH
TELLICHERRY
CANNANORE
PALGHAUT
PALNI
MADURA
PERIYAKULAM
TRICHINOPOLY
SRIRANGAM
PUDUKOTTA
SALEM
ERODE
COIMBATORE
KARUR
NILGIRI
MYSORE
BANGALORE
KURNOOL
BELLARY
RAICHUR
WADI
HUBLI
GOA
POONA
Dhond
Hudgi
Warangal
Singareni
Gadag
Harihar
Tumkur
Kolar
Mercara
Cuddapah
Madanapalle
Tiruvannamalai
Vellore
Arcot
Chittoor
Tirutani
Ongole
Nellore
Bezwada
Masulipatam
Cocanada
Rajahmundry
Vizagapatam
Anakapalle
Vizianagram
Bimlipatam
Parlakimedi
Berhampore
Cuttack
Chilka Lake
Madras
Triplicane
Black Town
Royapet
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
Chidambarum
Mayavaram
Kumbakonum
Negapatam
Mannargudi
Tuticorin
Palamcottah
Tinnevelly
Trichinopoly
Madura
Salem
Coimbatore
Erode
Karur
Palghaut
Palni
Periyakulam
Cochin
Calicut
Cannanore
Tellicherry
Mangalore
Coorg
Mysore
Bangalore
Kundapur
Quilon
Trevandram
Cape Comorin
Paumbam
Ramnad
Tanjore
Kumbakonum
Pudukotta
Dindigul
Madura
Sivaganga
Tiruvadi
Tiruvalur
Tiruvarur
Nagapattam
Mannargudi
Erukkanchery
Tiruppattur
Vaniambadi
Gudiyattam
Chittoor
Tirutani
Arkonam
Conjeveram
Chingleput
Tiruvallur

rose from 58·7 to 65·3. As regards the education of Muhammadan girls, only two districts—Cuddapah and Madura—had fewer than 3 per cent. of their children of school-going age at school. Madura made some improvement during the year, but its position was still miserably low. EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Since the strengthening of the Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspectorate in 1890, Muhammadan primary education has made remarkable progress. On the 31st March 1889 there were 56,478 Muhammadan pupils at school; but on the corresponding date in 1893, they numbered 87,857, the increase thus amounting to over 55 per cent. In the Northern Circle, the numbers rose from 7,497 to 11,118 or by 48·3 per cent.; in the Central Circle from 13,751 to 21,683 or by 57·7 per cent.; in the Southern Circle from 17,015 to 23,179 or by 36·2 per cent.; and in the Western Circle from 18,215 to 31,877 or by 75 per cent.

Collegiate education.

130. Forty-eight Muhammadan students were reading in Arts colleges, 12 of them in the Presidency College and 13 in the Christian College. For the English Language Division of the B.A. degree Examination, eight Muhammadans appeared and seven passed, and all the six candidates that appeared for the Second Language Division were successful. But of the nine that presented themselves for the Science Division, only two met with success. For the F.A. Examination, 34 appeared and 14 passed—this result being just about the average for the Presidency.

Secondary education.

131. The Municipal Muhammadan Middle School, Vellore, was closed after a struggling existence. The strength of the two Upper Secondary schools for Muhammadans, the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris High School remained almost stationary. Six and eight candidates appeared, respectively, from these schools for the Matriculation Examination, but not a single pupil passed. For the Lower Secondary Examination, 220 candidates in all appeared, of whom 67 secured complete certificates.

Primary education.

132. For the Primary School Examination 1,325 candidates presented themselves, of whom 446 gained certificates. Primary schools for Muhammadan boys advanced by 46 with 1,631 pupils. The variations according to the agencies by which the schools were managed were as shown in the margin. The largest increase thus appertained to Board schools, and it is also evident that a large number of unaided boys' schools passed into the aided list. Nearly one-half of the Primary schools were under Board management, and over half the attendance belonged to these schools. As many as 239 of the Board schools were situated in Malabar. There was improvement in all the districts which were pointed out in the last report as being ill-provided with Board Muhammadan schools. North Arcot and Cuddapah had each 13 schools against seven and eight, respectively, in 1891–92. Board schools were, as usual, much better attended than aided schools.

	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	+ 3	+ 150
Board	+ 52	+ 2,100
Aided	+ 22	+ 1,467
Unaided	− 31	− 2,086

Female education.

133. The number of Muhammadan girls reading in the several grades and classes of schools will be found noted in the margin. Including Technical schools, there were 143 public schools for Muhammadan girls and women, attended by 4,933 pupils, against 124 with 4,023 pupils in the preceding year, the increase appearing mainly under Primary schools. At the Matriculation Examination one Muhammadan young woman belonging to Hyderabad appeared and passed. For the Primary School Examination 40 girls appeared, but only four passed for certificates.

	Girls in Girls' schools.	Girls in Boys' schools.
Lower Secondary ...	27	...
Primary	4,744	7,532
Special	70	
Indigenous	262	2,342
Total ...	5,103	9,874

Special education.

134. There were, as in the preceding year, ten schools for special education, and their attendance slightly advanced. Of the nine students in Professional colleges, three were attending the Law

EDUCATION OF PARAIYAS AND KINDRED CLASSES.

College, five the Medical College and one the Teachers' College. Besides these, 24 pupils belonged to the school department of the Medical College, five to the school department of the College of Engineering, 24 to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and 32 to the School of Arts. The attendance of Muhammadans in Training schools fell from 171 to 155, as detailed in the margin. The decrease in the Hobart Training School is to be regretted. The steps that are being taken to find suitable employment for Muhammadan women that have completed their training should make this institution more attractive.

Names of Training schools.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Muhammadan Training school, Madras	58	40
Mappilla Training school, Calicut ...	43	41
Mappilla Sessional schools	33	37
Hobart Training school	16	12
Attendance at other Training schools	21	25
Total	171	155

Details of Muhammadan pupils attending Industrial schools are given in the margin. The Anjumani Muffidi-Ali-Islam contained eight more pupils, and there was also some improvement in its efficiency. Miss Dryden's Industrial school, Guntúr, had 53 Muhammadan women attending it against 24 in the preceding year. The school continued to do good work and sent specimens of native embroidery to the Chicago Exhibition.

Names of Industrial schools.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Anjumani Muffidi-Ali-Islam ...	163	171
Industrial school, Guntúr ...	24	53
Hobart School Industrial class ...	4	3
Industrial school, Vizagapatam ...	8	6
Attendance at other Industrial schools	17	17
Total ...	216	250

Education of Mappillas.

135. The number of Mappilla schools, public and private, fell, according to Mr. Marsden's report, from 574 to 559 and their attendance from 29,677 to 27,824. Of these schools, 241 were under Board management, 171 were results schools and 137 were unaided. Fifty-four results-schools were closed owing mainly to the reduction in the rate of grants, which was unavoidable. Only 36 pupils were learning English, and 272 Hindustani. Excluding the cost of the Mappilla Sub-Assistant and of the Training schools, the total expenditure on Mappilla education amounted to Rs. 37,467. Of the total number of teachers employed in these schools, 114 held Trained and 49 Untrained Teachers' certificates.

Muhammadan Inspecting officers.

136. Each Circle had a separate Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspector, and 16 districts, excluding Madras, were provided with Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmasters also. The increase in this agency has resulted in a perceptible improvement in the condition of Muhammadan education. Further progress may be looked for in course of time.

X.—EDUCATION OF PARAIYAS AND KINDRED CLASSES.

Extension of education among Paraiyas and kindred classes.

137. The consideration of the best means for extending education among the Paraiyas and kindred classes and for ameliorating their condition generally was one of the most important events in the history of the year. All the more important missionary societies which have taken a special interest in the welfare of these backward classes were consulted. The appointment of a special Inspecting staff for the examination and improvement of Panchama schools and the establishment of training schools for Paraiya teachers were suggested, and the Government has expressed itself favourably on both these proposals, though the limited means at the disposal of the Department will not permit of its initiating immediately any great reform in this direction. The opening of special schools from public funds—a suggestion which was strongly put forth by the mission bodies consulted—has been commended for the earnest consideration of Local Boards and Municipal Councils. Sundry other concessions which were solicited regarding the levying of fees, and the conditions that should be fulfilled for earning grants, have been sanctioned. The free grant of poramboke lands for school sites has also been approved. Government is not,

however, disposed to pass a higher rate of results-grant to Paraiya pupils than at present. Opportunity was taken in revising the Grant-in-Aid Code to provide special facilities for the encouragement of education among these backward classes.

EDUCATION OF PARAIYAS AND KINDRED CLASSES.

Number and strength of schools for Paraiyas and kindred classes.

138. Statistics have been obtained for the first time of schools mainly or chiefly intended for the Paraiyas and kindred classes. There were 1,411 public institutions mainly or wholly intended for them, attended by 31,349 pupils. Besides these, 26 private schools with 310 pupils also furnished returns. Of the public schools, 884 were maintained or aided from public funds, and 527 received no support from public funds. Most of these schools were probably newly started schools, endeavouring to qualify for recognition and aid. One school in the Gunupur agency was under departmental management, and Local Boards and Municipalities maintained in all 93 schools. The Boards were advised to open a larger number of schools for the benefit of these classes, and this advice was taken and schools were opened as fast as funds and teachers became available. Details of Panchama schools are given below. Panchama pupils converted to the Christian faith are also included in the statement:—

Class of Institutions.	Number of schools.	Attendance on the 31st March 1893.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Secondary Schools.				
For Boys—				
English Middle Schools ... Aided	3	445	20	465
Vernacular Middle Schools ... Aided	3	165	64	229
Total ...	6	610	84	694
For Girls—				
Vernacular Middle Schools ... Aided	7	...	709	709
Total of Secondary Schools ...	13	610	793	1,403
Primary Schools.				
For Boys ... ... Government	1	29	...	29
Board	93	2,407	241	2,648
Aided	770	13,240	4,401	17,641
Unaided	523	7,483	1,858	9,341
Total ...	1,387	23,159	6,500	29,659
For Girls ... ... Government	...	...	...	...
Board	...	...	...	...
Aided	7	29	147	176
Unaided	4	...	111	111
Total ...	11	29	258	287
Total of Primary Schools ...	1,398	23,188	6,758	29,946
Government	1	29	...	29
Board	93	2,407	241	2,648
Aided	790	13,879	5,341	19,220
Unaided	527	7,483	1,969	9,452
Total of Public Institutions ...	1,411	23,798	7,551	31,349
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
For Boys—				
Elementary Schools	26	262	48	310
Total of Private Schools ...	26	262	48	310
Grand Total ...	1,437	24,060	7,599	31,659

Of the six Secondary schools for boys three were situated in the city of Madras, one in the Kistna district (Bápatla) and two in the Chingleput district (Walajabad and Pollock Paracheri). These schools contained 379 Panchamas, 284 who styled themselves Native Christians, four Muhammadans and 27 caste

EDUCATION OF PARAIYAS AND KINDRED CLASSES.

Hindus. The seven secondary girls' schools belonged to Madras, and there were 361 Panchamas and 348 Native Christians attending them. All these schools with one exception were aided on the results system. The Rajagopal Poor Boys' school in Madras was among the best-attended, having 236 pupils on the rolls, 84 of them being in the lower secondary department. Primary girls' schools numbered only 11, and they were situated in the districts of Tinnevelly (six), Chingleput (four), and South Arcot (one). Of the 1,387 primary schools, as many as 358 and 210 belonged to the Kistna and Nellore districts, respectively. Three districts—Gódávari, Kurnool and Cuddapah—had more than 100 schools each; three other districts—Chingleput, South Arcot, and Tinnevelly—had between 50 and 100 schools each; Madras had 51, and Tanjore 42, while North Arcot and Trichinopoly had 38 and 27 schools, respectively. Anantapur had none, and the Nilgiris only one such school. Considering the size and the population of the marginally-noted districts, the number of Panchama schools in them was exceedingly small. Of the 93 Board primary schools, the largest numbers (15, 11 and 10) were in the Gódávari, Vizagapatam and Kistna districts. Nellore owned seven; Trichinopoly and South Arcot, six each; Cuddapah and Madura, five each; three districts, four each; four districts, three each; Ganjám had only two; Kurnool and Coimbatore only one each; while Madras, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris and Anantapur had none. Very little, it may be concluded, has yet been done for Panchama education by Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Districts.	Number of primary schools.
Ganjám	19
Vizagapatam	14
Bellary	7
Coimbatore	16
Salem	13
Madura	17
Malabar	7
South Canara	7

The average attendance in Government and Board schools was 29 and 28 respectively; in aided schools it was 24 and in unaided schools 18.

Stages.	Boys.	Girls.
Secondary	885	564
Primary	20,044	3,076
Training	13	8
Special	28	...
Total ...	20,970	3,648

The number of Panchama pupils in public schools according to the stages of instruction is shown in the margin. It is gratifying to note that over 1,400 pupils had passed beyond the primary stage. For the last Primary School Examination 122 boys and 24 girls appeared, and 27 and three of them, respectively, passed for complete certificates.

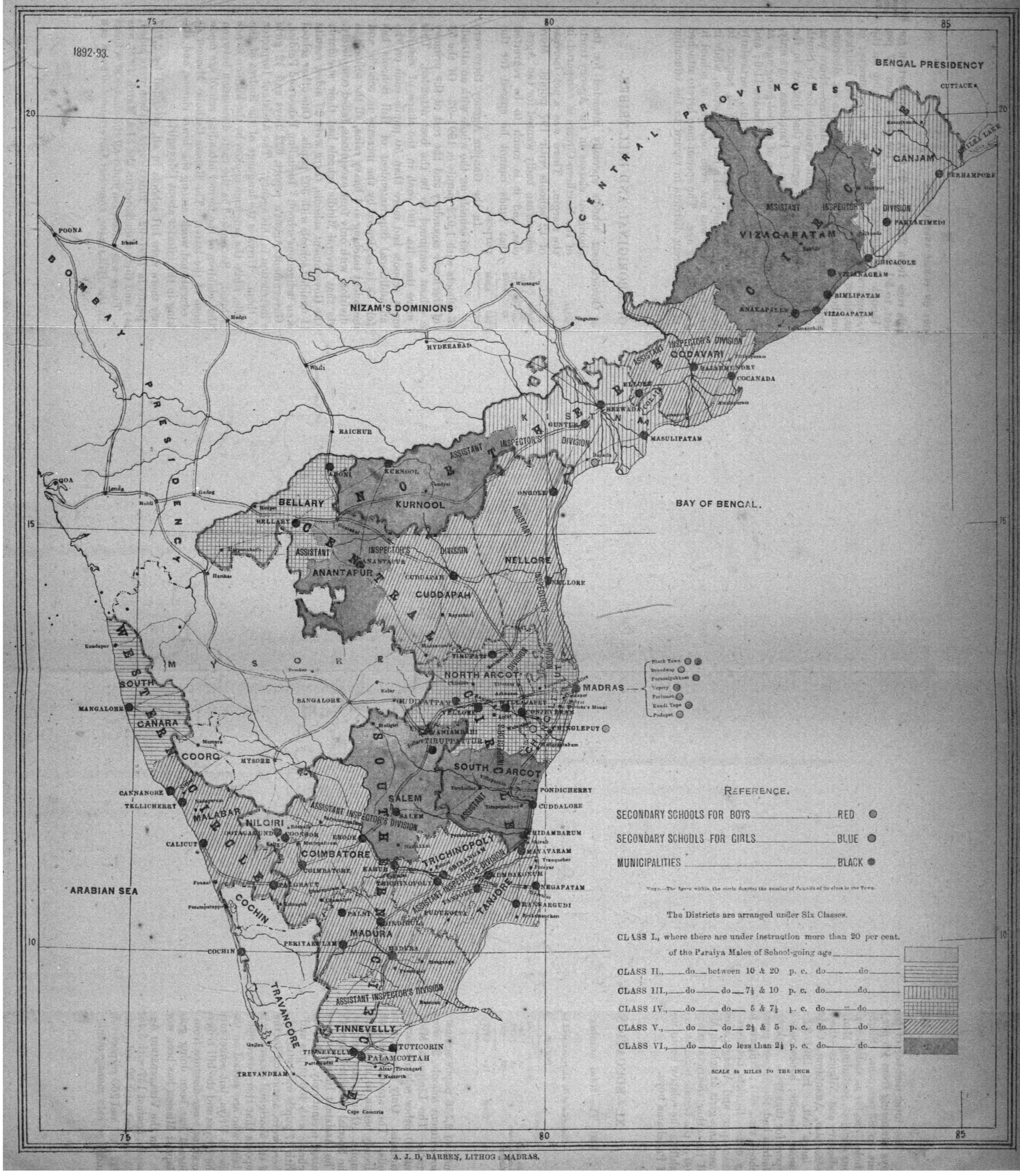
Panchama education in relation to Panchama population of school-going age.

139. The following statement shows the percentage of Panchama pupils under instruction in each district to the total Panchama population of school-going age:—

Districts.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ganjám	10,257	10,872	774	12	7·5	·11
Vizagapatam	22,516	22,729	496	14	2·2	·06
Gódavari	36,480	37,487	1,342	330	3·7	·88
Kistna	25,686	24,929	2,057	579	8·0	2 3
Kurnool	8,602	8,404	170	29	2·0	·35
Nellore	20,672	19,963	572	183	2·8	·92
Madras	4,504	4,643	2,078	720	46·1	15·5
Chingleput	23,279	22,741	1,560	314	6·7	1·4
Bellary	6,634	6,636	344	22	5·2	·33
Anantapur	7,325	7,144	22	5	·30	·07
Cuddapah	13,165	12,656	461	90	3·5	·71
North Arcot	29,646	29,450	1,506	171	5·1	·58
South Arcot	40,093	40,587	983	105	2·5	·26
Coimbatore	21,748	22,580	780	75	3·6	·33
Nilgiris	1,187	853	283	77	23·8	9 03
Salem	21,674	22,727	526	41	2·4	·18
Tanjore	35,112	38,111	917	69	2 6	·18
Trichinopoly	19,772	21,534	712	225	3·6	1·04
Madura	30,531	33,455	1,290	79	4·2	·24
Tinnevelly	25,329	27,266	3,252	434	12 8	1 6
Malabar	19,152	20,476	863	102	4 5	·50
South Canara	8,199	9,745	951	15	11 6	15
Total ...	431,653	444,988	21,939	3,691	5 1	·83

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Education among Males belonging to the Paraiya and Kindred Classes.

Map VI.



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The total number of pupils rose from 22,888 to 25,630, the proportion for boys advancing from 4·5 per cent. to 5·1 per cent. and that for girls from ·77 per cent. to ·83 per cent. Slight though this increase was, it is encouraging on the whole. So far as statistics go, there was remarkable progress in ten districts; in four districts, including Madras, there was only a slight increase; in two districts —Bellary and Nilgiris—the numbers remained almost stationary; in six districts —Ganjám, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar—there was a large fall. In 1891–92 complete statistics were not available for the South Canara district; hence only 26 pupils were returned against that district in the report for that year. Taking into account the education of Panchama boys only, Madras had the largest percentage of the male population of school-going age at school, viz., 46·1; Nilgiris had 23·8; Tinnevelly 12·8 and South Canara 11·6; and six other districts between 5 and 10. In the remaining districts, particularly Anantapur and Vizagapatam, the proportion was very low. With respect to Panchama girls at school, Madras and Nilgiris only had a fair proportion, while in all the other districts excepting four, there was not even one girl at school in 100 of the female population of school-going age. The special map hereto attached exhibits the relative condition of the different districts in regard to the education of Panchama boys.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

XI.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

140. The total number of Government schools specially intended for the aboriginal classes in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars is compared in the margin. There was a net increase of 12 schools with 197 pupils. More schools are badly wanted for the Agencies, and it is much to be regretted that funds cannot be spared for the purpose.

Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.

Agencies.	1891–92.		1892–93.	
	Schools.	Pupils	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám	49	1,826	53	1,951
Vizagapatam	46	1,466	50	1,346
Gódávari	39	880	43	1,072
Total ...	134	4,172	146	4,369

In the Ganjám Agency there were 85 schools on the whole with an attendance of 2,736 pupils against 56 schools with 1,972 pupils in 1891–92. Of the 53 Government schools, 26 were of the lower secondary and the rest of the primary grade. The Linipadu Middle school continued to be the best attended. This and 10 other schools earned more than Rs. 100 each in the shape of results-stipends. Only nine Government schools had more than 50 pupils each on the rolls. The appointment of an additional Superintendent of Hill Schools has already begun to make itself felt, as is evidenced by the increase in schools and pupils. Owing, however, to inefficient teaching and heavy rains, all the schools in the Special Assistant Agent's division, with only four exceptions, failed completely. The Assistant Inspector reports that several Middle schools had their standards raised prematurely. Besides the Government schools, there were 20 aided results schools with 466 pupils and 11 unaided schools with 302 pupils. One other school with 17 pupils was returned as an indigenous school. Including Panos and Paidies, there were, according to the Government Agent's report, 622 boys and 12 girls of the aboriginal classes under instruction in this agency. The Assistant Inspector reports that there were 860 of them. Uriya is the language of the Sudras of the plains who are settled on the hills, while the language spoken by the hillmen is not always Uriya, but sometimes Khond. So marked is the caste distinction between the Uriyas and the hill tribes that children of the former attending school are made to sit at some distance from those of the latter. The Roman Catholic Mission at Suradá has been doing good educational work among the lower classes, and the Baptist Mission has been working in the interior about Udayagiri.

In the Vizagapatam Agency there were 131 schools in all, attended by 2,757 pupils, against 157 with 3,468 pupils in 1891–92. Thirty-eight of them were aided, 21 unaided, and 22 indigenous; and their attendance on the 31st March 1893 was 711, 437 and 263 respectively. There was a decrease under all the classes of schools under private management. In the Hill tracts, none but Government schools can

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ordinarily be expected to thrive. Of the 50 Government schools, only six were of the lower secondary grade. The Superintendents are reported to be doing their best to extend education among the aboriginal classes.

In the Gódávari Agency there were 53 schools with 1,340 pupils, against 55 with 1,264 pupils in the preceding year. Six of the schools were aided and four unaided. With the exception of the Government Middle School, Bhadráchalam, and the Church Mission Society's Middle school, Dummagudam, which contained 75 and 98 pupils, respectively, all the schools were of the primary grade, and none of them had so many as 50 pupils on the rolls. A fair proportion of pupils of the aboriginal classes was in attendance in these Agency schools. Two Superintendents have been at work for some time, but not sufficiently long to enable the progress made through their exertions to be properly judged.

Mrs. Brander reports that in the Northern Circars the total number of Uriya girls at school rose from 387 to 494.

The *Chentsus*—a backward class peculiar to the Kurnool district—numbered 2,271, and were chiefly distributed among the Nallamalai tracts of the Markapur and Koilkuntla taluks. A boarding school for them under Board management was started at Birhuti in the Nandikotkur taluk, which contained 20 boys and nine girls on the 31st March 1893; and three members of the Taluk Board have been specially requested to watch the progress of the school. A similar school will ere long be opened in the Markapur taluk.

In the Kistna district, the *Lambadies*, a nomadic aboriginal tribe, number 6,534, and a Board school was about to be established for them at *Budavada* near Jaggayapéta.

The *Yenadies* are chiefly found at *Sríharikóta* in the Nellore district. The degradation of this class is much greater than that of the Panchamas. The Board school at Sriharikota might be utilized by them, but it is almost impossible to get them to attend any school. There were 33 schools on the Nilgiris chiefly intended for *Badagas*, ten under the management of the District Board with 302 pupils, and 23 with 531 pupils under European Missionaries, 18 being aided and 5 unaided; 779 of the pupils attending these schools were Badagas. The Kotas had three schools for them—two aided and one unaided—and the Todas one, all under European management. The Kota schools had 31 pupils on the rolls and the Toda school 18 boys and two girls. Three of the Todas and three Kurumbas were reading in Badaga schools. No fees are levied in the Board schools intended for these backward classes, and arrangements are made for the supply of books and slates to them gratis. The progress made during the year was satisfactory.

There were three schools on the Shevaroy Hills in the Salem district, in which the Malayalis were taught. Two of them were maintained by the German Mission and one by the London Mission. One of the schools was exclusively intended for the hill tribes and was aided on the results system. It had 13 boys on the rolls against 12 in the previous year.

In the Tinnevelly district, four schools were specially maintained by the Sérmádévi Taluk Board for *Maravas* and *Pattunulkaras*.

On the whole 2,288 boys and 93 girls of the aboriginal classes were receiving instruction in public schools in the Presidency; of the pupils, one was in the upper secondary and 19 were in the lower secondary stage; one was attending a training school and five were attending special schools; the rest were reading in primary schools.

XII.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Number and strength of indigenous and private schools.

141. Of Indigenous and Private schools, 3,455 with 65,894 pupils furnished returns to the Department, against 3,403 with 64,473 pupils in the previous year. Tanjore returned the largest number, 417 with 8,312 puplis; in Malabar there was a smaller number (364), but with a much larger attendance (13,043); North Arcot and Madura showed 322 and 276 schools, attended by 5,866 and 5,131 pupils, respectively. Cuddapah returned only 22 schools with 178 pupils. The list cannot, however, be considered complete. These are the schools that mostly serve as

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feeders to schools under inspection, and in fact, one of the surest tests of the success of an Inspecting Schoolmaster consists in the number of Indigenous schools brought by him to the aided and the unaided lists.

A list of Indigenous Sanskrit schools which obtained grants from Provincial funds during the year is given in the margin. Owing to their failure to obtain recognition under the Educational Rules before the close of the year, several schools could not draw any grants or could draw only the arrears of the preceding year; hence the small amounts entered against some of them. Most of the schools have since completely fulfilled the conditions and been recognised.

	Total amount drawn. Rs.
Sanskrit School, Venkatagiri	10
Do. Sríperumbúdúr	292
Do. Bashamanjari, Bellary ...	132
Do. Malayanur	35
Do. Ganapati Agraharam ...	1
Do. Konerirajapuram ...	66
Do. Anatandavapuram ...	10
Do. Injikollai	10
Do. Tiruvisanallur	6
Total ...	562

Number and strength of Private and Indigenous Secondary schools.

142. Details of Private Secondary schools are given below:—

	High Schools.		Middle Schools.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
English	...	...	.	2
Sanskrit	7	9	111	75
Muhammadan	3	3	25	39
Total ...	10	12	136	116

The Sanskrit High schools at Venkatagiri and Hospet were closed, and four new schools were returned by the Bellary district. A list of the Sanskrit High schools is given in the margin. The classification of Sanskrit schools being arbitrary, it would appear that the schools at Kampli, Narayanakeri and Harpanhalli have been incorrectly classified as High schools. The Sríperumbúdúr school, which, I presume, is largely subsidized by the Véda Vedantavardhani Sabha, Triplicane, continued to show progress. The Tiruvádi Sanskrit school managed by the Tanjore Taluk Board and maintained from the Kalyana Mahal Chatram funds continued to be very well attended. The total cost of the school to the Chatram funds was Rs. 2,039.

	Attendance on 31st March in the high school department.
Sríperumbúdúr	54
Bashamanjari, Bellary	12
Sanmarga Samaj, Bellary	23
Chauki Patasala, Bellary	12
Kampli (two schools)	6
Narayanakeri	3
Harpanahalli	8
Tiruvádi	92
Total ...	210

Of the three Arabic schools shown as High schools, two with a total attendance of 210 pupils were at Vellore and one with 10 pupils at Hospet in the Bellary district.

Of the two Middle English schools, one with eight pupils was located at Purushottapur in the Ganjám district, and the other with 33 pupils at Udipi in South Canara. The latter school was managed by the Basel Mission.

The number of Sanskrit Middle schools fell from 111 to 75, and their attendance from 2,137 to 1,316. Details by districts are given in the margin. The fall appertained mainly to Gódávari and South Canara. It is probable that a large number of Sanskrit schools were closed in the latter district.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Strength in the middle departments.	Districts.	Number of Schools.	Strength in the middle departments.
Ganjám ...	1	13	Salem	1	10
Vizagapatam ...	12	175	Tanjore ...	17	337
Kistna ...	5	44	Trichinopoly ...	1	16
Chingleput ...	2	126	Madura ...	7	111
Bellary ...	3	16	Tinnevelly ...	4	62
Anantapur ...	5	77	South Canara ...	6	72
North Arcot ...	1	47			
South Arcot ...	9	188			
Coimbatore ...	1	22	Total ...	75	1,316

Fourteen more Muhammadan Middle schools submitted returns to the Department; these belonged mainly to Malabar, Salem, and North and South Arcot.

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143. The number and strength of Indigenous and Private Primary schools rose, as shown in the margin, from 3,257 to 3,327, and their attendance from 60,264 to 62,036. Of these schools, 532 were Quran schools attended by 13,938 pupils, the majority being found on the Western Coast and in the Tanjore and Tinnevelly districts. Seven of the districts showed a smaller number of schools than in 1891-92. There were seven more Private Girls' schools and 22 more pupils in them.

Number and strength of Private and Indigenous Primary schools.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on the 31st March 1893.	Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on the 31st March 1893.
Schools for Boys.			*Schools for Boys —cont.*		
Ganjám ...	172	2,810			
Vizagapatam	101	1,343	Tinnevelly ...	215	4,581
Gódávari ...	120	1,925	Malabar ..	358	12,108
Kistna ...	121	1,555	South Canara ...	104	1,903
Kurnool ...	37	389			
Nellore ...	148	1,693	Total ...	3,310	61,755
Madras	133	3,270			
Chingleput ...	173	2,634			
Bellary	40	422	*Schools for Girls.*		
Anantapur ...	86	863			
Cuddapah ...	22	178	Gódávari ...	3	33
North Arcot ...	309	5,411	Nellore ...	4	50
South Arcot .	205	3,132	North Arcot ..	10	198
Coimbatore	122	1,986			
Salem	100	1,612	Total ...	17	281
Tanjore ...	399	7,883			
Trichinopoly ...	76	1,037			
Madura ..	269	5,020	Grand Total ..	3,327	62,036

Education in the Laccadives.

144. Since 1845 Government has repeatedly expressed its willingness and auxiety to encourage and promote education among the inhabitants of the Laccadive Islands, but it has not been found possible to do anything practical till recently. About the year 1880 Government schools were established in the Cannanore islands in which Malayalam was to be taught in what is called the Aryan character. These schools were supplied with teachers from the mainland, some of them being trained men who were paid salaries as high as Rs. 20 per mensem. In the beginning the attendance was not bad, but the schools soon collapsed, owing mainly to the unsuitability of the alphabet through the medium of which instruction was given. The natives exhibit no antipathy towards education, for they maintain Mosque schools to learn the Quran by rote, this being religiously believed to be the necessary beginning of all education to a true Mussalman. As might be expected, these schools are always very well attended. The natives speak a dialect of Malayalam and write it in Arabic character. The study of a new dialect, viz., the Malayalam, presented to them numerous difficulties; hence the Government schools seem to have been abandoned. At the instance of Mr. Mir Shujaat Ali Khan Saheb, who was Acting Head Assistant Collector of South Canara in 1886, a native of the Amindivi Island was trained in the Mappilla Training school, Calicut, but it is not known whether this student is still following the profession of teaching. The absence of suitable text-books has always been a stumbling-block in the way of the spread of education in these islands. Consequently Mr. Mir Shujaat Ali Khan Saheb undertook to edit the necessary books; but for want of the necessary help of a Moiliar from the islands, he was not able to move far in the matter. Quite recently the publication of the books has been placed in my hands, and arrangements are being made to edit Malayalam text-books in Malayalam and Arabic characters. About the close of 1891, when Mr. Dumergue visited the islands, the inhabitants expressed a desire to learn English and Hindustani as being of wider use than Malayalam; arrangements were accordingly made by him for the teaching of Hindustani in addition to Malayalam in Androth, and for the teaching of English also in Minicoy. At Androth, the work was entrusted to the Amin's Gumastah on a total salary of Rs. 25 a month, and at Minicoy to the hospital compounder on a remuneration of Rs. 20 a month besides results grants. Endeavours were also made by the Revenue Department to place on a better footing the education of boys at Kalpeni, Kavarathi and Agathi. Nothing substantial, however, has yet been done to improve the educational position of these islanders. The unfrequent intercourse between the islands and the mainland has helped to cause the educational interests of the former to be forgotten. Moreover, the desire of the Government that these islands should be regarded as coming within the sphere of the educational operations of the Department was not realized to such an extent as to lead to the adoption of practical and sustained measures for the good of the inhabitants.

XIII.—BOOKS.

Books.

The Text-Book Committee.

145. Mr. G. H. Stuart took my place as President of the Text-Book Committee. The work done during the year was only of a preparatory kind. The first general meeting was held in May 1892, when fourteen sub-committees were formed to deal with books on the following subjects and languages :—

(1) Mathematics.
(2) Physics, Chemistry, Hygiene, &c.
(3) History and Geography.
(4) Music.
(5) Agriculture.
(6) Kindergarten and Object Lessons.
(7) Domestic Economy.
(8) Surveying, Levelling, Mensuration and Drawing.
(9) English.
(10) Latin and Greek.
(11) French and German.
(12) Sanskrit, Uriya and Marathi.
(13) Persian, Arabic and Urdu.
(14) Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.

Owing to the summer vacation, which immediately followed the first general meeting, no further meetings were held till about the close of July. The committee, considering it desirable to examine the text-books already in use before dealing with the very large number of new publications offered for its opinion, resolved to obtain copies of the several text-books actually in use or proposed to be used by managers of recognized schools. A list of such books was prepared, printed and circulated to all the members in January. The several sub-committees met for the second time in February last, and some of them made their recommendations for the approval of the general committee. As the general body did not, however, meet again before the close of the official year, no list of approved text-books was furnished by the committee during the year under review. It is hoped that a considerable number of the books referred to it for opinion will be duly examined and reported on during the current official year.

Reference Library and Museum.

146. With regard to the educational reference library and museum, I look upon it as of the very highest importance. I first addressed Government about it in my letter, No. 7653, dated 16th November 1886, in which I stated that publishers of text-books and manufacturers of school furniture and appliances would be glad to furnish specimens of books, furniture and appliances, provided that they were sure that the articles would be brought to the notice of managers and teachers. Mr. Grigg had also all along been impressed with the value of such a library and museum, and the consequence is that it has continued to grow until it has outstripped the accommodation available. Almost every mail from Europe brings specimens of educational works from the leading publishing firms in Great Britain. Besides these, vernacular and other books published in India are constantly being sent for the Director's approval and patronage. The library has thus grown until it now contains over 2,400 books. I hope that in a few years it will contain all the best educational works published. In addition to the library, I am aiming at forming a collection of specimens of school furniture, maps, charts and all other educational appliances. The full benefit to be derived from such a collection of books and school appliances will not be reaped until more accommodation is available, and this will not be until the library of the Madras Literary Society has been removed to the Connemara Library as ordered by Government in G.O., dated 30th May 1893, No. 361, Educational.

The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

147. There were 1,365 visitors to the library during the year against 815 in 1891–92, thus indicating that the library is being more appreciated by the public. The number of manuscripts added to the library during the year was 85, including six rare ones obtained by transcription, 36 by purchase and 43 by gift from private individuals, the corresponding figures for the year preceding being, respectively, 79, 37, 16 and 26.

In March 1891 a special grant of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned by Government for the purpose of cataloguing all the vernacular manuscripts in the library

Books. alphabetically and by subjects. The work was completed during the year under review. The Sanskrit index, already published, was revised and a new list, with the manuscripts arranged according to subject-matter, was added to it.

The necessary materials for the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts, the preparation of which was begun in 1888, were completely gathered together during the year. When the several slips are carefully revised and alphabetically arranged, the catalogue will be in a fit form for publication.

Registration of books.

148. The number of publications registered during the year under report was 928 against 774 in the preceding year. The increase was due partly to the delivery of several numbers of certain serial publications which were not issued punctually every month, and partly to the issue of a few new magazines in the Telugu districts. Of the registered publications 749 were books and 179 periodicals, thus showing an increase of 126 and 28 respectively over the figures for 1891–92. The subjoined statement furnishes particulars for the past two years regarding original works, republications and translations brought out in English, in the vernacular languages of Southern India and in the Indian classical languages :—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.		Books published in Indian classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.		Total.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Original works ...	196	177	314	321	19	28	99	89	628	615
Republications ...	10	63	67	108	14	43	8	11	99	225
Translations ...	3	1	41	76	...	3	3	8	47	88
Total ...	209	241	422	505	33	74	110	108	774	928

The places at which the registered publications were issued and the number published at each place in English and in the vernacular languages are detailed below :—

Stations.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
1. Madras	198	341	539	230	399	629
2. Calicut	...	39	39	1	41	42
3. Gódávari	1	5	6	7	29	36
4. South Canara	...	...	...	5	30	35
5. Tanjore	2	34	36	3	32	35
6. South Arcot	..	...			38	38
7. Vizagapatam	2	14	16	3	19	22
8. Coimbatore	...	6	6	2	11	13
9. Trichinopoly	12	3	15	10	5	15
10. Nellore	...	3	3	...	12	12
11. Karvetinagar	...	...		...	10	10
12. Palamcottah	...	9	9	1	8	9
13 Cuddapah	...	8	8	...	9	9
14. Salem	...	3	3	2	6	8
15. Vellore	...	...	...	1	5	6
16. Bellary	2	6	8	2	2	4
17. Masulipatam	2	12	14	...	3	3
18. Tranquebar	...		...	..	1	1
19. Madura	1	4	5	...	1	1
20. Chidambaram	1	37	38	...	...	...
21. Mangalore	1	17	18	...	...	...
22. North Arcot	...	9	9	...	...	..
23. Tellicherry	...	2	2	...	...	...
Total ...	222	552	774	267	661	928

It will thus be seen that more than two-thirds of the total number of registered publications were issued at Madras.

Books.

Of the registered publications, 317 dealt with religion, 88 with language, 48 with law, 62 with science, and 45 with biography, fiction and history; 146 were poems, 17 dramas, and 205 works of a miscellaneous nature. The corresponding figures for the year 1891–92 were 297, 92, 50, 48, 27, 75, 25 and 160 respectively. Classified according to languages 241 of the publications were English, 242 Tamil, 188 Telugu, 34 Malayalam, 31 Canarese, six Hindustani, 73 Sanskrit (in Malayalam, Canarese, Grantha or Nagari characters), one Konkani, one Persian and the rest bi-lingual or tri-lingual. One hundred and eighty-eight, or more than 20 per cent. of the registered publications, were educational in their aim, the rest being non-educational or literary. The number of works of which the copyright was registered during the year was 240, the corresponding figure for the year preceding being 241.

Book department.

149. The actual publishing and selling trade having, for the past four years, been almost entirely made over to private firms, the chief duty of the Department has been to supervise the publication of Government copyright books by private firms with a view to secure a good quality of paper and binding, a clear typography and a correct text. The number of firms engaged in publication and the number of books permitted to be reprinted are noted below:—

Societies or Presses.	Number of books permitted to be printed.	Number of books actually published.
Madras School Book and Literature Society ...	38	32
Foster Press	27	13
Empress of India Press	23	10
S.P.C.K. Press	14	...
Lawrence Asylum Press	12	9
National Press, Tanjore	1	1
Srinivasa Varadachari and Co.	2	1
Cuttack Press	1	...

It is to be regretted that some of the leading printing firms in Madras do not care to take part in publishing these books, probably because it would not pay them under the present competitive system. Even the Lawrence Asylum and the S.P.C.K. Presses, which originally applied for and obtained permission to publish the number of books noted above, have not cared to continue in the work.

The subjoined statement furnishes particulars of sale of Government copyright books published by private firms:—

Societies or Presses.	Number of books.	Number of copies sold.	Value.
			RS.
Madras School Book and Literature Society	32	297,876	34,775
Empress of India Press	10	187,224	11,834
Foster Press	13	103,700	9,375
Lawrence Asylum Press	9	8,991	2,479
National Press, Tanjore	1	6,750	1,688
Srinivasa Varadachari and Co.	1	58	73
Total ...	...	604,599	60,224

The value of Government books dealt during the year by the S.P.C.K. and the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depositories is given in the following abstract stock account:—

BOOKS.

S.P.C.K. Depository.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Basel Mission Depository.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1892...	.....	21,604 1 6	Value of books on hand on the 1st April 1892.	.....	7,722 6 0
Add—			*Add*—		
Value of books transferred to the Depository.	.....	785 0 0	Value of books printed by the Mission during the year ..	.....	12,034 6 0
		22,389 1 6			19,756 12 0
Deduct—			*Deduct*—		
Reduced stock valuation of the seven illustrative diagrams to the pamphlet 'On the use of Insectivorous Birds'	209 12 0		Value of books sold wholesale to the Mission ...	12,034 6 0	
Value of books sold during the year	1,847 1 6		Value of books (on commission sale) sold and issued free	35 5 0	
Value of books disposed of by auction sale	2,619 3 6				12,069 11 0
Value of books, &c., issued free or written off	1,062 8 3				
		5,738 9 3			
Value of stock on the 1st April 1893	.....	16,650 8 3	Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1893.	... ..	7,687 1 0

The amount of Rs. 785, given under additions to stock with the S.P.C.K., represents the nominal value of copies of the Veterinary Pharmacopœia (unbound) and Examples for Carpentry classes brought to account during the year for the first time. Books of the value of Rs. 2,619–3–6, that could not be disposed of in the usual way, were sold by public auction in June 1892 for Rs. 143–15–9. The recent Technical Examination Committee having recommended revised syllabuses for adoption, the value of the stock in hand, amounting to about Rs. 950, was written off the accounts. In order to dispose of as much old stock as possible of Government books on sale at the S.P.C.K. Depository, circulars were sent in March last to 98 heads of Government institutions, requesting them to indent for copies of such of the books as they might think suitable for prize distribution or for library or class use. After the books required by them are supplied, steps will be taken to dispose of the remaining stock by tender or by auction.

Particulars of the Canarese and Malayalam books printed by and sold wholesale to the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, on the arrangement approved of by Government in paragraph 5 of its Order No. 169, dated 27th March 1889, are furnished below :—

Name of book.	Language.	Size of edition.	Cost of publishing.	Sale value of edition.	Selling price per copy.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. First Reader, Part I	Malayalam ...	15,000	870 1 0	1,171 14 0	0 1 3
2. Do. Part II	Do.	10,000	1,150 8 0	1,406 4 0	0 2 3
3. First book of Agriculture	Canarese ...	1,000	268 8 0	343 12 0	0 5 6
4. First Reader, Part I	Do. ...	15,000	897 4 0	1,171 14 0	0 1 3
5. Catechism of Grammar	Malayalam .	3,000	542 4 0	703 2 0	0 3 9
6. Second Reader	Do. ..	15,000	2,273 10 0	3,046 14 0	0 3 3
7. Do.	Canarese ...	8,000	1,490 12 0	1,875 0 0	0 3 9
8. Sanitary Primer	Malayalam	600	68 6 0	65 10 0	0 1 9
9. First Reader	Anglo-Malayalam.	10,000	875 12 0	1,250 0 0	0 2 0
10. Do.	Anglo-Canarese.	8,000	726 0 0	1,000 0 0	0 2 0
	Total	85,600	9,163 1 0	12,034 6 0	.

The value of the Government stock of registers with the Superintendents of Hill Schools in the Vizagapatam district, on the 1st April 1892, was Rs. 28–6–2. Registers of the value of Rs. 47–0–6 were purchased and stock of the value of Rs. 27–1–3 was disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of stock of Rs. 48–5–5 on 1st April 1893.

The nominal value of the entire stock of Government books on the 1st April 1892 and on the 31st March 1893 is noted below :—

	1st April 1892.			31st March 1893.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
S.P.C.K. Depôt	21,604	1	6	16,650	8	3
B.G.M. Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore ...	7,722	6	0	7,687	1	0
Superintendents, Hill Schools, Vizagapatam	28	6	2	48	5	5
Total ...	29,354	13	8	24,385	14	8

The receipts and charges relating to Government books are detailed below :—

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Sale-proceeds realized by the S.P.C.K.				1,770	4	0
Deduct—						
Discount	104	11	9			
Commission and other charges	132	1	4			
				236	13	1
Net sale-proceeds remitted into the Bank by the S.P.C.K.				1,533	6	11
Sale-proceeds remitted by the B.G.M. Depository				504	10	3
Do. of old books remitted by the Director of Public Instruction ...				12	2	0
Do. remitted by the Superintendents, Hill Schools, Vizagapatam ...				55	3	5
Total ...				2,105	6	7

Charges.

	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	2,712	0	0
Remuneration to translators and proof-readers	644	12	3
Encouragement of literature	260	8	0
Ordinary and special contingencies	1,549	14	4
Miscellaneous (subscription to the Journal of Education)	543	0	0
Total ...	5,710	2	7

XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships in Arts Colleges.

150. At the close of the year there were 13 M.A. scholars—10 in the Presidency and three in the Madras Christian Colleges. Of the eight M.A. scholarships notified for the year, only five were taken up—one each by graduates preparing for Branch I and Branch III-A, and three by those preparing for Branch II-A, of the M.A. degree Examination. Three of them were attached to the Presidency College and two to the Madras Christian College.

Five scholarships of Rs. 15 each and one of Rs. 10 were granted to undergraduates of the F.A. standard to help them to continue their studies for the B.A. degree Examination. Four of them were held by Muhammadans, one by a Mappilla and another by a Pattunulkar.

Of the 32 scholarships open to Matriculates proceeding to the First Examination in Arts, only 27 were awarded—12 to Muhammadans, eight to Uriyas, four to Matriculates belonging to backward classes, one to a Mappilla, one to a Paraiya Christian, and one to a European female underg-raduate.

Under Chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code, eight colleges also received scholarship grants to the extent of Rs. 4,390, nearly one-half of the sum, namely, Rs. 2,118, being drawn by the Madras Christian College and Rs. 940 by St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Including grants, the total expenditure on scholarships in Arts colleges amounted to Rs. 32,356, of which Rs. 16,497 were met from Provincial funds and Rs. 15,859 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources.

The following Endowed and Private scholarships are attached to the Arts colleges shown against each :—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

(a) *Under the control of, or administered by, the University.*

(1) The Governor's scholarship	Tenable in any Arts College.
(2) The Johnston of Carnsalloch scholarship ...	
(3) The V. Ramaiyangar scholarship	Pachaiyappa's or the Presidency College.
(4) The Gilchrist scholarship	Tenable in England.

(b) *Under the control of the Department.*

(1) The Senior Conolly scholarship	Presidency College.
(2) The Junior Conolly scholarship	Any Arts College in Malabar or the Presidency College
(3) The Sharpe scholarship	Any Arts College in Malabar.
(4) Two Subrahmanyam scholarships	The Presidency College.
(5) The Lord Elphinstone scholarship	
(6) The Ellis scholarship	
(7) The Thompson scholarship	
(8) The Edward Bird scholarship	Kumbakónam College.
(9) Three Subrahmanyam scholarships	
(10) The Thomas scholarship	Mangalore College.

PRIVATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

(1) Parlákimedi Zamindari scholarship	Kallikót College, Berhampur.
(2) Two scholarships in the name of a late Secretary of the Committee.	Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
(3) Sixteen scholarships	Maharajah's College, Vizianagram.
(4) Lord Bishop's and the Church Mission Society's scholarships.	Noble College, Masulipatam.
(5) Four scholarships	Doveton College, Madras.
(6) The Johnstone scholarship	Madras Christian College.
(7) The Mackintosh scholarship	
(8) The Gunn scholarship	
(9) Four College scholarships	
(10) The Ayodhyanath scholarship	Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada.
(11) The Elliot scholarship	

Besides these, 10 scholarships in the Rajahmundry College, four in the Kumbakónam College and one in the Mangalore College are paid from private subscriptions.

Scholarships in Professional Colleges.

151. Rupees 1,079 in the College of Engineering and Rs. 3,942 in the College of Agriculture were paid from Provincial funds as scholarships, and Rs. 1,065 were paid by the Victoria Technical Institute as stipends to students receiving instruction in Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence in the Teachers' College. Rs. 239 were also expended from the Morehead Law Scholarship Fund in the Law College. The following scholarships are attached to the Professional Colleges :—(1) The Maharajah of Cochin's scholarship, (2) The Maharajah of Travancore's scholarship, (3) The Walker scholarship, (4) The Morehead Law scholarship, (5) The Bharati Lakshmi scholarship, and (6) The Lane scholarship.

Scholarships in schools for general education.

152. A sum of Rs. 254 was given as scholarships from Provincial funds to Uriya and Savara boys, on the results of the Lower Secondary Examination, to enable them to prosecute their studies for the Matriculation Examination.

Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 4,541 were also paid from Provincial funds to girls on the results of the Primary School and the Lower Secondary Examinations. In the Chattram Girls' School, Nídámangalam, Tanjore, and in the Practising department of the Moyan Training School, formerly located at Tellicherry, Rs. 335 were similarly expended from Local funds.

Nine schools received scholarship grants aggregating Rs. 672 from Provincial funds under Chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code.

The following is a list, as far as can be ascertained, of scholarships attached to secondary schools:—(1) The Barnett scholarship tenable in the High schools in the Cuddapah district; (2) The Denison scholarship in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras; (3) The John Hay scholarship in the London Mission High School, Vizagapatam; (4) Two Prince of Wales' scholarships, one Wuyyur Zamindar's scholarship, and one Nuzvid Zamindar's scholarship, all tenable in the Hindu High School, Masulipatam.

Including grants, the total expenditure on scholarships in schools for general education amounted to Rs. 8,936, of which Rs. 5,467 were met from Provincial funds, Rs. 336 from Local funds, and Rs. 3,133 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources.

Scholarships in schools for Special education.

153. In Government Technical schools, Rs. 11,143 were expended on scholarships, Rs. 9,184 of which were borne from Provincial funds. In the School of Arts, Madras, the Coimbatore District Board paid Rs. 230 as stipend to one of its students, and received on this account a scholarship grant of Rs. 59 from Government. The Mysore and the Pudukkóttai States expended Rs. 310 and Rs. 288, respectively, on scholarships to two of their students, and the Victoria Technical Institute, Rs. 1,131 to its students. In the Hobart Industrial School, only Rs. 24 were so paid by Government.

In the Madura Technical Institute and in the Masulipatam Board Industrial School, Rs. 1,768 and Rs. 1,362, respectively, were expended by the District Boards on special scholarships. In the Nellore Medical School only Rs. 112 were so spent, and in the Tanjore Medical School Rs. 2,136 were expended on this object from the funds of the Prince of Wales' endowment attached to the Raja-Mirasidar Hospital, Tanjore.

Scholarship grants of the value of Rs. 4,688 were paid from Provincial funds under Chapter V of the Code—Rs. 839 to the Victoria Technical Institute, Rs. 2,948 to the Nazareth Industrial School, Rs. 735 to the Madras School of Music and Rs. 120 to the Vepery Presentation Convent Music class. The question of grants having been under correspondence for some time, the Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School and the Anjumani-Muffidi-Ali-Islam drew Rs. 20 and Rs. 26 only during the year. The Municipalities of the Coimbatore district contributed Rs. 282 towards scholarships in the Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr.

Gymnastic scholarships.

154. The Gymnastic Training class, while attached to the People's Park Gymnasium, drew scholarship grants to the extent of Rs. 706, and since its transfer to the Teachers' College Rs. 452 were expended in scholarships. The Srírangam Municipal Council worked a special gymnastic class in view to train young men for certificates as Gymnastic Instructors, but the class was not recognized before the close of the year. The gymnasium attached to the Victoria College, Palghat, being properly equipped, permission was recently given to it to train teachers for gymnastic certificates. But the funds at the disposal of the Department do not at present allow of any scholarships being given in other than the Gymnastic Training class attached to the Teachers' College.

Scholarship endowment.

155. No endowments were made or accepted towards scholarships during the year.

XV.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Summary of progress.

156. I have recorded under each of the preceding chapters the various events, with minute details of statistics, in the history of education in the Presidency during the year. The leading features may thus be summed up. The University, by considerately accepting the departmental system of recognition laid down in the Educational Rules, put an end to that unhealthy competition in the field of upper secondary education, which for a time disturbed the work, and even threatened the existence, of well-established schools, and it thus strengthened the hands of the Department in improving the efficiency of secondary schools. Though, in consequence of the simultaneous raising of the standard, the results of the Matriculation Examination of December 1892 were not as favourable as they should have been, and the college attendance consequently

GENERAL REMARKS.

sustained a temporary loss, both male and female pupils in each stage of general instruction advanced, as will be seen from the marginal figures, in varying degrees, the increase in the upper secondary stage being most noteworthy. At almost all the public examinations, other than the Matriculation Examination, and at almost all the departmental examinations, a larger number of candidates were successful. Professional colleges and schools for special and technical instruction improved on the whole in number and strength, though their progress was not uniformly as encouraging as in institutions for general education. Local Boards, on whom devolve the charges connected with the primary education of boys, expended a larger amount on grants-in-aid, besides maintaining a larger number of primary schools under their direct management. Local Boards and Managers improved their staff, provided their schools with better accommodation, and equipped them more fully with furniture and apparatus. The fee income in Government and Board institutions rose by over thirty thousand rupees. Lastly, notwithstanding the discretionary power vested in Managers of aided institutions to levy fees at will, there was an increase of over thirty thousand rupees in the fee income of such institutions during the year.

Stage of instruction.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Upper secondary ...	8,594	200	10,076	273
Lower secondary ...	22,248	2,514	23,423	2,717
Upper primary ...	32,228	3,884	35,825	4,071
Lower primary ...	464,605	86,841	491,155	92,318

Departmental and census statistics relating to education.

157. The Superintendent of Census Operations is inclined to think, on a comparison of the statistics in the Educational Report for 1890–91 with the figures compiled in his office, that the departmental figures must be inaccurate, as he has "confidence in the accu-"racy of the abstractions of the entries in the schedules." I would remark, in the first place, that the census schedules classify the population under three heads 'Learning,' 'Literate' and 'Illiterate,' and the Superintendent seems to have taken the number returned as 'learning' in the schedules to represent the number of pupils. But no clear line of demarcation can be drawn between 'learning' and 'literate,' and it is to this fundamental defect in the principle of classification that I would chiefly attribute the differences between the departmental and census statistics in Madras, as well as in Bengal and, probably, in the other provinces also. On the one hand, many young persons yet at school, but who are able to read and write, may properly have given themselves out as 'literate'; on the other hand, many persons who have left school, but who are still studying at home or privately, may have returned themselves as 'learning,' though they were not *bonâ fide* pupils at the time. The former contingency has struck Mr. Stuart, and he has admitted it in the concluding clause of paragraph 248 of his report in attempting to explain the difference in the number of girl pupils. The same cause of difference and the second contingency seem to have escaped his attention in his observations regarding the difference in the number of male pupils. In the second place, assuming that the abstracts made in the Census office are accurate, there is nothing to establish the accuracy of the entries in the original census schedules, especially when two of the divisions, as explained above, overlap each other. In the third place, the census was taken in February and the departmental figures relate to the state of things on the 31st March, and the interval is just the period of the year when most admissions and withdrawals take place all over the Presidency. As I explained to him in my letter quoted in paragraph 258 of the Census Report, statistics are collected from individual schools for the annual returns, and particulars, not only as to the number of pupils, but as to the nationality, wealth, language and the occupation of their parents, are furnished for each school and range, and therefore no charge of exaggeration can be brought home to the Department, especially when it is remembered that in Ganjám, specially adverted to by Mr. Stuart, there had been steady progress for years and no sudden increase or decrease. There may have been omissions from incomplete registration of private and indigenous schools; but no wilful misrepresentation could have been practised systematically for years without detection. I would suggest that, in the next census, a more correct and logical classification such as 'at school,' 'not at school, but able to read and write,' and 'neither attending school nor able to read and write' be adopted to enable Government to see clearly what proportion of the population is able to read and write.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

Statistics of rural villages provided with Primary schools.

158. Information has been obtained for the first time of villages, or groups of hamlets in close proximity, containing 200 or more inhabitants and provided with one or more public or private Primary schools. I have taken 200 as the minimum population of each village unit, because petty hamlets containing a smaller number cannot properly be regarded as able to furnish a sufficient and continuous supply of pupils for a permanent school. Districts are arranged below with reference to the proportion of villages provided with schools to the total number of villages. Complete information has not been obtained for the Madura district:—

Districts.	Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity, each containing 200 or more inhabitants.	Number of such villages provided with one or more public or private primary schools.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.
1	2	3	4
Malabar	799	730	91
Kistna	1,508	1,209	80
Tinnevelly	1,350	1,003	74
Cuddapah	782	524	67
Chingleput	1,430	952	67
North Arcot ...	2,758	1,813	66
Kurnool	772	512	66
Nellore	1,220	745	61
Bellary	912	549	60
South Arcot	2,261	1,332	59
Nilgiris	49	29	59
Anantapur	740	435	59
Coimbatore	1,428	831	58
Ganjám	2,455	1,339	55
Gódavari	1,562	821	53
Trichinopoly	1,264	591	47
Madura	866	391	45
Tanjore	2,634	1,133	43
Salem	2,089	875	42
South Canara	1,058	359	34
Vizagapatam	2,650	884	33
Total .	30,587	17,057	56

The above figures present several very significant features, especially as to how much remains to be done in each district in the direction of providing with Primary schools, all villages containing a fairly adequate number of children of school-going age. It will be noted that some of the districts where education has considerably advanced, for example, Tanjore, have their educational efforts centred at specially-favoured localities, while much has not yet been done either by local bodies or by private effort to spread education into the remoter taluks or localities. While I do not depreciate the great efforts of all concerned to extend the depth of education, its expansion also over the whole area of the province is not a matter which can altogether be overlooked in justice to the interest of the tax-payers. Board schools located in favoured localities should gradually be transferred to private management, and the establishments should be transferred to backward localities. Liberal grants should also be given to persons opening schools in backward localities. These seem to me to be the only means of remedying the present inequality in the distribution of the public funds available for the diffusion of elementary education. The assignment system in respect of results grants which I have proposed in the draft Grant-in-Aid Code now before Government and to which Government has expressed its willingness to give a fair trial will, I trust, greatly help in the establishment of schools in backward localities by guaranteeing to the Managers a definite amount of aid suitable to the circumstances of the localities concerned.

Extension of primary education of boys in proportion to population

159. The number of boys in public and private Primary schools and classes rose from 552,599 on the 31st March 1892 to 584,311 or by 5·7 per cent. on the last day of the year under report, and the increase extended to most of the districts. The percentage of boys to the total number of children (2,434,093) of primary school-going age (5 to 9, both inclusive), according to the last census varied considerably. But, as

GENERAL REMARKS.

will be seen from the diagram attached, the inequality between districts in this respect is not so great as in the arrangement of districts according to the proportion of villages provided with Primary schools to the total number of villages with a sufficient number of children of school-going age. The increments of population since the date of last census have not been taken into account. Taking the average annual increment of population at 1·5 per cent., the rate of advance in scholars was decidedly much greater than in that of the population of school-going age.

Agencies and means of extending primary education.

160. As I have noticed in Chapter II, the Inspecting Schoolmasters' agency was strengthened during the year. The provincialization of this agency having been postponed *sine die*, the introduction of a graduated scale of salaries has been recommended to the Local Boards, and the adoption of this suggestion will ensure more steady and zealous work from them. I am greatly indebted to Local Boards for the willing and careful consideration they give to the proposals of the Department for extending elementary instruction and for the readiness with which, as far as their resources permit, they carry out my suggestions. The principle of giving aid where most needed and to the extent needed must be fully realized both by the Inspecting Officers of the Department and by the Local Boards with a view to their bringing about a more judicious distribution of expenditure. It is in this way only that Government will be able hereafter to extend education. Every opportunity has been, and will be, taken to impress on the officers of the Department the imperative necessity of invariably following this principle in recommending the establishment or transfer of Board schools and in fixing the assignment for individual schools under the Results chapter of the Grant-in-aid Code.

Teaching staff employed in Primary schools.

	1891–92.	1892–93.
Hold trained teachers' certificates ...	4,249	4,268
Hold untrained teachers' certificates ...	341	375
Hold general education certificates ...	3,284	5,415
Hold no certificates whatever ...	13,679	12,756
	21,553	22,814

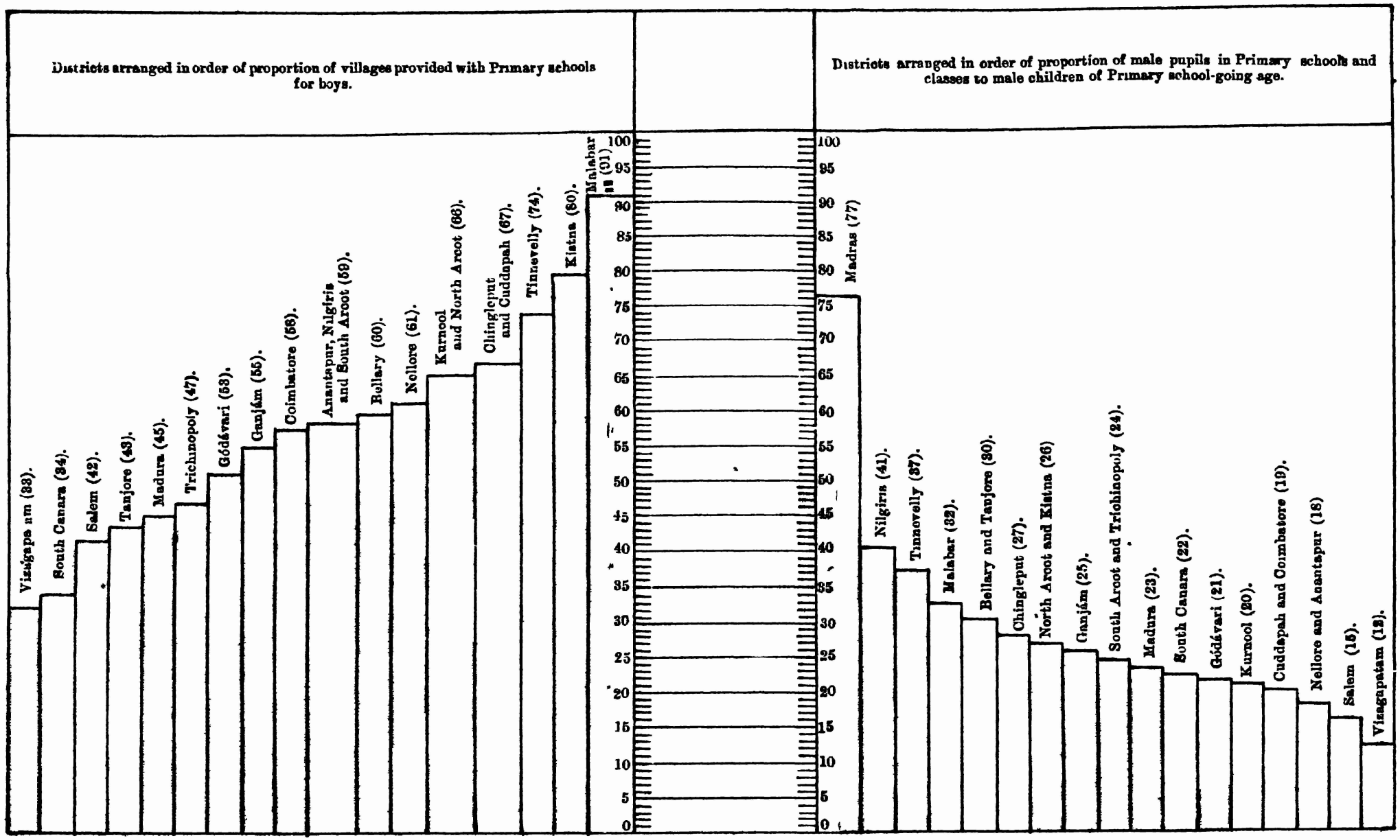
161. The returns furnished to this office show an addition of 1,261 to the number of teachers employed in public Primary schools, which advanced in number by 1,050. Notwithstanding this increase, the number of unpassed teachers fell from 13,679 to 12,756, as will be seen from the summary in the margin, and the proportion of such men to the total number of teachers fell from 68·6 in 1889–90, 66·6 per cent. in 1890–91 and 63·5 in 1891–92 to 55·9 per cent. during the year under review. The above improvement is very encouraging, and must be attributed largely to the enforcement of the Educational Rules, and the efficient working of Training schools, under both public and private management. A pretty large number of the trained teachers that joined or obtained employment during the year have been returned as holding general education certificates, as Teachers' certificates were not issued to them before the close of the year; hence the comparatively small increase in the total number of teachers holding Teachers' certificates.

Sessional schools.

162. A portion of the increase in the number of passed teachers noticed in the last paragraph must be credited to the successful working of Sessional schools. Such schools were maintained in each district, Ganjám, Gódávari, Madras, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Nilgiris excepted. From the 54 schools at work during the year, and attended by 700 teachers, 544 teachers appeared for the compulsory and 513 for the optional subjects of the Primary School Examination, and 420 and 366 respectively passed. Provision has been made in the Local Budgets for the current year for the establishment of a larger number of such schools, and Government has approved at my suggestion of the opening of two Sessional schools in the town of Madras, to be supported from Municipal funds. From the continuance and efficient working of these itinerating schools, and through the operation of the Educational Rules, it may be expected that an annually increasing number of public Primary schools will be provided with qualified teachers.

Night schools.

163. Every encouragement was given to the night-school movement. I look upon these schools as occupying an important place in an educational system, though as yet it has not been found possible to increase their number very rapidly. They can be worked very economically, the staff, accommodation, and appliances of the day schools being made use of. The


Districts arranged in order of proportion of villages provided with Primary schools for boys.
Vizagapatam (33).
South Canara (34).
Salem (42).
Tanjore (43).
Madura (45).
Trichinopoly (47).
Gódávari (53).
Ganjám (55).
Coimbatore (56).
Anantapur, Nilgiris and South Arcot (59).
Bellary (60).
Nellore (61).
Kurnool and North Arcot (66).
Chingleput and Cuddapah (67).
Tinnevelly (74).
Kistna (80).
Malabar (91).
Districts arranged in order of proportion of male pupils in Primary schools and classes to male children of Primary school-going age.
Madras (77)
Nilgiris (41).
Tinnevelly (37).
Malabar (32).
Bellary and Tanjore (30).
Chingleput (27).
North Arcot and Kistna (26)
Ganjám (25).
South Arcot and Trichinopoly (24).
Madura (23).
South Canara (22).
Gódávari (21).
Kurnool (20).
Cuddapah and Coimbatore (19).
Nellore and Anantapur (18)
Salem (15).
Vizagapatam (12).
100
95
90
85
80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0

number of night schools advanced by 16 per cent. and the attendance by nearly 13 per cent. as will be seen from the following table :— GENERAL REMARKS.

Districts.	Schools.					Scholars.				
	Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Private.	Total.	Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Private.	Total.
Ganjám	...	56	48	...	104	...	1,130	904	...	2,034
Vizagapatam ...	3	17	19	1	40	107	251	274	9	641
Gódávari	30	34	57	...	121	975	626	965	...	2,566
Kistna	8	15	64	...	87	189	361	1,042	...	1,592
Kurnool	...	2	5	...	7	...	65	65	...	130
Nellore	...	12	29	...	41	...	167	382	...	549
Madras	...	5	6	...	11	...	99	160	...	259
Chingleput ...	...	11	22	...	33	...	172	324	...	496
Bellary	2	17	36	...	55	68	283	491	...	842
Anantapur ...	...	7	4	4	15	...	117	51	41	209
Cuddapah ...	...	4	54	...	58	...	51	698	...	749
North Arcot ..	...	19	23	...	42	...	328	422	...	750
South Arcot ...	...	13	20	...	33	...	286	357	...	643
Coimbatore ...	...	17	8	...	25	...	87	118	...	205
Nilgiris	...	3	1	...	4	...	50	18	...	68
Salem	...	11	24	1	36	...	125	309	20	454
Tanjore	...	15	18	1	34	...	345	290	10	645
Trichinopoly .	...	12	35	...	47	...	263	691	...	954
Madura	16	20	36	...	72	273	351	658	...	1,282
Tinnevelly ...	4	26	33	...	63	65	622	736	...	1,423
Malabar	...	2	2	...	4	...	64	50	...	114
South Canara ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	44	...	...	44
Total ...	63	320	544	7	934	1,677	5,887	9,005	80	16,649
Total, 1891-92 .	*45*	*347*	*395*	*15*	*802*	*1,084*	*6,839*	*6,585*	*263*	*14,771*

Local Boards established 18 schools. The decrease in the number of aided schools is probably nominal, due to the change in the classification of such schools which I have more than once referred to. Ten of the schools against one in the previous year had attained to the lower secondary grade—three in Ganjám, three in Kistna, three in Anantapur and one in Cuddapah, and they were 205 strong on the 31st March last; six of the secondary schools received aid from public funds. Seven districts had fewer night schools, Vizagapatam having lost 31 schools.

Schools for the blind.

164. In its order No. 58, Educational, dated 24th January 1891, Government was pleased to sanction, on Mr. Grigg's recommendation, certain concessions in favour of a school for blind children opened at Palamcottah. There are three such schools now in the Presidency, one for blind boys and one for blind girls at Palamcottah, and the third for blind boys at Panivalai in the Tenkasi taluk, all in the Tinnevelly district. The three schools were respectively attended by 15, 11 and 8 pupils whose ages ranged from 8 to 27. Instruction was given in these schools in Reading and Writing, up to the Fourth standard and Mental Arithmetic has lately been introduced. Moon's books are used for reading. Rope-making, basket-making and rope-net making are taught to boys, and bead-threading, basket-making and knitting are taught to girls with success. Five teachers are employed in these schools, two of whom are blind, and three are certificated. Miss Askwith, the Superintendent, says that blind teachers are found more successful than others in instructing blind pupils.

The Census of 1891 gives the number of the blind of the two sexes in the Presidency as 17,715 and 18,709, and there were over 2,150 blind boys and about 1,600 blind girls between the ages of 5 and 14. It is a pity that the Department has not yet been able to devise any general measures for lessening the disadvantages under which these afflicted people labour. A similar remark might be made with regard to the deaf-mutes, numbering over 4,000 between the ages of 5 and 14. A boarding-house where they could live and be fed and clothed, as well as taught the rudiments of knowledge and an industry, would seem to be the best means of ameliorating the condition of these unfortunate people; but such an institution cannot be established by the Department in view of its limited resources. It behoves the public-spirited and liberal-minded members of the native community to come forward as friends-in-need of the blind and the deaf-mutes, and to found one or more institutions to serve as temporary asylums and schools in which the younger members may be taught sufficient to enable them to eke out a precarious living.

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Elementary Readers and Arithmetics on the Braille system are being prepared in half-a-dozen South Indian languages by Mr. Garthwaite, late Inspector of Schools, and now Malayalam Translator to Government, and the Rev. Mr. Knowles of Travancore, and I have agreed to take a certain number of copies of the Readers, with a view to help Mr. Garthwaite to bear the expense of their publication. With a view to induce philanthropists to establish schools like those at Palamcottah, an extra Result grant at 150 per cent. has been provided in the Grant-in-Aid Code for blind and deaf and dumb children.

Extent of secondary education of boys.

165. The number of boys in the lower secondary and upper secondary stages advanced from 22,248 and 8,594 to 23,423 and 10,076, and the proportion of such pupils to the total number of boys of an age suitable to attend these stages of instruction was 1·2 and ·7 per cent., respectively, against 1·2 and ·6 per cent. in 1891–92. The progress of secondary education was thus slow, and it will continue to be slow as the demand for secondary education, owing especially to the institution of the Primary School Examination, is limited. Even should there be any sudden and great demand, it cannot adequately be encouraged, as the funds at the disposal of the Department and Local Boards are small and will never admit of any great expenditure being incurred on this branch of education. This branch of instruction must, therefore, depend for its future development on its own resources, viz., the fee-income and private subscriptions and donations.

166. Particulars as to the qualifications of the teaching staff in Secondary schools for boys are furnished in the statements in the margin, the European staff excepted. The number of teachers holding trained teachers' certificates would have been greater but for the non-issue of certificates by the Board of Examiners before the close of the official year. The requirements of the Educational Rules as to the qualifications of the staff have to be fully complied with before the schools are recognized, and I hope that, ere long, the number of teachers holding trained or untrained teachers' certificates will show considerable improvement. A substantial portion of the teachers returned as possessing a general education certificate are men of approved service and of some standing. They are held to have fulfilled the conditions laid down in the Educational Rules as to the qualifications of the staff.

Teaching staff in secondary schools for boys.

Qualifications.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Hold trained teacher's certificates	811	841
Hold untrained do. do.	552	557
Hold general education do.	1,313	1,374
Hold no certificates	389	399
Total	3,065	3,171

Grades of Certificates.	Trained Teachers' certificates.	Untrained Teachers' certificates.	General Education certificates.
First-Grade collegiate	79	82	171
Second-Grade collegiate	96	92	163
Upper secondary	271	235	473
Lower secondary	130	83	283
Primary	652	65	284

Extent of Collegiate education.

167. My remarks in paragraph 185 of my last report regarding the extent of collegiate education apply to the current year with equal, if not greater, force, the proportion of young men at this stage of instruction to the male population between the ages of 20 and 24, both inclusive, having fallen from ·26 to ·24 per cent. in consequence of the fall in the college attendance already adverted to. Comparing Madras, however, with Bengal and Bombay, the figures for 1891–92 in the case of Bengal and Bombay being taken as the basis of calculation, it will be observed that out of every million heads of male population 200 were reading in the Arts Colleges in Madras against 144 in Bengal and 136 in Bombay, M.A. scholars excepted. This speaks well for the advancement of collegiate instruction in this Presidency.

	Male population.	College attendance.
Bengal	35,563,299	5,128
Bombay ...	9,763,067	1,332
Madras	17,619,395	3,524

GENERAL REMARKS.

Of the 520 and 779 candidates that respectively passed the Matriculation and F.A. examinations held in December last, 174 and 231 belonged to schools and colleges in Native States or were private students, and 346 Matriculates and 548 F.A's belonged to institutions connected with the department. From the statistics received I note that 341 Matriculates and 556 F.A. under-graduates of December last were reading in the colleges borne on the departmental returns. It may, therefore, be concluded that there is a growing desire on the part of parents to enter their sons for a collegiate course of instruction on their successfully completing the high school course.

Extent of female education.

168. Incomplete as the information conveyed by the census statistics is, Madras presents a very favourable comparison with the other chief provinces as regards female education also. The number of females returned as 'learning' and 'literate' in Madras, Bengal and Bombay are given below and are contrasted with the total female population :—

Provinces.	Learning.	Literate.	Total female population.
Madras	59,127	120,324	17,854,128
Bengal	34,130	109,684	35,735,968
Bombay	24,981	54,699	9,093,977

The figures speak for themselves. I would only remark that the advantage with Madras is not only in the number of girls under instruction, but extends also to the quality of the instruction. This satisfactory state of things is, in a measure, due to the wise policy which led to the appointment of the two Inspectresses—Mrs. Brander and Miss Carr—and to the intelligence and zeal which these two ladies have brought to bear on their work.

169. Particulars have been furnished in the appropriate chapters as to the number of schools recognized by the Department under the Educational Rules. A general summary is given in the margin to enable Government to see at a glance to how many of the schools for general instruction of the different grades the privilege of recognition has been accorded. The bulk of the Upper Secondary and a fair proportion of the Lower Secondary schools have fulfilled all or almost all the important conditions so as to be enabled to present pupils for the several public examinations open to recognized institutions alone. They have at no little expense earned the privilege in strict conformity with the rules and not through any relaxations made by the Department in applying the rules. Special registers of recognized secondary and special schools are kept in this office, and the general school list which the Inspecting officers have been required to maintain in three sections—permanent, temporary and preparatory—serves as a register of recognized Primary schools in their offices. Cases having lately come to my notice of recognized schools changing their staff for the worse after the privilege had been obtained, I have ruled that every change in the staff of recognized schools which is to be of more than three months' duration shall be reported to my office in a prescribed form, so that I may satisfy myself that no deterioration is taking place in the qualifications of the teachers. The Inspection record, which the subordinate Inspecting officers are required to keep, contains entries as to the constitution of the staff of all registered Primary schools corrected to date. This enables them to check the substitution of unqualified for qualified teachers in recognized Primary schools. The rules provide

Madras Educational Rules.

Schools.	Total number.	Number recognized.	Per-centage.
Upper secondary schools for boys ..	134	129	96
Upper secondary schools for girls	27	24	89
Lower secondary schools for boys ...	460	245	53
Lower secondary schools for girls ...	196	145	74
Primary schools for boys	19,097	14,116	74
Primary schools for girls	808	599	74

GENERAL REMARKS.

for at least one-half of the general staff, excluding pandits, munshis, gymnastic instructors and writing masters, being qualified teachers. But, as a matter of fact, all the teachers are required to qualify professionally for their work, and in many of the high schools about three-fourths of the members are thus qualified. As regards accommodation, a sanitary certificate is invariably demanded of all secondary schools. Where such schools have not been provided with school-houses of their own, I am encouraging the managers to provide proper buildings, on the distinct understanding that grants will be paid in the order of registry of sanction and as funds become available in the annual budgets.

The Grant-in-aid Code.

170. I was engaged during the year in the revision of the Grant-in-aid Code, which has since been submitted to Government. Several important changes have been proposed, but these will be noticed more appropriately in the annual report for 1893-94.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

171. The policy followed in previous years in giving effect to the various recommendations of the Education Commission was steadily continued. Having been recapitulated in my last report, they do not seem to need special mention here. Opportunity was taken of the last revision of the Scholarship notification to increase the number of scholarships in the lower stages and to make all Government scholarships awardable on the results of public examinations. The Technical Examination notification and the courses of instruction for Industrial and Art schools have, in consultation with experts, been revised, and the scheme of Technical and Industrial instruction in the Presidency, from the most elementary standard to the advanced examinations, has been rearranged and developed.

Comparison with other provinces.

172. Paragraph 259 of the Madras Census Report runs thus:—

"In the following statement the statistics showing the education of the "people of Madras are compared with those of other Indian provinces and of the "Mysore State:—

Province.	Number in 10,000.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Madras	330	1,158	8,512	33	67	9,900
Assam	175	581	9,244	13	22	9,965
Bengal (1881)	300	590	9,110	11	18	9,971
Bombay (1881)	319	792	8,889	23	41	9,936
Burma	587	3,908	5,505	49	240	9,711
North-West Provinces and Oudh	98	517	9,385	4	17	9,979
Punjab	141	601	9,258	8	19	9,973
Mysore	246	807	8,947	26	47	9,927

"Burma is far ahead of India proper in the matter of the instruction of its "male population, but Madras stands first among the other provinces, both as "regards the proportion of those able to read and write and the proportion of "those being taught. In female education also it holds the first place."

The above remarks, based on the statistics taken at the last census, are very complimentary to Madras, though the statistics as regards the number under 'learning' differ more or less widely from those embodied in the annual reports of the several provinces.

Conclusion.

173. In conclusion, I would note that this report has been completed some two or three weeks before the usual date. It seemed very desirable that it should be finished by me before going on leave; but in order to do so, I have had, for the past week or two, to put off the disposal of current reports and routine correspondence not of an urgent nature, and my office has had to work at very high pressure for several weeks, foregoing all holidays and working from day to day both before and after office hours. As soon

as I received intimation that my leave was postponed for a month, I informed the First Assistant that I should like to finish the report before I went. He cheerfully entered into my views, and that I have been able to finish this report so early is due to his unwearied and intelligent industry and to the willing help he has received from the other Assistants and the clerks in the office. I mention this lest Government, overlooking the special circumstances, should think that, as the report has been finished before the end of September this year, it may be called for by the same early date every year. GENERAL REMARKS.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. DUNCAN,

Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 27th September 1893,

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1892–93.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS.								
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
First Division.								
Babu Sasibhushana Palit.	Chicacole	334	6,533	123	240	2	187	1,690
Babu B. C. Chatterjea ..	Berhampore	405	7,426	217	134	14	212	1,902
M. Venkanna Pantulu, acting.	Russellkonda ..	445	8,054	171	192	2	179	1,928
B. Kaméśvara Rau Pantulu, acting.	Vizagapatam ...	117	2,305	67	127	8	136	1,065
G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri, acting.	Vizagapatam ...	70	2,350	33	19	7	27	344
V. Appayya Sastri, acting.	Vizagapatam ...	80	1,808	55	40	9	79	909
K. Sankarayya Pantulu ...	Vizianagram ...	418	8,031	189	169	7	225	2,381
P. Appalanarasayya Pantulu, special.	Vizagapatam ..	53	818	18	10	1	28	578
	Total ...	1,922	37,325	873	931	50	1,073	10,797
Second Division.								
T. Sitaramaswami Pantulu.	Cocanada	...	...	..	61	...	36	49
P. Panakal Rau Pantulu, acting.	Cocanada	239	4,974	147	155	2	173	1,705
Ch. Bhagavanulu Pantulu.	Ellore	351	7,924	140	216	9	294	2,528
K. Kristhnamurti Pantulu.	Narsapur	291	6,833	136	224	5	225	1,769
T. S. Muhammad Hussain Saheb.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Northern Circle.	178	4,289	134	207	24	186	3,377
	Total ...	1,059	24,020	557	863	40	916	9,428
Third Division.								
V. Kaméśvara Rau Pantulu.	Bandar	285	6,723	159	121	12	151	1,893
C. Subbarayudu Pantulu, acting.	Bandar	...	...	...	73	...	...	...
V. Kaméśvara Rau Pantulu, acting.	Bezwada. No Sub-Assistant for 8 days.	33	859	20	47	5	21	222
V. Balaramayya Pantulu, acting.	Bezwada. No Sub-Assistant for 8 days.	45	814	16	7	...	21	239
C. Subbarayudu Pantulu.	Bezwada. No Sub-Assistant for 8 days.	279	5,854	191	51	20	180	1,620
G. Lakshminarayana do.	Bápatla	201	4,558	121	122	32	231	1,224
D. Venkata Rau, acting ...	Bápatla	173	3,431	75	14	1	81	497
K. Singara Chari	Nandyal	332	6,080	189	144	32	245	3,176
M. Venkayya Pantulu ...	Markapur.	281	5,999	186	144	35	263	5,035
	Total ...	1,629	34,318	957	723	137	1,193	13,906
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
Fourth Division.								
C. Kodandarama Nayudu.	Ongole	355	7,342	163	164	38	209	2,486
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar.	Nellore	282	8,754	208	132	25	201	2,726
C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, acting.	Madras	238	9,549	146	65	53	36	493
C. V. Kachayya Sastriyar.	Madras	81	4,478	66	24	11	39	611
C. M. Srinivasachari ..	Chingleput	298	6,414	167	188	10	246	2,899
K. Srinivasulu Nayudu, acting.	Saidápet	202	7,096	164	170	28	184	2,456
C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	Saidápet	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Khaja Khan Saheb ...	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Central Circle.	163	5,674	153	168	44	166	4,687
	Total ...	1,619	49,307	1,067	913	210	1,081	16,358
Fifth Division.								
S. V. Mélagiri Rau ...	Bellary	421	11,748	268	84	13	204	2,080
J. Vittal Pant ...	Hospet	401	7,883	196	144	25	189	2,741
H. Swami Rau ...	Anantapur. No Sub-Assistant for 6 days.	94	2,604	77	117	17	106	1,603
P. Ramanujachari, acting.	Anantapur. No Sub-Assistant for 6 days.	49	2,033	44	34	14	82	1,024
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar, acting.	Anantapur. No Sub-Assistant for 6 days.	23	876	16	39	1	42	501
S. Hanumantha Rau ...	Penakonda ...	169	7,903	189	149	27	192	2,015

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Fifth Division—cont.								
S. Swaminatha Aiyar, acting.	Cuddapah	279	5,991	172	174	19	231	2,854
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Madanapalle ...	228	6,544	212	134	19	224	3,134
	Total ...	1,664	45,582	1,174	875	135	1,270	15,952
Sixth Division.								
T. Krishnamachariyar	Chittoor	234	5,833	158	122	32	160	3,379
A. S. Nagesvara Sastriyar, acting.		76	1,756	32	19	2	42	894
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...	Vellore	319	10,042	156	148	21	192	3,496
A. S. Nagesvara Sastriyar, acting		51	1,516	26	13	1	24	247
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...	Wálajáh	300	10,826	170	164	31	200	3,465
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, acting	Cuddalore ...	71	1,580	35	80	7	38	501
N. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar.		246	5,866	138	96	9	132	2,043
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.	Vriddhachalam ...	57	1,171	26	102	10	44	519
N. Pichu Aiyar, acting ..		79	1,781	36	44	3	55	633
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.		115	2,558	63	61	20	81	856
P. S. Venkatapathi Aiyar ..	Tindivanam ...	302	7,535	196	158	11	207	2,770
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Total ...	1,850	50,464	1,036	1,007	147	1,175	18,803
Seventh Division.								
T. Srinivasa Rau	Coimbatore and Nilgiris.	231	8,037	179	147	39	204	2,519
V. M. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	Erode	248	7,145	164	149	29	181	2,309
P. Krishna Aiyar, acting.		33	735	18	3	2	20	391
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...	Pollachi	114	3,087	101	112	64	174	1,016
C. E. Venkataramana Aiyar acting		71	1,515	36	43	9	55	938
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar, acting	Salem	10	200	6	57	16	6	64
S. Venkatasubba Aiyar, acting		70	1,416	43	23	11	53	538
G. S. Abbayi Nayudu ...	Námakkal. No Sub-Assistant for 10 days.	135	5,194	107	73	29	118	2,129
T. Aiya Aiyar		...	...	...	12	...	...	..
S. Venkatasubba Aiyar, acting.		...	...	...	23	...	..	...
K. Duraiswami Aiyar, acting.		162	3,112	87	70	6	98	1,196
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar, acting.		122	2,545	63	70	24	88	1,058
N. Srinivasa Aiyangar ...	Hosúr	154	5,085	144	203	18	181	1,858
	Total ...	1,350	38,071	948	985	247	1,178	14,016
Eighth Division.								
S. Gopala Aiyar	Tanjore	212	4,639	148	113	12	128	1,137
C. E. Venkataramana Aiyar, acting.		93	2,508	48	34	10	93	754
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ..	Kumbakónam ...	307	9,596	236	116	13	231	1,922
T. Rajagopala Aiyangar ...	Negapatam	260	7,761	192	140	33	230	2,909
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly ...	169	4,447	175	145	45	152	1,813
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar	Perambalur ..	264	6,114	172	149	50	219	1,774
Maulvi Saiyid Hasan Raza Saheb.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Southern Circle.	186	8,187	143	138	53	114	13,785
Mir Tahir Ali Saheb, acting.		30	944	19	9	3	25	812
	Total ...	1,521	44,193	1,133	838	219	1,192	24,906
Ninth Division.								
R. Krishnamachariyar, acting.	Madura			...	12	21	..	
S. Akshayalinga Mudaliyar.		166	3,951	101	102	78	96	1,011
T. R. Venkataramana Aiyar, acting		50	1,502	30	21	10	32	368

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Ninth Division—cont.								
K. Duraiswami Aiyar, acting.	Ramnad	4	77	5	28	2	8	...
R. Krishnamachariyar ...		331	7,049	155	162	13	198	1,611
T. Krishna Rau ...	Dindigul	258	5,584	139	152	45	169	1,823
C. E. Venkataramana Aiyar, acting.		41	1,035	13	11	5	20	405
T. Ramalingam Pillai	Tinnevelly	338	8,356	175	142	48	191	1,899
T. K. Venkata Rau ...	Tuticorin	322	7,095	180	125	10	218	1,737
V. S. Narayana Rau, acting.		114	1,972	29	19	2	37	420
C. E. Venkataramana Aiyar, special.		69	1,111	27	10	8	38	339
P. Muniyappa Pillai, special.		.	...	...	6	1	...	...
M. Ramasesha Aiyar ...	Sérmádévi ...	304	4,826	153	152	20	172	1,573
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		12	356	15	24	1	27	334
	Total ...	2,009	43,004	1,022	966	254	1,206	11,520
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
Mr. T. Mathai	Palghat	227	9,360	171	126	68	199	3,329
V. Kesava Menon ..	Calicut	206	6,326	109	141	23	123	1,166
N. Sundaresvara Aiyar, acting.		86	2,706	54	35	3	71	608
M. Muhammad Khan Saheb.	Mappilla Sub-Assistant.	343	11,236	173	155	37	210	2,771
K. N. Visvesvara Rau ...	Udipi ...	197	5,050	120	163	33	252	1,510
K. B. Anantayya, acting.		88	1,645	35	13	1	48	513
U. Raghavendra Rau ...	Kasaragod	1	8	6	106	10	87	616
M. Seshagiri Prabhu ...		254	8,478	114	112	17	224	1,474
	Total ...	1,402	44,809	782	851	192	1,214	11,987
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	First Range ..	9	243	7	35	...	..	...
C. Ramalinga Aiyar		71	2,679	62	172	39	131	1,653
H. Swami Rau ...		28	1,028	24	22	4	46	931
Miss S. Govindurajulu .	Second Range ..	63	3,515	52	96	25	4	198
T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, acting.		87	4,173	89	73	30	137	2,410
Miss J. Patterson	Third Range ..	158	5,003	140	144	66	180	2,952
V. S. Narayana Rau, acting.		10	535	9	5	1	9	76
G. S. Abbayi Nayudu ...	Fourth Range ...	4	137	2	70	10	1	11
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar ...		131	5,431	129	94	33	191	3,026
S. Selvanayagam Pillai ...		19	1,042	15	8	4	27	297
S. Selvanayagam Pillai .	Fifth Range ...	103	5,074	120	153	65	197	5,922
	Total	683	28,860	649	872	277	923	17,516

APPENDIX B.

Arts Colleges, Attendance and Examination Results for 1892-93.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1892-93.												F.A. Examination, 1892-93.		
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		English Language Division.				Second Language Division.				Science Division.						
												Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.	
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.
First-grade Colleges.																									
Government.																									
Presidency College	167	103	165	145	180	155	219	152	313	114	96	6	42	32	94	7	32	39	80	7	18	18	49	4	25
Kumbakonam do.	74	157	56	164	63	148	67	182	94	133	33	1	16	10	33		23	5	22	.	6	11	98	7	56
Rajahmundry do.	43	109	28	92	27	70	45	97	47	57	15		7	5	16	.	7	8	9	.	1	5	27	1	13
Aided.																									
Madras Christian College	262	367	256	367	312	363	385	382	483	318	195	9	93	61	189	3	84	79	170	3	47	51	214	10	98
Pachaiyappa's College	24	138	39	137	44	100	67	128	77	83	26	1	13	6	27	..	13	13	19	...	4	6	40	2	20
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	30	88	30	79	26	78	30	88	38	65	11	..	5	4	11	.	6	5	12	..	3	4	36	1	15
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	90	235	72	198	82	225	121	268	131	185	47	2	17	18	41	1	17	17	33	...	7	12	135	8	38
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	22	121	31	130	52	141	70	142	92	104	36	.	9	12	33	...	16	13	26	1	1	5	82	1	27
Caldwell College, Tuticorin	10	27	7	26	14	23	7	25	9	10	5	..	1	3	5	.	2	3	2	..	.		5	.	2
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	14	40	13	25	16	35	17	60	33	31	10	3	3	4	10	1	5	3	9	...	1	5	24	1	13
Noble College, Masulipatam	...	38	...	44	...	45	.	58	8	50	..	...	.	...		..		.	.	...	.	.	16	4	7
Unaided.																									
His Highness the Maharajah's College, Vizianagrum.	11	71	16	65	25	57	39	70	43	53	13		6	6	12		6	5	5		.	4	12	1	9
Total .	747	1,494	713	1,472	841	1,440	1,067	1,652	1,368	1,203	487	22	212	161	471	12	211	190	387	11	88	121	738	40	323
Second-grade Colleges.																									
Government.																									
Calicut College (closed)	...	92	...	58	..	12			...		.	...	...				.		..	...	..	...	.	.	..
Mangalore do.	..	85	.	82	...	74		54	.	47	.	...	.	.			..	..	..	...		...	27	4	11
Board.																									
Municipal College, Salem	...	27	...	32	..	28	.	27	.	18	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	.	.	12	1	5
Victoria Jubilee College, Palghat	...	51	...	35	.	83		124	..	96	.	..		...	..	.	...	...	..	...			61	1	16
Brennen College, Tellicherry	...	...	...	.	...	44		62	...	52	.	...		...	..	..		...	..	...	.		21		7

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Arts Colleges, Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1892–93.												F.A. Examination 1892–93.		
	1888–89.		1889–90.		1890–91.		1891–92.		1892–93.		English Language Division.				Second Language Division.				Science Division.						
											Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.	
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.		First class.	Second class.	Third class.		First class.	Second class.	Third class.		First class.	Second class.	Third class.		First class.	Second class.
Second-grade Colleges—*cont.*																									
Aided.																									
Native College, Berhampore	..	12	...	12	..	12	...	21	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	...	31	...	24	..	27	...	46	...	37	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3
Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada			...		..	33	...	32	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	4
American Lutheran Mission College, Guntúr		32	...	19	.	24	...	27	...	26	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13	...	5
Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras	.	83	...	66	...	62	...	92	.	104	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	43	1	18
Doveton Protestant College	..	16	...	16	...	17	...	23	...	20	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
St Mary's College, Madras	...	15	...	16	...	23	...	28	.	22	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Wesleyan Mission College, Royapet	...	25	...	33	...	33	...	39	..	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	23	1	11
S.P.G. College, Vepery	...	10	...	11	...		...	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Wardlaw College, Bellary	...	..	...		...	13	...	34	...	17	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	2
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	...	74	...	79	..	76	...	77	..	64	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	27	1	11
Town College, Cuddalore	...	20	...	20	...	16	...	23	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	..	7
Coimbatore College	..	69	...	89	...	75	...	59	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	9
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	...	..	...		...		...	13	...	19	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	...	31	...	30	..	22	...	26	...	28	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	9	1	3
Native College, Madura	..	18	...	64	.	67	...	75	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	8	11
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	...	39	...	45	...	50	.	37	...	43	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22		8
Hindu College, do.	...	40	...	47	...	52	..	83	..	80	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	37	2	19
Unaided.																									
Pasumalai College	..	...	..	.	...	29	...	35	...	34	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	13	2	4
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicu	..	58	...	80	..	52	..	55	...	45	...	...	..		..		..	..	..	...	...	..	12	1	3
Total		828	...	858	...	924	...	1,099	...	966	...	..	...	..	..	..		..	..	...	..	...	443	22	163
Grand Total	747	2,322	713	2,330	841	2,364	1,067	2,751	1,368	2,169	487	22	212	161	471	12	211	190	387	11	88	121	1,181	62	486

APPENDIX C.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92	1892–93	1891–92.	1892–93	1891–92	1892–93	1891–92	1892–93
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.																		
	Board.																		
Ganjam.	Chicacole Municipal High School ..	33	18	29	39	...	29	21	22	33	...	17	25	11	4	30	34	30	34
	Aided.																		
	Berhampore Native High School	...	..	..	...	...	44	17	30	53	...	..	14	..	1	.	9	...	6
	Unaided.																		
	Berhampore Native High School .	45	18	34	54	...	...	...	.	...	...	56	..	14		.	...	..	...
	Zamindari High School, Parlákimedi	15	12	17	51	55	18	15	20	63	69	16	9	5	2	.	7	.	7
	Total ..	93	48	80	144	55	91	53	72	149	69	89	48	30	7	30	50	30	47
	Board.																		
Vizagapatam.	Yellamanchili Board High School ..	5	3	5	39	...	14	4	12	47	...	20	1	6	...	12	12	..	8
	Anakápalle Municipal do. ...	...	...	..		...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...		.	10		2	...
	Aided.																		
	Vizagapatam Hindu High School .	30	16	20	85	...	23	15	19	80	...	29	20	17	1	22	7	7	3
	Do London Mission High School .	29	16	31	165	.	39	20	32	190	...	30	25	18	4	19	26	7	15
	Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' High School . ..	..	...				.	.	.	.	.	7				17		5	

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
Vizagapatam—*cont.*	Vizianagram Maharajah's High School	43	36	69	188	95	38	32	41	176	87	35	14	16	2	...	...	...	...
	Bobbili Samasthanam High School	24	12	13	87	38	19	12	23	89	56	15	20	7	2	...	1	...	1
	Lord Ripon's High School, Vizianagram	15	25	30	100	...	36	35	30	92	..	30	..	12	...	...	..	...	...
	Total ...	146	108	168	664	133	169	118	157	674	143	166	80	76	9	80	46	21	27
	BOARD.																		
Gódávari.	Amalápuram Board High School ...	10	6	16	97	53	12	10	13	118	48	19	9	9	2	...	14	...	14
	AIDED.																		
	Cocanada Pithápuram Rajah's High School	60	19	27	126	...	24	37	45	152	...	18	30	7	3	18	31	18	31
	Rajahmundry Union High School	67	34	45	92	86	82	34	42	114	112	73	44	26	3	...	26	...	25
	Ellore C.M.S High School ...	16	10	22	82	...	22	14	20	82	...	16	12	7	...	25	30	22	30
	Narsapur Taylor High School ...	20	9	26	91	...	17	21	21	71	...	17	20	7	1	...	35	...	35
	UNAIDED.																		
	Cocanada B. V. Ratnam's High School	15	9	...	59	28	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cocanada D'Souza's Memorial High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	14	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED—*cont.*																		
Gódávari—*cont.*	Peddápuram H.A.V. High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	..	.
	Tanuku do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	...	...	...		..
	Total ...	188	87	136	547	167	157	116	141	537	160	221	115	75	9	43	136	40	135
	AIDED.																		
Kistna.	Masulipatam Noble High School. ...	27	13	28	94	...	33	20	25	116	..	21	21	18	5	23	26	22	24
	Do. Hindu do. ..	20	20	43	160	...	29	30	49	168	..	25	13	16	3	46	26	45	25
	Bezwada C.M.S. High School ...	6	8	8	70	65	13	7	10	82	..	9	4	3	...	12	18	7	18
	Guntúr Anglo-Sanskrit High School	15	12	19	67	...	15	12	21	77	...	12	9	6	4	17	18	17	17
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. High School .	...	...	...	...	...	20	9	23	...	...	...	15	..	4	...	...	...	. .
	UNAIDED.																		
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. High School ..	10	15	14	...	...	...	..	...	. .	...	44	. .	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	78	68	112	391	65	110	78	128	443	...	111	62	52	16	98	88	91	84
	BOARD.																		
Kurnool.	Kurnool Municipal High School ...	3	5	12	82	63	5	5	15	83	72	6	2	4	1	...	17	...	17
	AIDED.																		
	Nandyal S.P.G. Mission High School	...	7	5	51	25	8	4	9	67	22	8	...	...	...	8	12	8	12
	Total ...	3	12	17	133	88	13	9	24	150	94	14	2	4	1	8	29	8	29
	Total for the Circle ..	508	323	513	1,879	508	540	374	522	1,953	466	601	307	237	42	259	349	190	322

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.																		
	AIDED.																		
Nellore.	Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's High School	19	10	19	88	27	31	16	26	103	20	27	13	5	3	...	12	...	12
	Nellore F.C.M. High School ...	23	22	33	94	66	34	27	31	96	58	52	21	15	4	2	15	2	15
	Ongole A.B.M. High School ...	29	17	18	122	22	26	18	26	140	16	35	8	10	2	13	26	13	25
	Total ...	71	49	70	304	115	91	61	83	339	94	114	42	30	9	15	53	15	52
	GOVERNMENT.																		
Madras.	Madrasa-i-Azam	9	9	18	99	70	11	5	15	103	68	11	6	4	...	26	23	25	21
	AIDED.																		
	Doveton Protestant High School ...	13	6	12	82	52	16	11	22	81	54	14	9	11	4	...	...	...	...
	St. Mary's High School	21	24	36	139	80	26	22	38	129	59	15	7	10	2	...	16	...	15
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	10	19	26	93	69	13	16	24	94	74	13	7	10	5	13	17	13	17
	Harris' High School, Rayapet ...	11	5	20	56	65	8	8	13	48	78	8	8	3	...	12	15	11	14
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission High School	28	14	27	135	106	31	21	39	153	133	43	21	15	3	17	37	17	31
	Church of Scotland Mission Institution	82	43	64	183	119	95	60	76	196	139	97	49	38	3	...	...	...	...
	London Mission Institution ...	9	15	16	62	72	18	20	11	46	75	14	5	...	1	...	6	...	4
	Free Church Mission Institution	146	78	96	319	258	195	97	107	317	304	151	85	79	11	...	...	...	...
	Vepery S.P.G. High School ...	...	...	28	101	111	...	21	22	95	126	...	...	...	...	18	16	18	16
	Pachaiyappa's High School ...	68	36	97	...	...	64	48	109	...	...	81	37	33	11	...	...	..	...
	Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School	...	...	...	...	...	30	21	34	38	31	...	3	...	2	...	68	...	54

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93
Madras—*cont.*	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	AIDED—*cont.*																		
	St. Thomé Seminary ...	30	11	18	82	86	22	15	25	82	96	31	28	11	4	2	19	2	13
	Triplicane Aryan High School ...	22	5	8	26	35	25	7	16	30	46	37	16	6	...	...	9	...	6
	Black Town High School	16	12	16	71	76	16	19	19	72	122	30	9	3	...	9	11	9	6
	UNAIDED.																		
	Chintadripet C.M.S. High School	8	11	19	71	126	19	8	23	71	128	20	4	3	1	...	15	...	12
	Hindu Theological High School ...	50	26	36	242	...	41	17	29	165	...	63	23	10	...	...	26	...	25
	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular High School	60	24	56	172	...	84	55	56	188	...	66	60	31	8	...	16	...	16
	Total ...	583	338	593	1,933	1,327	714	471	678	1,908	1,533	694	377	267	55	97	294	95	250
Chingleput.	GOVERNMENT.																		
	Practising School, Teachers' College, Saidapet	14	18	16	157	114	16	17	31	142	280	13	8	6	3	24	37	22	25
	AIDED.																		
	Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's High School	3	10	27	105	59	16	21	19	108	60	21	4	15	..	...	..	...	...
	Conjeeveram F.C.M. High School.	6	10	18	79	15	9	9	19	69	11	21	3	8	1	...	1	...	1
	Chingleput do. do. .	9	11	9	48	83	16	3	10	52	84	16	6	8	1	7	11	5	10
	Tiruvallúr Wesleyan Mission High School	7	6	8	33	44	11	9	7	37	61	6	9	3	2	...	9	...	9
	Madurántakam Wesleyan Mission High School	8	4	5	33	30	7	3	5	24	34	7	8	3	2	8	8	7	8
	Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage ...	...	8	10	47	124	...	6	7	72	93	2	2	1	...	...	5	...	4

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
Chingleput—*cont.*	Tiruvallúr Native High School ...	7	6	10	...	...	10	9	9	...	...	14	...	4	...	7	...	5	...
	Chingleput do. do. ...	20	11	15	...	...	17	9	15	69	.	13	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Madurántakam Hindu High School	...	4	10	...	...	...	8	14	...	...	6	.	3	...	.	...	...	...
	Total ...	74	88	128	502	469	102	94	136	573	623	119	46	52	10	46	71	39	57
	BOARD.																		
Bellary.	Bellary Municipal High School * ...	11	22	18	75	...	30	12	26	110	...	16	7	3	...	21	14	20	14
	Harpanahalli Board do. ...	7	9	11	52	...	8	8	11	46	...	...	5	..	...	15	13	15	13
	AIDED.																		
	Bellary Wardlaw Institution ...	16	20	37	135	91	19	23	38	123	78	28	18	19	1	24	17	24	15
	Total ...	34	51	66	262	91	57	43	75	279	78	44	30	22	1	60	44	59	42
	BOARD.																		
Anantapur.	Anantapur Municipal High School.	10	..	12	47	21	8	4	11	41	...	8	2	5	...	12	10	11	9
	Total ...	10	...	12	47	21	8	4	11	41	...	8	2	5	...	12	10	11	9
	BOARD.																		
Cuddapah.	Cuddapah Municipal High School.	10	10	14	70	...	12	13	8	49	...	14	7	6	2	13	13	12	13
	AIDED.																		
	Madanapalle American Mission High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	.	3	.	2	..	2	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
Cuddapah—*cont.*	Madanapalle High School ...	11	7	13	33	...	13	7	4	38	...	14	6	6	...	8	3	7	3
	Total ...	21	17	27	103	...	25	20	12	87	...	37	13	15	2	23	16	21	16
	BOARD.																		
North Arcot.	Chittoor Board High School ...	18	9	21	107	17	10	7	25	103	22	13	13	6	4	18	25	18	25
	AIDED.																		
	Tirupati H.L.G. Mission High School	3	7	9	57	64	5	6	10	62	51	8	2	3	1	9	8	7	8
	Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	15	27	35	123	132	26	30	33	157	155	23	9	16	3	36	29	33	29
	Ranipet American Mission High School	9	3	13	27	...	7	5	14	30	...	5	3	1	1	13	9	12	9
	Punganuru American Mission High School	13	6	4	33	18	7	4	9	41	17	14	7	4	3	...	8	...	8
	UNAIDED.																		
	Tirupati Mahant's High School ...	4	8	12	47	53	8	6	5	50	49	8	3	4	...	...	5	...	5
	Total ...	62	60	94	394	284	63	58	96	443	294	71	37	34	12	76	84	70	84

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined		Passed.		Examined		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form	Fourth Form.			1891–92	1892–93	1891–92	1892–93	1891–92	1892–93.	1891–92	1892–93.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	Board.																		
South Arcot.	Villupuram Board High School ...	14	7	4	56	14	...	...	...	.		15	6	8	1	...	10	.	10
	Aided.																		
	Cuddalore St. Joseph's High School	67	29	50	101	85	79	47	38	132	103	72	55	27	9	1	8	1	6
	Cuddalore Town High School	24	17	24	61	...	34	21	27	59		46	23	9	3	...	9	.	7
	Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's High School .	19	17	30	69	74	16	27	34	68	60	23	12	9	6	...	..	.	...
	Tiruppapuliyúr St. Joseph's High School	...	...	29	72	...	...	23	30	76		34	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	124	70	137	359	173	129	118	129	335	163	190	96	60	19	1	27	1	23
	Total for the Circle ...	979	673	1,127	3,904	2,480	1,189	869	1,220	4,005	2,785	1,277	643	485	108	330	599	311	533
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																		
	Board.																		
Coimbatore	Karúr Municipal High school ...	...	5	9	54	...	...	...	4	57	...	9		4	...	17	14	14	14
	Udamalpet Board do. ...	14	7	13	58	..	16	7	15	62	.	12	10	5	..	10	9	10	9
	Dhárápuram do. do. ...	1	3	10	45	...	13	7	17	55	...	8	1	2	...	13	26	10	21

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	AIDED.																		
Coimbatore—*cont.*	Coimbatore High School ...	41	29	35	166	86	4	26	44	141	70	80	31	21	2	6		3	...
	Do. Roman Catholic High School	14	30	16	86	147	38	26	27	127	170	37	9	16	3	25	30	24	29
	UNAIDED.																		
	Coimbatore London Mission High School	24	31	41	139	...	28	35	30	150	.	24	10	9	3	1	15	1	8
	Erode Town High School	35	11	20	99	.	16	10	21	83	.	19	20	4	3	18	8	17	8
	Karatholuvu Amaravathi School ...	.	.	...	.	...	.	.				11	.	3	...		.	.	
	Total	129	116	144	647	233	158	111	158	675	240	200	81	64	11	90	102	79	89
	BOARD.																		
Nilgiris.	Ootacamund Breeks Memorial School	...	2	10	14	32	2	5	..	28	23	2	2	1	...	9	6	9	6
	AIDED.																		
	Wellington St. Joseph's European Boys, School	...	..	...	.		..	2	2	23	32		.	..	.	.	..	.	.
	Total ..	..	2	10	14	32	2	7	2	51	55	2	2	1	.	9	6	9	6
	BOARD.																		
Salem.	Salem Municipal High School	20	10	24	94		27	21	27	131	...	18	16	9	2		21	.	19
	Tiruppattúr Municipal High School	...	..	14	65	18	...	5	9	65		...	..	...	...		16	...	11
	Námakkal Board do. ...	20	...	20	71	91	18	9	22	71	87	8	14	5	.		24		24
	Hosúr do. do. ...	5	2	6	26	26	6	4	3	24	27	...	5		1		4	.	4

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March. 1892. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.	1893. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Matriculation. Examined. 1891–92.	1892–93.	Passed. 1891–92.	1892–93.	Lower Secondary. Examined. 1891–92.	1892–93.	Passed. 1891–92.	1892–93.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
Salem—*cont.*	Salem London Mission High School.	32	24	18	33	66	35	19	19	88	...	41	31	12	...	...	11	...	8
	Tiruppattúr Basha Sanjivini High School	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Total ...	77	36	82	289	201	86	58	80	379	114	70	66	26	3		76	..	66
	BOARD.																		
Tanjore.	Máyavaram Municipal High School.	28	24	34	179	...	28	28	33	197	...	24	16	14	8	24	28	24	28
	Tiruvâlúr Board High School ...	12	11	13	128	...	15	15	18	134	...	20	14	15	4	21	32	19	27
	AIDED.																		
	Kumbakónam Town High School ...	101	22	78	214	...	85	68	90	258	...	120	100	60	20	37	58	35	51
	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School	11	14	28	148	...	15	20	41	148	...	23	9	14	3	5	8	5	8
	Negapatam St. Antony's High School	18	15	26	125	12	22	18	27	122	14	31	10	8	7	29	6	23	5
	Tranquebar Lutheran Mission High School	13	11	21	67	...	6	10	25	72	...	13	8	2	2	19	16	16	14
	Kumbakónam Native High School ...	31	20	42	113	...	46	36	58	130	...	49	27	19	10	11	29	11	25
	Shiyali Pennington do. ...	19	12	24	55	...	15	10	13	74	...	13	7	5	...	18	15	18	10
	Tanjore S.P.G. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	59	32	74	..	...	...	31	...	6	...	15	...	12
	Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission ...	...	...	...	...	...	39	23	21	103	...	...	16	...	2	...	1	...	1
	UNAIDED.																		
	Tanjore S.P.G. High School	43	25	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Vira Raghava Pillai's High School	31	10	19	...	...	...	16	9	...	...	16	22	4	...	...	2	...	..
	Tanjore Kalyanasundaram's High School	54	29	35	...	...	46	43	33	...	...	74	44	32	1	...	11	...	11
	Kumbakónam Pottamarai High School	26	17	26	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	17	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892					1893.					Examined.		Passed		Examined.		Passed	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891-92.	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93.	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92.	1892-93.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED—*cont.*																		
Tanjore—*cont.*	Mannárgudi Native High School ..	16	19	9	94	..	...	..	...	...	..	34	..	13	.	..	...	...	...
	Do Wesleyan Mission High School .	...		42	66			..		..	..		.	.		.			
	Tiruvádi St Peter's High School ...	.	10	20	...		17	13	17	.	..	.	..	.	...	...	.	.	
	Porayar Nadar's do. ..	.	...	8	...	.	...	...		...	..		...	.		..	..	.	
	Tiruválúr Native or Hindu High School	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	.	12	.	5	.	.		.	
	Máyavaram Native High School ..	...	...	...	...	.		...	.	...	.	21	...	6		.	.	.	.
	Mannárgudi Town High School ..	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	..	..		20		3		.	..	.	
	Total	403	239	483	1,245	12	393	332	459	1,238	14	637	304	241	63	164	221	151	192
	BOARD																		
Trichinopoly.	Kulittalai Board High School	...	5	8	57	..	..	...	.	...	.	8		5				...	
	AIDED.																		
	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's High School .	97	78	107	389	190	113	98	136	394	225	157	77	61	11		11	...	10
	Trichinopoly National High School .	38	21	51	76		43	35	59	118	...	98	27	30	6	3	14	3	12

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
Trichinopoly—*cont.*	Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School ...	89	55	59	206	...	81	85	122	241	...	8	69	...	6	...	59	...	57
	Do. Natarajaiyar's High School	...	...	28	87	...	...	...	17	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Srirangam Town High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	224	159	253	815	190	237	218	352	845	225	271	173	96	23	3	84	3	79
	BOARD.																		
Madura.	Dindigul Municipal High School ...	11	8	1	49	...	12	7	8	46	...	10	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
	AIDED.																		
	Madura American Mission High School	8	15	17	103	88	28	28	23	92	84	20	7	7	1	...	9	...	8
	Madura Native High School ...	64	23	52	169	108	61	51	46	193	115	109	53	39	4	...	3	...	3
	Ramnad S.P.G. do. ...	5	6	19	46	21	8	13	11	63	19	21	5	5	...	13	...	10	..
	Madura Setupati do. ...	23	23	20	70	...	27	17	17	55	...	19	12	9	..	...	...	...	...
	Sivaganga Zamindari High School ...	16	11	17	75	...	11	12	14	77	...	13	8	8	1	...	...	..	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Pasumalai American Mission High School	30	18	..	...	...	31	18	40	...	...	12	23	9	3	...	...	..	...
	Total ...	157	104	126	512	217	178	146	159	526	218	204	114	77	9	13	13	10	12

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	AIDED.																		
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly C M S. High School ..	43	18	28	96	97	50	35	40	97	77	75	28	15	2	..	24	...	22
	Do. Hindu do. ...	116	17	41	97	17	101	65	85	131	36	88	68	23	15	.	4	...	4
	Palamcottah C M.S do. .	14	9	13	92	35	15	15	21	86	38	22	11	8	4	...	15	...	15
	Do St. Xavier's do. ...	22	11	21	74	...	23	24	24	90	...	24	12	12	3	...	24	..	24
	Tuticorin Caldwell do ...	29	22	2	...	.	15	24	27	.	.	31	19	9	4	...	..	..	
	Megnanapuram C.M.S. do. ...	...	...	.	...	...	9	15	10	46	37	..	4	..	2	...	20	...	20
	UNAIDED.																		
	Palamcottah Hindu High School ...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	16	...	6	...	..	...	..	
	Tuticorin St Xavier's do ...	15	18		..	...	25	17	38	...	..	37	10	18	1	..	1	..	1
	Srívilliputtúr Hindu do. .	10	6	22	.	...	14	17	12	...	..	20	6	8	...	...	...	..	
	Do. C M S. do. ...	...	.	..	...	...	10	6	9	..	...	.	13	...	2	..	...	..	
	Pattamadai do. ...	22	15	.	...	...	14	17	16	..	...	26	24	9	1	..	5	.	5
	Megnanapuram do.	5	6	13	.	...		.	...	..		19	...	6	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	276	122	140	359	149	276	235	282	450	188	358	195	114	34	.	93		91
	Total for the Circle ...	1,266	778	1,238	3,881	1,034	1,330	1,107	1,492	4,164	1,054	1,742	935	619	143	279	595	252	535
	WESTERN CIRCLE.																		
	GOVERNMENT.																		
Malabar.	Calicut High School ...	11	5	5	..	...	16	8	18	27	34	27	8	19	2	...	9	...	6
	BOARD.																		
	Tellicherry Municipal High School	23	18	34	61	...	24	26	32	40	...	30	21	17	3	37	26	37	26
	Palghat Victoria Jubilee High School	93	31	89	85	...	92	76	82	94	...	62	70	18	7	60	56	59	53

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93
	WESTERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	Board—*cont.*																		
Malabar—*cont.*	Cannanore Municipal High School	8	6	15	61	...	13	15	16	70	...	13	5	8	4	18	28	17	24
	Aided.																		
	Calicut B G.M. High School ...	14	13	31	78	...	18	26	17	96	...	16	12	11	1	13	25	12	25
	Tellicherry B.G.M. do. ..	14	21	25	72	45	29	22	34	88	53	27	16	9	1	22	20	21	20
	Cochin St. Joseph's poor European Boys' School	15	9	10	51	71	...	...	...	..	...	13	...	6	...	1	..	1	..
	Cochin Santa Cruz High School ...	27	12	11	62	67	38	14	14	88	130	24	26	7	1	...	8	...	7
	Kollangót Rajah's do. ...	...	7	9	44	...	6	4	16	60	..	11	...	7	...	9	15	9	15
	Nittur Christian do. ...	5	5	6	49	57	9	3	6	49	54	1	5	...	1	7	11	7	11
	Unaided.																		
	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	12	16	30	122	88	17	24	28	114	93	42	17	21	1	18	41	7	30
	Palghat Native High School ...	50	29	26	70	...	38	23	31	70	.	40	34	13	4	9	15	8	15
	Calicut Native do. ...	16	15	23	79	89	16	16	27	80	80	21	9	8	1	...	8	...	4
	Palghat Town do. ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	75	...	12	...	.	...	...	...
	Total ...	288	187	314	834	417	316	257	321	876	444	402	223	156	26	194	262	178	236
	Government.																		
South Canara.	Mangalore High School ...	38	43	52	...	..	63	45	45	...	...	63	27	18	8	..	...	...	...
	Board.																		
	Coondapoor Board High School ...		9	13	66	60	9	12	21	62	51	11	5	7	2	20	25	19	23

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
South Canara—*cont.*	WESTERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	AIDED.																		
	Mangalore St. Aloysius' High School	83	33	41	196	..	54	45	52	198	..	28	42	12	9	.	..	...	.
	Mangalore B.G.M High School	32	19	31	93	56	19	26	38	78	42	15	28	7	4	14	7	14	7
	UNAIDED.																		
	Canara High School ... R.	..	...	...	.	...	29	33	43	96	83	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	
	Total ...	159	104	137	355	116	174	161	199	434	176	117	102	44	23	34	32	33	30
	Total for the Circle ...	447	291	451	1,189	533	490	418	520	1,310	620	519	325	200	49	228	294	211	266
	Grand Total ...	3,200	2,065	3,329	10,853	4,555	3,549	2,768	3,754	11,432	4,925	4,139	2,210	1,541	342	1,096	1,837	964	1,656

APPENDIX D.

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1892–93.

Districts.	1891 92.				1892 93.				Number of Schools recognised under the Madras Educational Rules.	
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of Schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
Northern Circle.										
Ganjám.										
Government ... Vernacular ...	22	79	81	812	26	80	86	869	...	...
Board ... ... English ...	5	218	63	37	5	243	74	40		3
Board ... ... Vernacular ...	2	10	26	77	3	17	17	151		
Aided ... ... English ...	2	50	33	33	3	73	35	24	1	1
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	1	8	8	12	3	18	24	62	...	...
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	9	...	
Total ... English ...	7	268	96	70	9	318	113	73	1	4
Total ... Vernacular ...	25	97	115	901	32	115	127	1,082	...	.
Vizagapatam.										
Government ... English ...	2	30	27	75	1	14	11	43	...	...
Government ... Vernacular ...	1	3	6	39	5	28	32	175	.	...
Board ... ... English ...	9	291	51	75	8	319	43	50	1	5
Board ... ... Vernacular ...	20	122	161	813	22	96	143	890	...	...
Aided ... ... English ...	2	79	35	106	1	34	16	51	...	...
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	4	33	49	162	...	...
Total ... English ...	13	400	113	256	10	367	70	144	1	5
Total ... Vernacular ...	21	125	167	852	31	157	224	1,227	.	...
Góddvari.										
Government ... English	2	74	33	61	2	78	31	124	2	...
Board ... ... English	9	207	85	96	9	236	107	75	...	6
Board ... ... Vernacular ...	2	15	25	127	3	32	39	224	1	2
Aided ... ... English	11	172	146	461	3	99	65	174	...	2
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	3	27	28	152	1	2
Unaided ... ... English	2	53	19	37	1	33	17	23	...	.
Unaided ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	2	29	19	41	.	1
Total ... English	24	506	283	655	15	446	220	396	2	8
Total ... Vernacular ...	2	15	25	127	8	88	86	417	2	5
Kistna.										
Board ... ... English ...	8	224	69	13	8	237	84	20	1	7
Board ... ... Vernacular ...	1	9	...	...	4	35	50	155	...	
Aided ... ... English ...	5	156	11	83	6	207	27	83	4	1
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	3	34	9	22	8	64	52	191	..	..
Unaided .. ... English ...	4	77	9	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided .. ... Vernacular ..	3	12	26	82	3	19	4	28	1	...
Total ... English ...	17	457	89	147	14	444	111	103	5	8
Total ... Vernacular ...	7	55	35	104	15	118	106	374	1	.
Kurnool.										
Board ... ... English	1	35	16	10	1	27	7	14	...	1
Board ... ... Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	4	32	50	397	...	...
Aided ... ... English	1	4	17	31	...	..	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ... Vernacular .	...	...	...	...	2	18	34	125	...	...
Total ... English	2	39	33	41	1	27	7	14	...	1
Total ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	6	50	84	522	...	...
Total, Northern Circle. English	63	1,670	614	1,169	49	1,602	521	730	9	26
Total, Northern Circle. Vernacular ...	55	292	342	1,984	92	528	627	3,622	3	5

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	1891-92				1892-93.				Number of schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
	Number of schools	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School List.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
Nellore										
Government ... English ...	1	16	23	45	...		...	...	...	...
Board ... English ...	4	49	56	110	3	66	49	78	2	1
Aided ... English ...	2	16	21	95	2	24	17	98	1	...
Total ... English ...	7	81	100	250	5	90	66	176	3	1
Madras.										
Government ... English ...	2	26	40	162	2	24	37	141	...	...
Aided ... English ...	21	1,108	531	1,972	18	1,105	545	1,654	5	10
Aided ... Vernacular ...	3	28	29	313	1	20	8	129	1	...
Unaided ... English ...	6	323	194	631	3	184	99	246	...	1
Unaided ... Vernacular ...				...	4	181	111	420	1	2
Total ... English ...	29	1,457	705	2,825	23	1,313	681	2,041	5	11
Total ... Vernacular ...	3	28	29	313	5	201	119	549	2	2
Chingleput.										
Aided ... English ...	9	247	127	339	3	89	33	119	1	2
Aided ... Vernacular	13	97	98	360	19	320	212	800	2	7
Unaided ... English ...	2	55	4	52	1	8	11	38	...	1
Unaided ... Vernacular ...	1	3	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	11	302	131	391	4	97	44	157	1	3
Total ... Vernacular ...	14	100	102	385	19	320	212	800	2	7
Bellary.										
Board ... English ...	2	55	11	54	2	60	8	52	2	...
Aided ... English ...	4	61	40	142	2	29	18	82	...	1
Unaided ... English ...	1	19	7	31	2	50	19	55	1	...
Total ... English ...	7	135	58	227	6	139	45	189	3	1
Anantapur.										
Board ... English ...	1	21	18	..	1	36	21	...	...	1
Aided ... English ...	2	33	5	27	1	30	...	...	...	1
Aided ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English ...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular ...	1	27	4	20	6	83	35	9	...	...
Total ... English ...	4	63	23	27	2	66	21	...	...	2
Total ... Vernacular ...	1	27	4	20	6	83	35	9	..	...
Cuddapah.										
Board ... English ...	2	28	35	49	2	42	33	51	1	1
Aided ... English ...	4	76	54	169	5	89	85	251	2	2
Aided ... Vernacular ...	..	...	...	...	1	22	11	46		...
Unaided ... English ...	3	20	20	158	2	19	26	72	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular ...				...	1	9	2	7	...	1
Total ... English ...	9	124	109	376	9	150	144	374	3	3
Total ... Vernacular ...	..			...	2	31	13	53	...	1

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

***Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for* 1892–93—continued.**

Districts.		1891–92.				1892–93.				Number of Schools recognised under the Madras Educational Rules.	
		Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
Central Circle—*cont.*											
North Arcot.											
Board	English	8	215	109	121	5	218	91	170	1	2
	Vernacular	...	..		.	4	64	59	62	1	1
Aided ...	English ..	5	169	76	119	7	173	107	193	2	1
	Vernacular	2	20	18	112	2	21	33	132	...	..
Unaided	English	1	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	1	1	2	57	...		...	...	...	.
Total ...	English	14	388	188	244	12	391	198	363	3	3
	Vernacular ..	3	21	20	169	6	85	92	194	1	1
South Arcot.											
Board	English	6	158	124	51	7	223	137	63	3	4
Aided	English	3	150	61	142	3	158	82	124	2	1
	Vernacular ...	5	39	27	55	2	15	14	15	...	1
Unaided	English ...	2	101	...	...	2	92	...	.	2	...
	Vernacular .	1	5	...	.	1	6	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English	11	409	185	193	12	473	219	187	7	5
	Vernacular ...	6	44	27	55	3	21	14	15		1
Total, Central Circle.	English ...	92	2,959	1,499	4,533	73	2,719	1,418	3,487	25	29
	Vernacular ...	27	220	182	942	41	741	485	1,620	5	12
Southern Circle.											
Coimbatore.											
Government ...	English . .	1	45	25	155	1	19	33	135	...	...
Board	English	1	56	...	...	2	96	16	85	1	1
Aided	English	6	135	81	141	6	141	76	298	3	3
Unaided	English	4	96	6	...	2	56	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English	12	332	112	296	11	312	125	518	4	4
Nilgiris.											
Government ...	English	1	91	43	194	1	97	85	158	1	...
Aided	English	5	92	51	346	7	124	90	499	1	3
Unaided	English	1	7	5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English	7	190	99	575	8	221	175	657	2	3
Salem.											
Board	English	7	121	101	298	7	133	125	318	1	5
Aided	English	7	88	58	166	6	85	68	144	3	1
Unaided	English	1	6	3	2	..	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	English	15	215	162	466	13	218	193	462	4	6
Tanjore.											
Government ...	English	1	3	10	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	49	14	19	...	...
Board	English	4	119	10	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ..	...	...	...		4	135	26	85	2	...
Aided	English	31	1,219	160	462	16	877	63	139	12	3
	Vernacular ...	...	.	...	...	19	382	114	413	1	5
Unaided	English	10	271	...	5	6	256	10	15	1	...
	Vernacular ...	..	...	...	...	6	59	21	60	...	...
Total ...	English	46	1,612	180	591	22	1,133	73	154	13	3
	Vernacular ...	...	.	...	...	30	625	175	577	3	5

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.		1891-92.				1891-92.				Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules	
		Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*											
Trichinopoly.											
Board	English	2	65	39	103	2	112	17	7	1	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	22	23	86	1	..
Aided	English .	6	154	60	141	3	68	18	119	1	2
	Vernacular ...	...	..	...	...	3	67	29	35	1	1
Unaided	English	3	169	...	...	5	330	...	...	...	1
	Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	2	29	9	...	...	1
Total ...	English	11	388	99	244	10	510	35	126	2	3
	Vernacular ...	..	.	...	...	6	118	61	121	2	2
Madura.											
Aided	English	18	624	161	268	3	216	12	30	...	3
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	11	237	118	163	2	6
Unaided	English ...	5	78	23	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	6	66	10	55	...	...
Total ...	English	23	702	184	329	3	216	12	30	...	3
	Vernacular ...	..	...	...	...	17	303	128	218	2	6
Tinnevelly.											
Board	Vernacular ..	1	28	...	...	1	24	14	...	..	1
Aided	English	43	1,380	424	631	2	94	42	...	...	2
	Vernacular ...	1	60	9	8	37	1,242	360	458	9	19
Unaided	English ...	4	120	37	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	8	89	67	144	...	2
Total ...	English	47	1,500	461	702	2	94	42	...	...	2
	Vernacular ...	2	88	9	8	46	1,355	441	602	9	22
Total, Southern Circle.	English	161	4,939	1,297	3,203	69	2,704	655	1,947	25	24
	Vernacular ...	2	88	9	8	99	2,401	805	1,518	16	35
WESTERN CIRCLE.											
Malabar.											
Government ...	English	1	31	16	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	English	10	403	217	195	10	451	194	190	8	2
	Vernacular ...	4	13	21	205	2	12	20	113	...	...
Aided	English	15	395	232	594	12	391	170	546	9	2
	Vernacular ...	1	8	9	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	English	2	41	21	48	3	118	69	44	1	1
Total ...	English	28	870	486	870	25	960	433	780	18	5
	Vernacular ...	5	21	30	232	2	12	20	113	...	...
South Canara.											
Government ...	English	1	6	20	62	1	18	12	62	...	...
Board	English	5	226	124	94	5	219	137	90	3	2
Aided	English	5	184	38	157	3	147	50	165	2	...
Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	.	...	1
Total ...	English	11	416	182	313	10	407	199	317	5	3
Total, Western Circle.	English	39	1,286	668	1,183	35	1,367	632	1,097	23	8
	Vernacular ...	5	21	30	232	2	12	20	113	...	.
Grand Total ...	English	355	10,854	4,078	10,068	226	8,392	3,226	7,261	82	87
	Vernacular ...	89	621	563	3,166	234	3,082	1,937	6,873	24	52

APPENDIX E.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Local Boards for 1892–93.

Districts.		1891-92.			1892-93.		
		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
			Upper Primary.	Lower. Primary		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjám	U.P.	35	185	1,055	58	326	1,882
	L.P.	64	...	1,446	53	...	1,187
Vizagapatam	U.P.	65	400	2,211	84	516	2,819
	L.P.	19	...	553	29	...	815
Gódávari	U.P.	227	1,138	7,822	275	1,346	9,336
	L.P.	118	...	3,120	138	...	3,640
Kistna	U.P.	179	810	5,663	210	991	7,010
	L.P.	47	...	1,203	52	...	1,522
Kurnool	U.P.	84	311	2,561	103	465	2,953
	L.P.	40	...	697	29	..	581
Nellore	U.P.	74	332	2,609	77	423	2,587
	L.P.	71	...	1,757	92	..	2,293
Chingleput	U.P.	11	60	611	17	99	630
	L.P.	8	...	370	7	...	213
Bellary	U.P.	21	178	1,198	27	235	1,596
	L.P.	14	...	492	19	...	544
Anantapur	U.P.	33	206	1,446	42	242	1,716
	L.P.	8	...	301	6	..	152
Cuddapah	U.P.	59	252	2,308	69	333	2,579
	L.P.	27	...	828	27	...	825
North Arcot	U.P.	93	683	4,544	93	716	4,643
	L.P.	29	...	1,014	46	...	1,658
South Arcot	U.P.	98	702	4,053	114	790	5,025
	L.P.	35	...	1,137	41	...	1,514
Coimbatore	U.P.	74	437	3,103	89	519	3,558
	L.P.	18	...	535	10	...	352
Nilgiris	U.P.	1	2	28	7	41	241
	L.P.	9	...	329	4	...	93
Salem	U.P.	74	403	3,006	77	427	3,328
	L.P.	123	...	3,651	123	...	3,684
Tanjore	U.P.	104	703	4,409	111	704	4,604
	L.P.	24	...	773	22	...	759
Trichinopoly	U.P.	52	237	1,904	59	309	2,204
	L.P.	23	...	786	18	...	694
Madura	U.P.	62	350	2,244	75	385	2,678
	L.P.	75	...	2,101	66	...	1,858
Tinnevelly	U.P.	40	283	1,531	43	290	1,592
	L.P.	18	...	576	16	..	502
Malabar	U.P.	126	838	6,439	135	900	6,706
	L.P.	276	...	13,691	246	...	13,164
South Canara	U.P.	80	638	2,379	90	647	2,640
	L.P.	44	...	1,363	47	...	1,558
Total ...	U.P.	1,592	9,148	61,124	1,855	10,704	70,327
	L.P.	1,090	...	36,723	1,091	...	37,608
Grand Total ...		2,682	9,148	97,847	2,946	10,704	107,935

APPENDIX F.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Municipalities for 1892–93.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1891-92. Number of schools.	1891-92. Scholars in. Upper Primary department.	1891-92. Scholars in. Lower Primary department.	1891-92. Scholars in. Total.	1892-93. Number of schools.	1892-93. Scholars in. Upper Primary department.	1892-93. Scholars in. Lower Primary department.	1892-93. Scholars in. Total.
Ganjám ...	Chicacole ...	U.P.	5	128	129	257	5	125	108	233
		L.P.	2	...	78	78	2	...	64	64
	Parlákimedi ...	U.P.	2	11	115	126	3	17	197	214
		L.P.	7	...	277	277	5	...	195	195
	Berhampur ...	U.P.	4	17	32	49	4	33	82	115
Vizagapatam	Vizianagram	U.P.	2	15	90	105	2	5	83	88
		L.P.	...	...	...	..	1	...	26	26
	Vizagapatam.	U.P.	3	15	143	158	4	33	148	181
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	30
	Bimlipatam ...	U.P.	1	26	76	102	1	18	68	86
		L.P.	...	...	...	.	1	...	30	30
	Anakápalle ...	U.P.	1	19	17	36	1	16	48	64
		L.P.	10	...	278	278	9	...	301	301
Godávari ...	Cocanada ...	U.P.	7	31	300	331	8	56	316	372
		L.P.	1	...	60	60	1	...	40	40
	Ellore ...	U.P.	1	3	39	42	1	8	42	50
		L.P.	1	...	32	32	2	...	65	65
	Rajahmundry.	U.P.	4	30	190	220	3	38	178	216
Kistna ...	Masulipatam...	U.P.	3	17	109	126	4	31	103	134
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	2	...	78	78
	Guntúr ...	U.P.	1	10	30	40	2	12	68	80
		L.P.	2	...	71	71	1	...	27	27
	Bezwada ...	U.P.	2	29	78	107	3	30	126	156
		L.P.	2	...	69	69	1	...	20	20
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	U.P.	1	24	78	102	1	15	55	70
		L.P.	2	...	98	98	2	...	83	83
	Ongole ...	L.P.	1	...	20	20	1	...	20	20
Chingleput ...	Conjeeveram ..	U.P.	2	18	125	143	3	37	207	244
		L.P.	1	...	28	28	1	...	33	33
Bellary ...	Bellary ...	U.P.	1	41	100	141	1	48	122	170
		L.P.	2	...	35	35	5	...	128	128
	Ádóni ...	U.P.	3	18	220	238	3	35	230	265
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	37	37
Ánantapur ...	Anantapur ...	L.P.	1	...	48	48	1	...	33	33
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	U.P.	2	30	119	149	2	27	108	135
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	35	35
North Arcot	Vellore ...	U.P.	6	69	390	459	8	103	524	627
		L.P.	3	...	89	89	3	...	77	77
	Wálajápet ...	U.P.	1	43	49	92	1	43	59	102
		L.P.	4	...	198	198	4	...	228	228
	Gudiyáttam ...	U.P.	2	16	75	91	2	8	91	99
		L.P.	1	...	55	55	1	...	51	51
	Tirupati ...	U.P.	1	6	55	61	1	8	60	68
		L.P.	2	...	35	35	2	...	69	69
South Arcot	Cuddalore ...	U.P.	3	8	97	105	3	20	69	89
		L.P.	1	...	22	22	2	...	57	57
	Chidambaram.	L.P	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	33
Coimbatore	Coimbatore ...	U.P	3	28	159	187	3	29	191	220
		L.P	4	...	129	129	4	...	134	134
	Erode ...	U.P	1	39	109	148	3	58	269	327
	Karúr ...	U.P.	3	59	258	317	1	47	117	164
Nílgiris ...	Ootacamund ...	U.P	1	5	32	37	1	9	71	80
		L.P.	1	...	67	67	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Salem ...	U.P.	3	83	327	410	3	76	350	426
		L.P.	13	...	433	433	13	...	476	476
	Vániyambádi...	L.P.	4	...	199	199	5	...	247	247
	Tiruppattúr ...	U.P.	1	13	67	80	2	30	140	170
		L.P.	2	...	96	96	1	...	37	37

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Municipalities for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1891–92. Number of schools.	1891–92. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1891–92. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1891–92. Scholars in Total.	1892–93. Number of schools.	1892–93. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1892–93. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1892–93. Scholars in Total.
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	U.P.	1	5	45	50	1	8	54	62
		L.P.	..	...	...	...	1	...	38	38
	Negapatam ...	U.P.	2	33	168	201	2	29	189	218
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	2	...	69	69
	Máyavaram ...	U.P.	2	78	233	311	3	89	293	382
		L.P.	1	...	68	68	...	...	...	...
	Kumbakónam.	U.P.	1	15	85	100	1	10	69	79
		L.P.	1	...	52	52	1	...	56	56
	Mannárgudi ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	1	7	30	37
		L.P.	1	...	40	40	1	...	25	25
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ..	U.P.	...	...	...	...	1	2	70	72
		L.P.	2	...	74	74	1	...	32	32
	Srírangam ...	U.P.	3	7	103	110	2	16	65	81
		L.P.	4	...	114	114	5	...	162	162
Madura ...	Madura ..	U.P.	...	...	...	...	1	29	107	136
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	57	57
	Palni ...	U.P.	1	14	27	41	1	22	28	50
	Dindigul ...	U.P.	1	6	35	41	1	9	46	55
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	36	36
Tinnevelly. ...	Tuticorin ...	L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	70	70
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	U.P.	6	29	184	213	7	30	241	271
		L.P.	12	...	514	514	12	..	483	483
	Palghat ...	U.P.	1	41	39	80	2	49	77	126
		L.P.	6	...	272	272	5	...	224	224
	Cochin ...	U.P.	..	...	...	...	1	20	58	78
		L.P.	2	...	40	40	3	...	143	143
	Cannanore ...	U.P.	13	98	671	769	13	92	610	702
	Tellicherry ...	U.P.	14	80	560	640	18	102	765	867
		L.P.	10	...	471	471	8	...	357	357
S. Canara ...	Mangalore ...	U.P.	7	61	295	356	10	78	487	565
		L.P.	8	...	236	236	2	...	81	81
	Total ...	U.P.	122	1,318	6,053	7,371	144	1,607	7,419	9,026
		L.P.	114	...	4,298	4,298	118	...	4,487	4,487
	Grand Total ...		236	1,318	10,351	11,669	262	1,607	11,906	13,513

APPENDIX G.

Aided and unaided Primary Schools for Boys for 1892–93.

Districts.		Aided Schools.			Unaided Schools.		
		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
			Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjám	U.P.	40	306	1,011	14	112	197
	L.P.	833	...	21,611	343	...	7,537
Vizagapatam	U.P.	107	861	3,394	20	114	431
	L.P.	307	...	7,038	180	...	3,652
Gódávari	U.P.	140	919	3,680	31	139	631
	L.P.	301	...	6,883	251	..	4,673
Kistna	U.P.	187	1,428	5,117	42	187	843
	L P.	523	...	10,368	501	..	7,848
Kurnool	U.P.	38	231	1,114	5	17	56
	L P	199	...	3,541	176	...	2,617
Nellore	U.P.	27	258	979	2	36	85
	L.P.	438	...	8,590	196	...	3,081
Madras	U.P.	58	544	3,479	4	107	279
	L.P.	126	...	5,144	73	...	2,373
Chingleput	U.P.	99	865	3,557	2	16	57
	L.P.	295	...	7,729	220	...	4,743
Bellary	U.P.	34	208	1,223	..	...	.
	L P.	447	...	9,509	332	...	5,154
Anantapur	U.P.	31	185	731	4	8	82
	L.P.	132	...	2,697	148	...	2,354
Cuddapah	U.P.	48	297	1,406	14	77	248
	L.P.	225	...	3,998	402	...	6,069
North Arcot	U.P.	89	605	2,632	16	95	481
	L.P.	543	...	14,467	375	..	7,813
South Arcot	U.P.	73	562	2,359	8	35	219
	L.P.	419	...	10,450	451	...	9,047
Coimbatore	U.P.	92	747	2,873	14	94	403
	L P.	344	...	8,326	338	...	6,844
Nilgiris	U.P.	14	67	367	3	11	149
	L.P.	14	...	330	11	..	292
Salem	U.P.	30	207	827	10	37	206
	L.P.	257	...	5,759	284	...	4,617
Tanjore	U.P	195	1,942	6,987	25	110	589
	L P.	399	...	10,924	355	..	7,943
Trichinopoly	U.P.	83	822	3,605	11	67	242
	L P.	190	...	5,245	349	...	7,016
Madura	U.P.	134	1,162	6,315	25	120	795
	L.P.	437	...	14,591	334	..	8,950
Tinnevelly	U.P.	158	1,207	6,831	17	118	502
	L P.	659	..	21,792	387	...	10,144
Malabar	U.P.	103	1,025	5,404	11	95	490
	L P.	401	..	16,358	203	..	8,626
South Canara	U.P.	81	717	3,293	5	38	181
	L.P.	132	...	3,782	70	.	1,817
Total ...	U.P.	1,861	15,165	67,184	283	1,633	7,136
	L.P.	7,621	...	199,132	5,979	...	123,210
Grand Total ..		9,482	15,165	266,316	6,262	1,633	130,346

APPENDIX H.

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1893.

Training schools.	Number on rolls on the 31st March.		Strength of Practising department on the 31st March 1893.	Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1892-93		Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Number of Trained students who obtained employment.
	1892	1893.		Secondary.	Primary	Examined.	Passed.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
First Division.								
Government.								
Chicacole Training school ..	35	24	23	...	...	17	8	29
Berhampore do. ...	20	20	52	...	1	9	8	16
Russellkondá do. ...	8	12	13	...	...	...	...	12
Vizagapatam do. ...	36	38	29	...	18	32	14	42
Pálkonda do. ...	32	24	41	...	...	9	6	29
Jeypore do. ...	12	10	...	...	9	...	...	6
Board.								
Yellamanchili Sessional school.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	143	140	158	...	28	67	36	134
Second Division.								
Government.								
Rajahmundry Training school ...	56	49	158	...	...	22	5	54
Total ...	56	49	158	...	...	22	5	54
Third Division.								
Government.								
Masulipatam Training school ...	68	34	71	11	1	42	21	59
Nandyál do. ...	24	35	60	...	...	5	5	20
Aided.								
Masulipatam C. M. S. Training school	18	11	44	...	...	...	...	16
Bapatla A.B.M. Training school ..	13	14	44	...	...	10	3	11
Total ...	123	94	219	11	1	57	29	106
Total, Northern Circle ...	322	283	535	11	29	146	70	294
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
Fourth Division.								
Government.								
Nellore Training school	23	24	66	...		4	...	22
Ongole do.	32	25	63	...	...	...	...	28
Madras Hindu Branch Training school.	45	43	102	5	4	28	4	45
Madras Muhammadan Branch Training school.	58	40	100	...	1	35	16	49
Saidapet Teachers' College ...	34	28	486	9	...	58	33	15
Board.								
Gudur Sessional school ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chingleput Do. ...	..	7	.	...	...	...	...	7
Total ...	192	176	817	14	5	125	53	175

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1893—continued.

Training schools.	Number on rolls on the 31st March.		Strength of Practising department on the 31st March 1893	Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1892-93.		Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Number of Trained students who obtained employment.
	1892.	1893.		Secondary.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Fifth Division.								
Government.								
Bellary Training school	23	36	111	...	...	19	8	19
Anantapur do. ...	17	31	120	.	..	2	1	16
Rayachóti do. ..	21	32	108	..		15	12	19
Board.								
Kotteri Sessional school, closed Kadiri do. do. Nandalúr do. do	34	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	95	99	339	...	...	36	21	54
Sixth Division.								
Government.								
Chittoor Training school ..	15	32	84	...	...	5	...	15
Ranipet do. ...	32	40	111	...	...	20	5	20
Cuddalore do. ...	...	45	42	..	...			...
Villupuram do. ...	33	32	103	8	...	34	18	21
Board.								
Nagari Sessional school, closed Vellore do. Panruti do. Tindivanam do. Vriddhachalam do	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arni Sessional school ..	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	22
Kálahasti do. ...	...	12	...	...	..	...	...	..
Kurinjipadi do. ..	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thittagudi do. ..	...	12	...	...	20	...	...	15
Valavanur do. ..	...	7	...	...	14	.	...	35
Total ...	129	202	340	8	34	59	23	128
Total, Central Circle .	416	477	1,496	22	39	220	97	357
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Seventh Division.								
Government.								
Coimbatore Training school ...	69	49	187	...	...	60	34	61
Salem do. ...	35	40	122	...	...	34	13	33
Board.								
Námakkal Sessional school ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dharmapuri do. ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided.								
Kaiti B.G.M. Training school ...	5	6	65	...	...	7	1	5
Total ...	109	115	374	...	...	101	48	109
Eighth Division.								
Government.								
Tanjore Training school ..	64	49	82	2	3	74	44	40
Trichinopoly do. ..	31	39	61	...	...	27	18	24

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1893—continued.

Training schools.	Number on rolls on the 31st March.		Strength of Practising department on the 31st March 1893.	Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1892–93.		Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Number of Trained students who obtained employment.
	1892.	1893.		Secondary.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*								
EIGHTH DIVISION—*cont.*								
Board.								
Máyavaram Sessional school	...	14	...	...	10	...	...	...
Pattukkóttai do.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided.								
Poraiyar E.L.M. Training school	14	23	...	...	.	21	14	12
Total ..	119	125	143	2	13	122	76	76
NINTH DIVISION.								
Board.								
Madura Technical Institute ...	66	53	136	8	2	72	19	59
Tinnevelly Board Training school	52	41	...	...	...	15	3	52
Aided.								
Pasumalai American Mission Training school.	49	27	...	...	...	38	14	39
Palamcottah C.M.S. Training school	21	28	175	...	...	35	13	18
Tuticorin S.P.G. Training school.	34	35	90	...	...	25	14	32
Total ...	222	181	401	8	2	185	63	200
Total, Southern Circle ...	450	424	918	10	15	408	187	385
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
Government.								
Calicut Training school ..	52	37	103	7	6	39	17	49
Nadapuram do. ...	30	37	45	...	...	24	17	27
Calicut Mappilla school ...	43	41	50	..	...	43	9	30
Mangalore do. ...	33	42	92	...	...	43	22	24
Board.								
Tellicherry Preparatory Training School.	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malappuram Training school ...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirur Preparatory Training school.	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.								
Nittur B.G.M. Training school ...	5	10	...	...	...	4	1	...
Total, Western Circle ...	196	204	290	7	6	153	66	130
Grand Total ...	1,384	1,388	3,239	50	89	927	420	1,166

APPENDIX J.

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1893.

Training schools for Mistresses.	Highest grade up to which students are trained.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1892.	School Management examination.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.		Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Strength of Practising Department on the 31st March 1893.	Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Higher Examination for Women		Lower Secondary examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment during 1892-93.
			Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.			Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
Northern Circle.																	
Aided.																	
Masulipatam C.M.S. Sharkey Training school ...	Primary	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	85	4	4	...	...	...	...	2
Guntúr A.E.L.M. Training school	Do.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	9	70	7	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	12	155	11	8	...	...	...	...	2
Central Circle.																	
Government.																	
Madras Presidency Training school for Mistresses	Upper Secondary.	38	22	15	15	9	9	8	59	162	28	19	13	6	9	6	19
Madras Hobart Training school	Primary	16	...	...	1	1	...	...	12	103	10	8	...	..	...	..	5
Aided.																	
Ongole A.B.M. Training school	Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town F.C.M. Christian Female Training school	Upper Secondary.	16	18	9	13	5	7	7	24	66	12	7	9	3	11	7	7
Cassimode F.C.M. Training school ...	Do.	17	6	2	13	7	4	4	16	133			...	...	...	...	6
Allapuram American Mission Training school ...	Lower Secondary.	12	...	...	...	...	7	7	16	70	20	8	..	...	...	..	..
Cuddalore R.C. Training school	Upper Secondary.	12	6	6	...	...	9	9	16	79	7	2	...	..	2	2	1
Total ...	.....	111	52	32	42	22	36	35	157	736	77	44	22	9	22	15	38
Southern Circle.																	
Government.																	
Coimbatore Female Training school	Lower Secondary.	20	13	11	1	1	4	4	24	162	8	4	...	...	16	9	6
Aided.																	
Puttúr S.P.G. Female Training school	Lower Secondary.	8	7	5	..	..	8	8	11	62	11	6	...	...	..	...	3
Madura American Mission Training school ...	Upper Secondary.	16	16	10	8	4	...	...	35	122	2	1	17	9	21	7	12

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1893—continued.

Training schools for Mistresses.	Highest grade up to which students are trained.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1892.	School Management examination.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.		Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Strength of Practising Department on the 31st March 1893.	Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment during 1892–93.
			Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.			Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																	
Aided—cont.																	
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Mission Training school	Upper Secondary.	24	20	12	11	8	...	...	38	160	16	6	13	7	29	18	13
Tuticorin Victoria Female Training school ...	Lower Secondary.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	109	9	5	...	...	4	1	3
Nazareth St. John's Female Training school ...	Upper Secondary.	30	13	6	8	...	...	...	26	104	11	6	5	2	18	4	12
Total ...	.....	102	69	44	28	13	12	12	144	719	57	28	35	18	88	39	49
WESTERN CIRCLE.																	
Government.																	
Calicut Moyan Training school	Lower Secondary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	50	10	9	1	1	...	...	7
Board.																	
Tellicherry Female Training school	.....	12	7	...	1	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided.																	
Mangalore St. Ann's Female Training school ...	Upper Secondary.	14	4	1	10	7	...	...	14	...	7	5	11	7	18	10	7
Total ...	.....	26	11	1	11	8	7	7	29	50	17	14	12	8	18	10	14
Grand Total ...	.....	243	132	77	81	43	55	54	342	1,660	162	94	69	35	128	64	103

APPENDIX K.

Industrial Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1893.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Subjects. Drawing.	Braid making.	Embroidery.	Carpentry.	Rattan-work.	Blacksmithery.	Silversmiths' work.	Agriculture.	Mensuration.	Boot and shoe making.	Weaving—(a) Cloth. (b) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Tailoring.	Book-binding.	Printing.	Engraving.	Medicine.	Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
																						RS.	RS.	
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																								
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																								
BOARD.																								
Masulipatam Industrial school ...	27	29	...	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	448	...
AIDED.																								
Vizagapatam Muhammadan Industrial school ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women ...	26	54	10	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	2,142	1
UNAIDED.																								
Vizagapatam Muhammadan Industrial school ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 4	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	61	90	10	...	25	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	2,590	1

CENTRAL CIRCLE.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Rayapet Hobart school	4	3	3	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	.	...		...	.		...	...	...	..	...	100	128	.
AIDED.																								
Madras Industrial school	42	40		..		11	...	14	...	...	...	15	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	1	5,960	5 344	...
Anjumani Mufidi Ali Islam	163	171	61	23	30	97	.	...	...	...	..		(b)21	30	.	...	.	.	...		15	7,467	9,797	1
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Industrial school	55	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	.	.	...	...	...	.	...			..
Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage .	114	150	150	.	.	38	..		..	...	..	24	..		40	48	...		...	6	2	1,410	1,410	...
Arni American Mission Industrial school	75	89	89	5	.	41	...	12	..		.		(b) 4	13	14	.		...	..	..		...	1,017	..
UNAIDED.																								
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Industrial school	.	52	23	.	..			.	...	..		...	...		43	...	13	.	2	...	..	..	...	...
Total	453	505	326	31	33	187		26		...	...	39	25	43	97	48	13	..	2	6	18	14,937	17,696	1
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																								
BOARD.																								
Madura Technical Institute	159	128	116		..	26	16	10	11	65	53	..	.	.	...	.	.		.	14	7	2,413	2,100	5
AIDED.																								
Karúr Children's Home ..	64	79	39		.	36	10	6	...	...	...	..	25	2	...	.	...	...	..	19	37	12,142	10,842	
Negapatam Victoria Industrial school	54	...		...	..		...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..			..	...	.	.	.		..
E L.M. Erukattancheri Industrial school ...	24	...	...	..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	...		...
Puttur S.P G. Boys' Industrial school	12	18	..	...	.	8	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	10	.	...	...	...	...	1	1,678	1,602	...
Puttur S.P.G. Girls' Industrial school ..	13	18	17	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..		...	18	...		...	.	..	...	3	127	102	.
Ramnad S P.G. Industrial school ...	14	22	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	10	12	...	...			2,220	1,829	1
Nazareth Art Industrial school for Boys .	104	134	33	..	33	36	..	36	.	.	.		32	..	34	..	.	6	...	6	19	3,217	2,147	10
Nazareth Art Industrial school for Girls	39	52	..		15		...	...	..	.	...		.	52	...		...	.	.	3	1	600	454	...
Total	483	451	205		48	106	26	52	11	65	53	...	57	72	44	10	12	6	..	42	68	22,397	19,076	16
Grand Total ...	997	1,046	541	31	106	322	55	78	11	65	53	39	86	115	142	62	25	6	2	48	86	41,834	39,362	18

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Other Schools to which Technical or Industrial Classes are attached.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Subjects. Drawing.	Braid-making.	Embroidery.	Carpentry.	Rattan-work.	Blacksmithry.	Silversmiths' work.	Agriculture.	Menuration.	Boot and shoe making.	Weaving—(a) Cloth. (b) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Tailoring.	Book-binding.	Printing.	Engraving.	Medicine.	Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students that obtained employment during the year.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Rajahmundry College, Carpentry, &c.	109	49	20	.	.	29	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	65	60	...
Rajahmundry Training school .	...	239	207	..	..	32	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	.	30	...	...
BOARD.																								
Municipal High school, Chicacole ...	40	32	..	..	...	32	..	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	76	...
Do. do. Kurnool ...	47	29	..	..	...	29	..	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	114	...	...
AIDED.																								
St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam..	12	16	...	..	...	8	..	8	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	8
Total ...	208	365	227	..	..	130	.	8	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	385	136	8
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Madras Hindu Branch Training school	45	69	43	.	..	26	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	5	30
Madras Muhammadan Branch Training school ..	58	40	40			15	.		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	15
Reformatory school, Chingleput ...	152	150	18	20		38	.	22	...	...	...	...	28	6	42	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,914	2,168	...

BOARD.																								
Municipal High school, Bellary ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvannamalai Board Middle school.	52	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospet do. do. ...	30	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																								
Doveton College	156	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		...	...	...
Total ...	509	259	101	20	..	79	..	22	..	..	...	..	28	6	42	...	...	.	...	.	5	2,914	2,174	45
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Lawrence Asylum	69	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																								
Namakal High school	27	24	..	..	...	24	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	..
Total ...	96	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	..	...	...	...		.		...	..	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
Grand Total ...	813	648	328	20	..	233	...	30	..	...	...	...	28	6	42	...	..	...	..	...	6	3,339	2,310	53
Grand Total of Industrial Schools ...	1,810	1,694	869	51	106	555	55	108	11	65	53	39	114	121	184	62	25	6	2	48	92	45,173	41,672	71

APPENDIX L.

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1892–93.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1891–92. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary examination. Examined.	Passed.	1892–93. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary examination. Examined.	Passed.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.																				
	ENGLISH.																				
	Aided.																				
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam Fort Catholic Girls' School	...	...	4	20	15	72	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Total ...	...	...	4	20	15	72	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.																				
	Aided.																				
Nellore ...	Nellore Christ Church Girls' School .	3	...	...	3	3	37	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Government.																				
Madras.	Practising Branch of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses .	...	10	6	24	20	116	15	9	9	8	...	5	9	30	16	102	13	6	9	9
	Aided.																				
	Black Town Presentation Convent Pay School	2	2	7	26	14	14	12	10	7	7	1	...	10	21	8	11	12	6	16	16
	Black Town Presentation Convent Orphan School . .	3	4	2	41	21	37					6	...	2	44	19	40				
	Vepery Presentation Convent Special School	7	12	20	29	10	38	19	17	...	...	11	1	23	22	8	34	26	3	3	3
	Vepery Doveton Girls' School ..	5	5	12	42	15	54	2	2	...	...	8	11	15	25	14	47	8	1	15	15
	Mylapore European Convent Girls' School	...	5	...	8	2	41	1	1	...	...	5	2	...	12	12	36	1	1	...	...
	Popham's Broadway Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day School	...	...	3	14	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1891–92. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary examination. Examined.	Passed.	1892–93. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary examination. Examined.	Passed.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	***Aided*—cont.**																				
Madras —*cont.*	Black Town Davidson Street Girls' School	...	...	4	9	2	20	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Egmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum.	...	...	2	11	8	20	1	...	4	4	...	...	2	11	9	17	2	...	5	5
	Practising Department of the Madras Christian Female Training School ...	3	...	1	23	6	34	13	5	7	7	...	...	1	23	11	31	9	3	11	11
	Madras F.C.M. Girls' Day School ..	...	5	8	41	45	201	5	1	...	...	...	5	6	54	40	195	7	6	.	...
	Vepery S.P.G. Ladies' Association Girls' School	...	2	6	38	8	8	1	.	7	7	...	. .	4	27	6	13	10	3	6	5
	Royapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' School	...	5	4	25	4	40	5	...	5	5	...	8	6	27	7	47	12	8	8	6
	Madras Home Education classes, National Indian Association ...	...	...	1	.	3	31	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...
	Madras F.C.M. Home Education classes.	...	.	1	11	11	9	.	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	7	26	1	1	...	...
	Practising Department of the F.C.M. Boarding Training School, Cassimode.	1	...	...	37	25	44	13	7	. .	...	7	1	1	45	24	55	...	...	...	...
	Ráyapuram Medical Mission Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...
	Vepery London Mission Boarding Girls' School	...	. .	...	...	...	..			3	3	...	...	5	19	8	43	...	...	5	5
	Unaided.																				
	Egmore Military Female Orphan Asylum	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	. .	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bishop Corrie's Girls' Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	14	48	16	83	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																				
Bellary ...	Bellary St. Philomena's Convent Girls' School	..	..	3	16	10	65	..	...	4	4	.	3	4	17	9	72	4	1	7	7
	Total ...	24	50	80	398	211	837	97	55	53	52	39	37	103	426	214	852	105	39	85	82

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1891–92. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary examination. Examined.	Passed.	1892–93. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary examination. Examined.	Passed.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																				
	Aided.																				
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore European Convent Girls' School	...	...	2	12	9	42	..	...	..	...	.	.	1	6	7	56	2	1	3	3
	Coimbatore Stanes' Day Girls' School.	...	3	6	17	7	29	6	2	...	..	2	4	2	26	7	32	5	2	.	...
	Government.																				
Nilgiris.	Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch for Europeans) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	.	7	32	14	19	...	...	.	...
	Aided.																				
	Ootacamund Nazareth Convent Girls' School		1	2	13	3	32	3	2	1	1	..		2	9	9	24	3	2	...	...
	Coonoor Stanes' Day Poor European School	..	...	...	...	.	...	1	1	9	8	...	3	5	12	3	35	1	...	7	6
	Aided.																				
Trichinopoly.	Puttur S.P.G. Boarding Girls' School	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	.		..	...	.	...	...	...
	Aided.																				
Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker's High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	3	12	...		...	13	7	29	29
	Nazareth St. John's High School	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	9	5	5	...		...	5	2	8	8
	Total	...	4	10	42	19	103	10	5	28	25	15	15	34	85	40	166	29	14	47	46

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1891–92. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary examination. Examined.	Passed.	1892–93. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary examination. Examined.	Passed.
	WESTERN CIRCLE.																				
	Aided.																				
Malabar.	Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	...	5	5	41	9	116	5	4	6	6	...	6	8	28	17	79	10	7	10	10
Malabar.	Tellicherry School of the Sacred Heart.	...	...	4	11	7	64	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar.	Cochin St. Mary's European Convent Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Convent Girls's School	5	5	2	56	33	100	10	7	...	...	3	4	7	64	37	135	11	7	18	17
	Total ...	5	10	11	108	49	280	19	13	7	7	3	10	15	92	54	214	21	14	28	27
	Grand Total of English Girls' Schools.	29	64	105	568	294	1,292	126	73	88	84	57	62	152	603	308	1,232	155	67	164	159
	VERNACULAR.																				
	Government.																				
Gódávari.	Rajahmundry Girls' School	...	...	2	6	5	79	...	...	2	2	...	..	1	5	6	84	1	...	1	1
	Aided.																				
Trichinopoly.	R. C. Cantonment Girls' School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24	11	87	...	...	...	...
	Total of Vernacular Girls' School ...	...	...	2	6	5	79	...	...	2	2	...	...	7	29	17	171	1	...	1	1
	Grand Total ...	29	64	107	574	299	1,371	126	73	90	86	57	62	159	632	325	1,403	156	67	165	160
		2,444										2,638									

APPENDIX M.

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1892–93.

Institutions.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
ARTS COLLEGES.						
Government.						
Presidency College	3,477	..	.	.	659	4,136
Kumbakónam do.	125	..		..	348	473
Rajahmundry do.	700	...	...	...	367	1,067
Mangalore do.	..	.	...	..	50	50
Total ...	4,302	..	.	..	1,424	5,726
Board.						
Salem College	100		...	...		100
Palghat Victoria College	280	.	...	...		280
Tellicherry Brennen College	520	..	...	...	126	646
Total	900	..	...	...	126	1,026
Aided.						
Berhampur Native College	344	..	..	...	...	344
Cocanada Pittapur Raja's College	...	...	..	36	36	72
Masulipatam Noble College	240	...	...	..	105	345
Madras Christian College	2,118 *	...	...	687	3,903	6,708
Madras Church of Scotland Mission College	352 *	...	...	...	752	1,104
Madras Doveton Protestant College	140	...	...	...	1,250	1,390
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission College	60 *	...	...	10	599	669
Madras Christian College, &c., scholarship payments	5,681	...	...	...	...	5,681
Cuddalore St. Joseph's College	120 *	...	...		240	360
Cuddalore Town College	...	...	...	...	348	348
Coimbatore College	212 *	...	...	...	402	614
Tanjore St. Peter's College	140	...	...	.	...	140
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission College	54 *	..	...	..	141	195
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	940 *	...	...	...	1,881	2,821
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	534 *	...	...	...	1,066	1,600
Madura Native College	140	...	...	...	...	140
Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	...	...	...	...	147	147
Total ...	11,075	...	...	733	10,870	22,678
Unaided.						
Vizianagram Maharajah's College	220	...	...	...	2,616	2,836
Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	...	...	...	..	90	90
Total ...	220	..	..	...	2,706	2,926
Total, Arts Colleges ...	16,497	..	...	733	15,126	32,356
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.						
Government.						
Law College	...	.	...	..	239	239
College of Engineering	1,079	..	...	...	.	1,079
Teachers' College	...	...	...	...	1,065 †	1,065
College of Agriculture	3,942	...	...	...	...	3,942
Total, Professional Colleges ...	5,021	...	..	...	1,304	6,325
SCHOOLS, GENERAL.						
Government.						
Berhampur Muhammadan Girls' School	36	...	..	...	...	36
Berhampur Hindu Girls' School	72		...	...	...	72
Chatrapur do.	60	.	...	...	.	60
Russellkonda Girls' School	12	.	..	...	...	12
Chicacole do.	72	..	.	...	...	72
Narasapatnam do.	24	..	..	...	...	24
Anakápalle do.	60			...	...	60
Chódavaram do.	22	..	.	...	...	22
Vizianagram Muhammadan Girls' School	22	.	.		...	22
Vizagapatam Fort do. do.	82		...		...	82
Innespeta Girls' School	84		.	.	...	84
Jagannáickpur do.	38	.	...	...	...	38
Narsapur do.	24	.	...	..	...	24
Guttinadevi do.	31		...	...	...	31
Polavaram do.	49	.	...	...	..	49
Samalkot do.	91	..	...	...	...	91
Jaggayyapéta do.	26	.	.	..	...	26
Tiruvúr do.	12	..	.	...	...	12
Vétapálem do.	30		...	...	...	30
Tenali do.	41		...	...	...	41
Nandyal do.	47	.	...	...	...	47
Ongole do.	97	..	...	...	..	97
Nellore Town do.	96	...	...	...	...	96
Rangnayakspet do.	55	..	...	...	...	55
Mulapet Hindu do.	72	...	...	...	...	72
Stonehousepet do.	55	..	...	...		55
Mulapet Muhammadan Girls' School	12	.	...	...	..	12
Gudur Hindu Girls' School	8	...	...	...	...	8
Venkatagiri do.	54	...	..	...	...	54

* Scholarship grants. † Victoria Technical Institute stipends.

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1892–93—cont.

Institutions.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
SCHOOLS, GENERAL—*cont.*						
Government—cont.						
Náyudupet Girls' School	42	...	...	...	...	42
Madrasa-i-Azam	...	...	...	...	36	36
Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Practising department	88	...	...	...	..	88
Hobart Girls' School, Practising department	48	...	...	...	...	48
Adóni Girls' School	65	...	...	...	...	65
Penukonda do.	48	...	...	...	...	48
Hindupur do.	10	...	...	...	...	10
Vellore do.	77	...	...	...	...	77
Walajapet do.	49	..	...	...	...	49
Kalahasti do.	15	.	...	...	...	15
Villupuram do.	64	...	...	...	...	64
Valavanur do.	77		...	...	...	77
Tiruvannámalai do.	49	...	...	...	...	49
Cuddalore do.	95	...	...	...		95
Kallakurichi do.	33	...	...	...	...	33
Panruti do.	35	...	...	...	...	35
Chidambaram do.	74	...	...	...	...	74
Porto Novo do.	84	...	...	...	...	84
Vriddhachalam do.	43	..	...	...	.	43
Coimbatore Training School, Practising department	113	...	...	...	...	113
Karúr Girls' School	41		...	...	...	41
Pollachi do.	81	.	...	...	...	81
Erode do.	50	...	...	...	...	50
Salem do.	55	...	...	...	...	55
Námakkal do.	42	...	...	...	...	42
Krishnagiri do.	21	..	...	...	..	21
Atur do.	59	..	...	...	...	59
Dharmapuri do.	16	...	...	...	...	16
Srirangam do.	34	...	...	...	...	34
Kumbakónam do.	120	...	...	...	...	120
Karuntattangudi do.	72		...	...	...	72
Madura do.	84	..	...	...	...	84
Vatakkantara do.	52	.	...	...	...	52
Lakshmimarayanapuram Girls' School	41		..	...	.	41
Ramanuja Bhajanakutam do.	27		...	...	..	27
Peruveimba Girls' School	32	...	...	...	..	32
Tellicherry Town do.	56	...	...	...	...	56
Kanathur do.	77	...	...	...	...	77
Calicut Moyan Training School, Practising department	164	..	..	...	...	164
Total	3,617	..	...	...	36	3,653
Board.						
Bhuvanigiri Salary-results School	...	1	...	...	...	1
Nidámangalam Chattram Girls' School	.	56	...	...		56
Tellicherry Training School for Mistresses, Practising department	...	279	...	...		279
Total		336	.	...	..	336
Aided.						
Parlákimedi Zamindari High School	206	...	...	...	...	206
Berhampur Native High School	..	.	..	...	50	50
Chatrapur Onslow Institution	.	..	...	...	58	58
Bobbili Samastanam High School	48	..	...	.	...	48
Vizagapatam London Mission High School	..	..	...	116	...	116
Ellore Church Mission Society's High School	...	...	...	120	118	238
Masulipatam Hindu High School	...	...	...	...	266	266
Ongole American Baptist Mission High School	..	...	...	32	..	32
Ongole American Baptist Mission Boarding Girls' School	55 *	..	...	...	...	55
Madras Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	..	...	...	808	808
Madras Harris High School	..	...	...		369	369
Royapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School	144	...	...	.	.	144
Sriperumbúdúr Sanskrit School	.	..	...	171	...	171
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	84 *	...	...	..	168	252
Trichinopoly Upper Secondary School	..	.	...	..	32	32
Madura American Mission North Gate Girls' School	114	...	...	...	...	114
Madura American Mission Central do. do.	116	...	...	...	...	116
Madura American Mission West do. do.	68	...	...	...	...	68
Madura American Mission Practising School	284 * / 152 *	...	...	..	304	740
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Practising School	120 *	...	...	...	120	240
Usborne Memorial Girls' School	43 *	..	...	..	.	43
Tuticorin Victoria Practising School	12 *	..	...	.	5	17
Tankási Church Mission Society's Girls' School	43 *	..	...	...	...	43
Nallur Church Mission Society's Boarding Girls' School	43 *	..	...	...	...	43
Nazareth St John's High School	150	.	...	...	...	150
Mulki Mission Middle School	48	..	...	...		48
Balmatta Basel German Mission Girls' School	120 *	.	..	...	300	420
Total	1,850	...	...	439	2,658	4,947
Total, Schools General	5,467	336	.	439	2,694	8,936
SCHOOLS, SPECIAL.						
Government.						
Madras Medical School	5,166		..	.		5,166
School of Engineering	1,634		.			1,634
School of Arts, &c.	2,360	230	..	.	1,729 †	4,319
Hobart Industrial School	24			...	..	24
Total	9,184	230	...	.	1,729	11,143

* Scholarships grants.

† Victoria Technical Institute stipend — Rs. 1,131; Pudukota State funds — 288; Mysore State funds — 310

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1892–93—cont.

Institutions.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
SCHOOLS, SPECIAL—*cont.*						
Board.						
Coimbatore District Board stipend in the School of Arts	59 *		...	...	...	59 *
Masulipatam Industrial School	...	1,362	...	...	.	1,362
Nellore Medical School	...	112	..	...	..	112
Tanjore Prince of Wales' Medical School	...	..		...	2,136	2,136
Madura Technical Institute	...	1,768	.	..		1,768
Total	59	3,242	...	...	2,136	5,437
Aided.						
Madras Anjumani-Muffidi-Ali-Islam	26 *	...	.	...	1,376	1,402
Madras School of Music	735 *	.	...	333		1,068
Presentation Convent Music Class	120 *	..	...	..	..	120
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School	20 *	...	...		..	20
Madras Victoria Technical Institute	839 *	.		.	...	839
Karûr Wesleyan Mission Children's Home	...	...	282	...	...	282
Nazareth Art Industrial School	2,948 *	...	...		...	2,948
Total ..	4,688	...	282	333	1,376	6,679
Total, Schools Special ...	13,931	3,472	282	333	5,241	23,259
Grand Total ...	40,916	3,808	282	1,505	24,365	70,876

* Scholarship grants.

APPENDIX N.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1892–93.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS A P	RS. A P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P						
Chicacole Municipality Paper Club.	Paper reading	.		150 0 0	150 0 0	16			16	No	1888.
Students' Association	Mental improvement		2 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	..		45	45	Do. .	1891.
Parlákimedi Municipality Reading Room.	Mental improvement and enlightenment of the public by reading newspapers, &c.		60 0 0	115 14 3	175 14 3	31			31	Do	23rd Oct. 1892.
Utkal Hithaishini Samaj, Parlákimedi.	Amelioration of the present status of the Madras Uriyas.		.	159 4 0	159 4 0	25			25	Do. .	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee, Parlákimedi.	Promotion of the education of the Madras Uriya Committee.			20 0 0	20 0 0	10			10	Do	22nd May 1891
Zamindari High School, Students' Society, Parlákimedi.	Intellectual and moral improvement of members by means of essays, &c.		.	14 7 5	14 7 5			16	16	Do.	8th Mar. 1890.
Boys' Library, Zamindari High School, Parlákimedi.	Mental improvement ..			101 4 6	101 4 6			185	185	Do	20th July 1886
Reading Room, Chatrapur ..	Cultivation of mind and body by the use of newspapers, journals and books of interest, by means of debates and lectures and by the institution of games.		.	178 6 0	178 6 0	17			17	Do.	1861.
Reading Room, Aska ...	To read newspapers			123 15 0	123 15 0	21			21	Do	July 1888.
Reading Room, Berhampur.	Discussion on social, political and literary matters.			182 8 0	182 8 0	43			43	Do.	Over 20 years.
Reading Club, Russellkonda.	Literary improvement		28 4 0	92 4 0	120 8 0	13			13	Do. ..	1891.
Anjumani Islamia, Vizagapatam	For the spread of Muhammadan education.		...	60 0 0	60 0 0	42			42	Do.	1886.
Hindu Reading Room, Vizagapatam.	For the improvement of physical and intellectual education.			405 12 0	405 12 0	48		..	48	Do. ..	1860.
Reading Club, Anakápalle	Mutual improvement of members.			61 4 0	61 4 0	9			9	Do. ..	1885.
Sarasvati Samaj, Bimlipatam.	Do. do	..		150 0 0	150 0 0	38			38	Do.	1890.
Anglo-Hindu Reading Room, Palkonda.	Do. do.		..	140 0 0	140 0 0	26			26	Do.	1882.
Hindu High School Debating Society, Masulipatam	General improvement	.		5 0 0	5 0 0	8		15	23	Do.	26th Feb. 1892.
A E L M. College Debating Society, Guntúr.	Mutual improvement and cultivation of public eloquence	...		1 12 0	1 12 0	7	3	432	432	Do.	June 1891.
Sri Vidvan Manoranjani Sabha, Kollur.	Social, political and religious improvement.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	23	.		23	Do. ..	12th Jan. 1886.
Reading Room, Tenali	Social improvement .			20 0 0	20 0 0	12	..		12	Do.	1st Jan. 1893.
Reading Room, Répalle	Do.			16 0 0	16 0 0	14	.		14	Do.	1st Nov. 1892.
Young Men's Reading Club, Bápatla	Do.			14 0 0	14 0 0	17		...	17	Do. .	1st Oct. 1892.
D.P.W. Library, Bezwada	Newspaper reading and games.			500 0 0	500 0 0	21	7	..	28	Registered.	1857.
Social Club, Bezwada .	To promote welfare in matters of literary, physical and social		..	300 0 0	300 0 0	50			50	No	1st Aug. 1891.
Teachers' Association for Mistresses, Guntúr.	To develop a professional spirit and improve the teaching in schools taught by mistresses.	...	..	17 0 0	17 0 0	..	18	...	18	Do. .	July 1891.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	Newspaper and general reading and innocent indoor and outdoor games.		...	477 14 0	477 14 0	66	..	...	66	Do. ..	1st Mar. 1891.
Reading Room and Library, Nellore Town	Library .. .	...	100 12 5	111 8 0	212 4 5	21		...	21	Do.	1864.
Reading Room, Ranganayakulupet, Nellore.	To enlighten the members on general topics by reading newspapers.	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	22		...	22	Do. ..	Dec. 1882.
Reading Room, Kávali	Improvement of worldly knowledge.	...	...	39 8 0	* 39 8 0	7	..	...	7	Do. .	19th Aug. 1890.
The Government Central Museum Library.	.	2,100 0 0	..	...	2,100 0 0	6,622			6,622	Govt. ..	16th Mar. 1876.
City Club	Intellectual, social, moral and physical improvement	...	...	* 300 0 0	* 300 0 0	* 35		.	35	No .	1893.
Muhammadan Public Library	For public benefit	420 0 0	204 7 0	295 0 0	919 7 0	1,546	..	100	1,646	Registered, 4th July 1891.	1850.
Cosmopolitan Club		...	...	6,690 5 9	6,690 5 9	243		..	243	No	1873.
Chintadripet Christian Association.	Intellectual, social, and religious improvement.	...	...	249 6 0	249 6 0	60	3		63	Do. .	1881.
Tiruvateswaranpet Tamil Sangam	To promote Tamil literature	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	25		...	25	Do. .	Jan. 1890.
Christian Literature Society	Educational ...	...	...	167 3 6	53,955 9 11					Do	1858.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	A Literary Society to which is attached a Lending Library.	...	...	4,603 6 9	4,603 6 9	213	6		219	Registered.	1817.

* About.

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1892–93—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
The Juvenile Club, Mailapur.	Physical, mental and moral improvement.	...	225 7 6	370 13 6	596 4 0	47	...	15	62	No ..	Feb. 1888.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	...	1,452 1 11	21,094 11 10	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1818.
Madras School of Music ...	Promotion of study of music.	2,893 5 4	3,210 14 0	857 0 0	6,070 3 4	81	23	138	242	Registered.	July 1891.
Reading Room, Tiruvateswarapet.	General reading and improvement of correct literature.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	23	...	...	23	No ..	1881.
Aryan Vedic Religious Association.	Religious lecturing ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Do. ..	1888.
Madras Marriage Association.	Remarriage of virgin widows.	...	...	*3 0 0	...	†400	...	...	...	Do. ..	About 1881.
The Theistic Library of the Southern India Brahma Samaj with a Reading Room attached.	For the spread of the knowledge on Theism and on useful general subjects.	...	..	..	...	90	...	...	90	Do. .	20th Mar. 1864.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Native Ragged School.	For the improvement of morals of children.	...	...	...	.	...	...	46	46	Do. ..	Nov. 1889.
The Vanniyakulakshatrya Mahasangam.	.....	...	590 0 0	863 4 0	1,453 4 0	296	...	..	296	Registered.	1888.
Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras.	Promotion of agri-horticulture and arboriculture.	4,000 0 0	...	7,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	113	...	...	113	Do. ..	15th July 1835.
Association of Women Teachers.	To stimulate interest in and promote a knowledge of the art of teaching; to encourage sociality and co-operation among the members of the profession.	...	...	191 0 0	191 0 0	...	85	...	85	Do. ..	2nd Nov. 1889.
Madras Progressive Union ..	Moral and mental culture, social and literary improvement by holding debates and reading society; maintenance of poor schools; maintenance of a library and reading room; diffusion of useful knowledge and such other things as are residental and conducive to the above objects.	...	3,000 0 0	3,893 10 2	6,893 10 2	27		..	27	Do. .	April 1880.
The Madras Progressive Dramatic Association.	Moral, mental, educational and social improvement of its members.	...	...	37 8 0	37 8 0	16	...	4	20	No .	7th Sept. 1887.
Students' Debating Society ...	To improve the English of the students and to enable them to speak boldly in public.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ..	1889.
Young Men's Christian Association, Chingleput.	To improve spiritual and physical welfare of all young men.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	15	...	.	15	Do. ..	1891.
Newspaper Club, Chingleput.	Reading of newspapers ...	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ..	1891.
The Madurántakam Mutual Improvement Society.	Mutual improvement ...	...	9 0 0	20 12 11	29 12 0	15	.	...	15	Do. .	April 1890.
Literary Progressive Union, Madurántakam.	To improve the knowledge of the students in English.	...	...	53 8 0	53 8 0	5	...	15	20	Do.	June 1891.
Literary Club, Saidapet ...	Literary and moral improvement.	...	...	21 13 0	21 13 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	23rd Jan. 1891.
Students' Reading Room, Bellary.	To cultivate the habits of reading and talking with fluency.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	50	50	Do. ..	March 1886.
Sarasavinodini Sabha Reading Room, Bellary.	To impart moral education to the public and to improve the moral, intellectual and social tone of the members concerned.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	50	..	10	60	Do. ...	April 1886.
Native Club, Bellary ...	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ..	April 1885.
The Sunmarga Samaj, Bellary.	The adoption and promotion of such measures as will improve the mental, moral and spiritual condition of the people.	...	...	800 0 0	800 0 0	150	20	30	200	Do. ..	6th April 1887.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Reading newspapers ...	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. .	March 1885.
The Bellary Progressive Union.	The nature of the union is purely of a literary character.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ..	1st Jan. 1889.
Debating Club and Reading Room, Bellary.	Reading newspapers and giving fortnightly lectures.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. .	January 1888.
Young Men's Reading Room.	Do. do. .	...	35 0 0	...	35 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. .	Nov. 1892.
The Bellary Reading Room .	Do. do. ...	...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	30		...	30	Do. ..	April 1892.
People's Association, Rayadrug.	To promote knowledge ..	...	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	12	.		12	Do. ..	Oct. 1889.

* Per annum. † Nearly.

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1892–93—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Reading Room, Hospet Taluk.	The advancement of intellectual, social and physical welfare of the public in Hospet and Hospet Division.	...	669 9 4	246 2 9	915 12 1	25		...	25	No ..	1882.
Mitra Samaj, Harpanahalli ...	To improve in scientific and literary matters.	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	May 1890.
Reading Room, Kúdligi .	Do. do.	...	.	90 0 0	90 0 0	11	..	...	11	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1893.
Reading Room, Anantapur	Physical, intellectual and social improvements of its members.	...	25 0 0	179 0 0	204 0 0	..	...	...	..	Do. ...	1885.
Reading Room, Penukonda	Social, intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	78 8 0	78 8 0	8	..	...	8	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1891.
Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement.	...	...	81 0 0	81 0 0	9	..	...	9	Do. ...	1881.
Jubilee Club, Proddatur ...	Social, moral, and mental improvement of its members.	...	28 15 0	100 10 0	129 9 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ..	January 1885.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Do. do. ...	...	..	206 0 0	206 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	15th July 1882.
Literary Society, Pulivendla.	Mutual improvement .	..	45 0 0	180 0 0	225 0 0	32	...	..	32	Do. ..	13th Sept. 1890.
Reading Room, Rayachóti	Physical, moral and mental improvement.	...	24 6 0	79 0 0	103 6 0	15		.	15	Do. ..	9th Jan. 1892.
Hindu Literary Society, Vayalpad.	Promotion of mutual enlightenment and mutual brotherhood.	...	...	138 13 4	138 13 4	62		...	62	Registered.	July 1890.
American Mission Free Reading Room, Madanapalle.	To promote the intellectual, moral and religious good of the people.	...	...	...	..	10,000		2,000	12,000	No ...	1870.
Reading Room, Kuppamu .	Improvement of education.	...	...	15 8 0	15 8 0	16		..	16	Do. ...	June 1890.
Reading Room and Library, Kátpadi.	Moral and mental improvement.	...	50 14 6	45 6 0	96 4 6	48	.	.	48	Do. ...	January 1893.
H.L.G. Mission High School Reading Room and Mission Union Reading Room, Tirupati.	Moral and intellectual improvement of teachers.	...	...	63 7 0	63 7 0	1,400		3,600	5,000	Do. ..	1887 & 1889.
Victoria Literary Society, Palmanér.	Social and literary progress.	...	...	124 15 0	124 15 0	61	.		61	Do. ...	Sept. 1892.
Young Men's Literary Society, Punganúru.	Debating and essay writing.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ..	March 1891.
Board High School Literary Association, Chittoor.	Moral and mental improvement.	...	...	7 12 9	7 12 9	30	.	10	40	Do. ..	1888.
The Vellore Court Reading Room.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	228 0 0	228 0 0	21	..	...	21	Do. ..	Nov. 1892.
The Hindu Union Reading Room, Vellore.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	10		34	44	Do. ..	July 1892.
The Vellore Club	Reading books and newspapers.	...	225 0 0	1,008 0 0	1,233 0 0	12		..	12	Do. .	July 1875.
C.M.S. High School Literary Society, Vellore.	To get newspapers and read essays.	...	...	19 12 6	19 12 6	..	..	60	60	Do. ...	January 1893.
C.M.S. High School Recreation Club, Vellore.	To promote friendly feeling and physical exercises.	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	March 1893.
American Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	To promote Christian knowledge.	...	95 0 0	...	95 0 0	8,030	.	6,935	14,965	Do. ...	April 1875.
Reading Room, Wandiwash.	Newspaper reading ..	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12	..	..	12	Do. ...	January 1893.
The Vellore Fort Library ...	Enlightenment of military pensioners.	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	12	4	...	16	Do. ...	July 1805.
Railway Reading Room, Arkonam.	For the mental culture of its members by obtaining newspapers, periodicals, literary, scientific and other publications.	...	...	163 12 0	163 12 0	12	.	...	12	Do. ...	1869.
American Mission Reading Room, Walajanagar.	For the benefit of the people.	...	121 8 9	30 0 0	151 8 9	4,009	.	967	4,976	Do. ...	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipet.	To improve the intellectual, social, physical and general advancement of the community of Ranipet.	...	...	205 10 0	205 10 0	2,000	..	...	2,000	Do.	Sept. 1887.
Sri Akilajana Manoramia Sabha, Kávérippákkam.	To further the cause of education.	...	...	41 0 0	41 0 0	32		.	32	Do. ..	March 1886.
Anjuman-i-khair-kha-i Ahlal-Islam of Melaisharam.	To improve the Muhammadan education.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	10			10	Do.	21st Jan. 1889.
Union Club, Cuddalore .	Social, intellectual and physical improvement.	...	504 10 0	747 10 8	1,252 4 8	40		...	40	Do. ...	May 1884.
Reading Room, Kallakurchi.	Mutual improvement of the members.	...	...	129 8 0	129 8 0	37	..	.	37	Do.	Nov. 1891, and recognised in Feb 1893.
Reading Room, Panruti ...	General improvement	..	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	8	.		8	Do.	July 1892.
Union Club, Vriddhachalam.	Intellectual advancement of the community.		..	104 5 1	104 5 1	15			15	Do.	April 1891.
Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram.	Intellectual advancement of the community.	.	...	133 8 0	133 8 0	21			21	Do.	Dec. 1889.
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	Intellectual, moral and social advancement.	92 2 0	38 4 0	490 3 9	629 9 9	152	..	...	152	Registered.	July 1884.
Students' Union, Satyamangalam.	Do. do. .	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...		15	15	No	25th Jan. 1893.
Reading Room, Erode .	Do. do.	60 0 0	..	270 14 0	330 14 0	69		.	69	Registered.	1st May 1880.
Jubilee Reading Room, Karúr.	Do. do.	.	...	130 15 4	130 15 4	240		30	270	Do.	1st Aug. 1889

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1892–93—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Pollachi Club	Intellectual, moral and social advancement.	...	...	246 12 0	246 12 0	38	...	...	38	No ...	January 1891.
Ripon's Memorial Association, Udamalpet.	Do. do. ...	...	...	243 0 0	243 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	April 1884.
Literary Society, Salem	Do. do. ...	...	...	1,031 6 0	1,031 6 0	78	...	5	83	Registered.	1852.
London Mission Free Reading Room, Salem.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	480	...	120	600	No ...	1860.
Reading Room, Tirupattúr .	Do. do. ...	...	...	265 10 0	265 10 0	37	...	1	38	Do. ...	January 1878.
Literary Institute, Námakkal.	Do. do. ...	...	25 0 0	93 10 0	118 10 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ..	1877.
Lawn Tennis Club, Námakkal	Do. do. ...	...	45 12 0	66 0 0	111 12 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	August 1892.
Ripon Excelsior, Tiruchengódu.	Do. do. ...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	32	...	12	44	Do. ...	1881.
Literary Institute, Atúr ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	151 8 0	151 8 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ..	April 1890.
Remount Depot School Library, Mattigiri.	Do. do. ...	58 6 5	...	183 13 3	182 3 8	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1882.
S.P.G. Mission Reading Room, Hosur.	Do. do. ...	...	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	1,878	...	2,191	4,069	Do. ...	15th Mar. 1886.
Reading Room, Hosúr ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	61	...	1	62	Do. .	2nd Oct. 1892.
London Mission Reading Room, Hosúr.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	1,760	...	500	2,260	Do. ...	1884.
Jubilee Reading Room, Tiruvádi.	General improvement of the public.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	1884.
Teachers' Reading Room, Tiruvádi.	Do. do. ...	2 4 0	16 0 0	48 0 0	66 4 0	20	...	80	100	Do. ...	1889.
Reading Room, Pattukkótai.	Do. do. ...	...	...	89 12 0	89 12 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1887.
Sri Ganesa Vidhyasala Reading Room, Ganapati Agraharam.	Do. do. ...	2 4 0	...	40 0 0	42 4 0	20	...	25	45	Do. ...	1890.
The Sarásvati Vilasa Library, Máyavaram.	Do. do. ...	...	65 0 0	20 0 0	85 0 0	200	60	40	300	Do. ...	1888.
Reading Room, Shiyali ...	Returns not submitted.										
Library and Reading Room, Tranquebar.											
Reading Room, Máyavaram ..											
Reading Room and Library, Negapatam.	General improvement ...	...	...	456 0 0	456 0 0	34	...	1	35	No ...	1875.
Reading Room, Tiruválúr ...	Return not submitted.										
Town Hall Club, Trichinopoly.	To diffuse education among the public.	...	30 0 0	635 0 0	635 0 0	105	...	...	105	Registered.	May 1892.
Town Hall, Trichinopoly ...	Do. do. ...	...	260 0 0	...	260 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ..	May 1892.
Union Club, Trichinopoly .	Do. do. ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	26	..	...	26	Do. ..	March 1891.
Babu Surendranath Bannerjee Reading Room, Srirangam.	Do. do. ...	...	60 0 0	96 4 0	156 4 0	35	..	...	35	Do. ..	Dec. 1890.
Board Reading Room Library, Kulitalai.	Do. do. ...	64 10 0	...	315 8 0	380 2 0	75	...	...	75	Registered.	February 1890.
Town Club, Madura	Mutual improvement of the members, moral, mental and physical.	...	200 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	50	...	100	150	No ..	January 1879.
The Tinnevelly Club ...	Development of social intercourse, advancement of sound knowledge, promotion of physical and mental recreation.	...	...	819 0 0	819 0 0	70	...	...	70	Do. ..	14th Mar. 1889.
Jubilee Reading Room, Ambásamudram.	Intellectual, moral, physical and spritual development.	...	...	428 11 0	428 11 0	50	...	..	50	Do. ..	1887.
Public Library and Reading Room, Tenkási.	General educational improvement.	...	...	270 13 0	279 13 0	740	3	101	844	Registered.	28th April 1887.
Reading Room, Srivaikuntam	Physical and mental improvement.	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	18	...	...	18	Not registered.	18th Feb. 1892.
Teachers' Association, Training College, Calicut.	To stimulate independent study and discussion of educational topics.	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	27th Mar. 1893.
Reading Room Training College, Calicut.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	18 5 0	18 5 0	43	..	...	43	Do. .	6th Mar. 1893.
Union Club, Calicut	Improvement	...	...	550 0 0	550 0 0	58	1	...	59	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1890.
Union Club, Talli	Do.	...	..	300 0 0	300 0 0	30	.	..	30	Do. ..	1889.
Jubilee Reading Club, Calicut.	Do.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	28	.	...	28	Do. ...	1891.
Rosario Bar Library, Palghat	Advancement of knowledge.	...	...	612 0 0	612 0 0	41	..	...	41	Do. ..	Nov. 1892.
Literary Society, Palghat ..	Do. do. ...	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	14		..	14	Do. ...	1883.
Library Reading Room, Cochin.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	20		.	20	Do. .	18th Sept. 1867.
Hindu Matha Sabha, Cochin.	Religious improvement .	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ..	February 1892.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	Moral and social improvement.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	30	.	...	30	Do. .	20th Sept. 1891.
Circulating Club, Cannanore.	General improvement ...	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	12	.	...	12	Do. ..	1890.
Karkala Reading Room with a Tennis Club.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	83 0 0	83 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	1886.
Teachers' Association, Udipi.	Improvement of primary teachers.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	Do. ..	1891.
Vidiamateni Mangalore Town.	Improvement	...	20 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	26	...	8	34	Do. ..	1886.
Newspaper Club, Mangalore Town.	Do.	...	30 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	30	.	10	40	Do. ...	1886.
Catholic Club, Mangalore Town.	Do.	...	150 0 0	180 0 0	330 0 0	60	...	20	80	Do. ...	1885.
Reading Room Kasaragod .	Do.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1883.

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars in Municipalities in 1892–93.

Municipalities.	Population.		School-going age children.		Number of schools in 1892–93.	Pupils.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age children.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berhampore	12,397	13,256	1,859	1,988	38	1,113	248	59·9	12·5
Chicacole	8,479	9,762	1,272	1,464	23	928	165	72·9	11·3
Parlákimedi	7,725	8,665	1,159	1,300	23	931	206	80·3	15·8
Vizagapatam	16,702	17,785	2,505	2,668	53	2,237	697	89·3	26 1
Bimlipatam	4,705	5,122	706	768	14	374	161	53 0	21·0
Anakápalle	8,489	8,521	1,273	1,278	18	534	109	41·9	8 5
Vizianagram	14,882	15,999	2,232	2,400	37	1,878	336	84·1	14·0
Cocanada	20,328	20,225	3,049	3,034	41	1,409	603	46·2	19·9
Rajahmundry	13,934	14,463	2,090	2,170	42	1,710	380	81·8	17 5
Ellore	14,287	15,095	2,143	2,264	43	1,428	461	66·6	20·4
Masulipatam	18,601	20,208	2,790	3,031	77	2,659	761	95·3	25·2
Guntúr	11,753	11,606	1,763	1,741	44	1,534	529	87·0	30·4
Bezwada	11,404	9,337	1,711	1,401	16	583	129	34·1	9·2
Kurnool	11,671	12,705	1,751	1,906	26	1,197	226	68·4	11·9
Nellore	14,310	15,026	2,146	2,254	44	1,527	519	71·2	23·0
Ongole	5,438	5,422	816	813	28	1,001	515	122·7	63·3
Madras	225,817	226,701	33,873	34,005	579	28,980	9,488	85·6	27·9
Conjeeveram	20,615	21,933	3,092	3,290	48	2,278	380	73·7	11·5
Bellary	30,244	29,223	4,537	4,383	78	2,828	725	62·4	16·5
Adóni	13,252	12,991	1,988	1,949	33	1,267	86	63·7	4·4
Anantapur	3,482	3,512	522	527	9	381	89	73·0	16·9
Cuddapah	8,685	8,694	1,303	1,304	22	838	121	63·9	9·3
Vellore	21,285	23,640	3,193	3,546	76	3,093	691	96·9	19·5
Gudiyáttam	9,226	9,521	1,384	1,428	16	593	76	42·8	5·3
Tirupati	6,874	7,368	1,031	1,105	21	821	160	79·6	14·5
Walajanagar	4,943	5,542	741	831	14	583	176	78·7	21·2
Cuddalore	23,197	24,158	3,479	3,624	74	2,618	579	75·3	16·0
Chidambaram	9,079	9,561	1,362	1,434	30	1,315	115	96·5	8·0
Coimbatore	22,238	24,145	3,336	3,622	56	2,989	751	89·6	20·7
Erode	6,123	6,207	918	931	11	742	107	80·8	11·5
Karúr	5,162	5,588	774	838	18	677	263	87·5	31·4
Ootacamund	7,912	7,141	1,187	1,071	22	1,133	494	95·5	46·1
Coonoor	3,211	2,838	482	426	7	364	152	75·5	35·7
Salem	32,860	34,850	4,929	5,228	59	2,323	892	47·1	17·1
Vániyambádi	6,988	8,850	1,048	1,328	14	927	2	88·4	0·2
Tiruppattur	7,740	8,759	1,161	1,314	23	1,092	106	94·1	8·1
Tanjore	25,945	28,445	3,892	4,267	90	3,622	779	93·1	18·3
Kumbakónam	26,471	27,836	3,971	4,175	67	3,516	603	88·5	14·4
Mannárgudi	9,706	10,689	1,456	1,603	29	1,192	221	81·9	13·8
Negapatam	27,041	32,180	4,056	4,827	72	2,863	763	70·6	15·8
Máyavaram	11,534	12,231	1,730	1,835	37	1,477	322	85·4	17·6
Trichinopoly	44,080	46,529	6,612	6,979	111	6,748	1,521	102·1	21·8
Srírangam	10,238	11,394	1,536	1,709	31	1,166	271	75·9	15·8
Madura	43,880	43,548	6,582	6,532	90	4,978	990	75·6	15·2
Dindigul	10,027	10,176	1,504	1,526	26	1,313	117	87·3	7·7
Palni	8,080	8,860	1,158	1,329	15	653	109	56·4	8·2
Periyakulam	7,718	8,645	1,212	1,297	14	530	76	43·7	5·9
Tinnevelly	11,759	13,009	1,764	1,951	36	1,745	338	98·9	17·3
Palamcottah	8,845	9,841	1,327	1,476	30	1,446	794	108·9	53·8
Tuticorin	13,713	11,394	2,057	1,709	36	1,508	595	73·3	34·8
Calicut	34,507	31,571	5,176	4,736	64	2,875	816	55·5	17·2
Cochin	9,379	8,222	1,407	1,233	15	780	328	55·4	26·6
Palghat	19,128	20,353	2,869	3,053	41	2,027	491	70·7	16·1
Tellicherry	13,403	13,793	2,010	2,069	44	1,816	686	90·3	33·2
Cannanore	13,273	14,145	1,991	2,122	20	981	348	49·3	16·4
Mangalore	21,357	19,565	3,203	2,935	39	2,572	791	80·3	26·9
Grand Total ...	1,034,122	1,066,845	155,118	160,027	2,684	120,688	32,457	77·8	20 3

APPENDIX P.

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892–93.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892-93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											
Ganjam ...	Kallikot College ...	17	91	53	...	...	161	985	839	...	...	1,824
	Onslow Institution, Chatrapur ...	...	..	49	...	..	49		877	.	.	877
	Sri Rajah's Middle School, Mandasa ...	...	..	12	25		37		211	..		211
	Total ...	17	91	114	25	..	247	985	1,927	...	...	2,912
Vizagapatam	Hindu College, Vizagapatam ...	37	57	80	...	...	174	1,197	547	...	...	1,744
	St. Aloysius' Middle School, Vizagapatam ...	...		34	67	..	101	...	680	464	..	1,144
	London Mission High School do. ...	...	91	190	...	12	293	...	1,442	..	270	1,712
	Grant-in-aid School, Bissemkattack ...	..	...	..	44	.	44	.	..	38	.	38
	Total ...	37	148	304	111	12	612	1,197	2,669	502	270	4,638
Godávari ...	Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada ...	31	106	152	...	...	289	243	236	...	..	479
	Taylor High School, Narsapur ...	...	59	71	...	...	130	...	678	..	.	678
	Union High School, Rajahmundry ...	...	158	114	112	...	384	...	1,365	...		1,365
	C.M.S. High School, Ellore ...	...	56	82	...	...	138	...	1,958	..	...	1,958
	Total ...	31	379	419	112	...	941	243	4,237	..	..	4,480
Kistna ...	Noble College, Masulipatam ...	58	78	116	...	...	252	1,673	1,411	...		3,084
	A.E.L.M. College, Guntúr ...	26	52		..	...	78	1,108	271	..	...	1,379
	Hindu High School, Masulipatam ...	...	108	168	...	...	276		1,324	...	...	1,324
	C.M.S. High School, Bezwada ...	...	30	82	...	...	112	...	539	...	...	539
	Sanskrit High School, Guntúr ...	...	48	77	...	...	125	...	455	...	...	455
	A.B.M. Primary Schools, Palnad and Vinukonda Divisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	..	40
	C.M.S. Preparandi Institution, Masulipatam.	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	309	309
	A.B.M. Training Institution, Bápatla ...	...	..	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	57	57
	Total ...	84	316	443	...	25	868	2,781	4,000	40	366	7,187
Kurnool ...	S.P.G. Mission High School, Nandyal ...	...	21	67	22	...	110	.	1,344	90	...	1,434
Nellore ...	F.C.M. High School, Nellore ...	...	92	96	58	...	246	...	284	...	...	284
	A.B.M. High School, Ongole ...	...	70	140	16	...	226	...	879	...	...	879
	Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore ...	...	73	103	20	...	196	...	913	...	..	913
	V.P.B. Nilayam Sanskrit School (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	..	10
	A.B.M. Primary Schools, Darsi and Podili Divisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
	A.B.M. Primary Schools, Ongole and Addanki Divisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
	Total ...	...	235	339	94	.	668	...	2,076	130	...	2,206
Madras ...	Madras Christian College ...	801	399	317	304	...	1,821	27,208	...	...	...	27,208
	Pachaiyappa's College ...	160	221	..	...	..	381	7,840	.	...	...	7,840
	Doveton Protestant College ...	20	49	81	54	...	204	2,494	2,340	766	.	5,600
	Wesleyan Mission College ...	35	91	153	133	..	412	1,988	1,202	168	.	3,358
	Church of Scotland Mission College ...	104	231	196	139	...	670	1,111	949	110	..	2,170
	St. Mary's College ...	22	86	129	59	...	296	224	96	...	...	320
	Harris High School, Rayapetah ...	...	29	48	78	..	155	...	2,436	600	..	3,036
	London Mission Institution ...	...	49	46	75	..	170	...	2,200	220	..	2,420
	S.P.G. High School, Vepery ...	...	43	95	126	..	264	...	571	50		621
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	...	53	94	74	27	248	...	2,344	...	107	2,451
	Chengalvaraya Naicker's Commercial School ...	...	85	38	31	...	154	...	1,360	...	737	2,097
	Black Town High School ...	...	54	72	122	...	248	...	950	105	...	1,055
	St. Thomé Seminary, Mailapur ...	...	62	82	96	...	240	...	527	...	...	527
	Peddunaickspettah Middle School ...	...	...	119	171	...	290	...	288	255	...	543
	Govindu Nayudu's Middle School ...	...	...	382	181	...	563	...	1,038	133	..	1,171
	Civil Male Orphan Asylum ...	...	...	33	61	...	94	..	826	412	...	1,238
	New Town Catholic Boys' School ...	...	...	13	56	...	69	...	163	218	...	381
	St. Francis Xavier's Boys' School ...	...	...	39	88	...	127	...	442	178	..	620
	Rajagopal Poor Boys' School ...	...	...	84	152	...	236	...	60	...	...	60
	St. Matthias' Boys' School, Vepery ...	...	...	12	64	...	76	...	948	..	...	948
	St. Anthony's Poor European School, Pudupet.	...	...	6	115	..	123	...	203	446	...	649
	Tamil Mission Ragged School ...	...	...	22	117	...	139	...		64	.	64
	Tondamandalam Anglo-Vernacular School ...	...	...	146	399	..	545	...	196	.	...	196
	Native Middle School, Triplicane ...	...	...	58	...	..	58	..	159	...	...	159
	Sausmond and Whitefield Schools ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	293		...	293
	Rent Grant to Primary Schools ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	137	...	137
	St. Thomé Orphanage ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	187	..	.	187
	Madras Industrial School ...	...	...	...	..	40	40	...		..	1,531	1,531
	Anjumani Mafeedi Ali Islam ...	...	...	...	...	171	171	..	.	.	1,438	1,438
	Total ...	1,142	1,452	2,267	2,695	238	7,794	40,865	19,773	3,862	3,813	68,318
Chingleput .	St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar ...	...	13	72	93	150	328	...	1,598	1,597	1,092	4,287
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram ...	...	56	108	60		224	..	952	...	...	952
	F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram ...	...	37	69	11	.	117	.	297	..	.	297
	Do. do. Chingleput ...	...	29	52	84	.	165	.	472	45	.	517
	St. Joseph's Middle School, Perambúr ...	...	...	9	35	..	44	.	135	245	..	380
	Railway School, Perambúr ...	...	..	33	99		132	.	344	.	..	344
	Wesleyan Mission High School Madurántakam ...	...	15	24	34	.	73	..	328	64	..	392
	Do. High School, Tiruvallúr ...	...	27	37	61	...	125	...	545	61	...	606
	Wesleyan Mission Middle School, St. Thomas' Mount ...	...	...	47	18	...	65	...	456	96	...	552
	Sriperumbudur Sanskrit High School ...	...	10	44	...	...	54	...	292	...	..	292
	Supervisor F.C.M. Schools, Walajabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200
	F.C.M. Schools, Walajabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	..	...	16
	Do. Big Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	Native Primary School, Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
	Tamil Mission Ragged Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		12
	Total ...	...	187	495	495	150	1,327	...	5,435	2,367	1,092	8,894

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892–93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893						Amount of grant drawn in 1892–93.				
		College department	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department	Total.	Colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools.	Special schools	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							RS	RS.	RS	RS.	RS
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Bellary ..	Wardlaw College, Bellary ...	17	80	123	78		298	1,077	821	..		1,898
	Sanskrit Bhashamanjari Patasala ..		2	10			12		132			132
	Total	17	82	133	78		310	1,077	953			2,030
Anantapur	Malayanur Sanskrit School . .			17	.		17		35			35
Cuddapah	Hindu High School, Madanapalle		24	38		.	62	.	626			626
	American Mission Boarding Middle School, Madanapalle .			24	38	.	62		1,044			1,044
	Total		24	62	38		124		1,670			1,670
North Arcot	H L G Mission High School, Tirupati		21	62	51	13	147	.	420		135	555
	American Mission High School, Ranipet	.	26	30	.	...	56	.	1,456			1,456
	Do do Punganur		20	41	17		78	.	870	63		933
	Church of Scotland Mission Middle School, Arkonam			51	31		82	..	546	.	.	546
	Church of Scotland Mission Middle School, Sholinghur			37	21		58		309	42	.	351
	Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore		89	157	155	.	401	.	750	.	..	750
	Church of Scotland Mission Primary School, Arkonam	..		.	...					35	.	35
	Arcot American Mission Industrial School, Arni . . .			.		89	89			..	570	570
	Total .		156	378	275	102	911		4,351	140	705	5,196
South Arcot.	St Joseph's College, Cuddalore	64	164	132	103		463	2,402	830			3,232
	Town College, Cuddalore	27	82	59			168	578	260	.		838
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram		77	68	60		205		860	.		860
	Total	91	323	259	163		836	2,980	1,950			4,930
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore College	55	117	141	70		383	2,774	1,562			4,336
	St Michael's College	19	91	127	170	.	407	118	520			638
	Virapandi Committee's Middle School, Gopichettipalaiyam			44	25		69		158	35		193
	Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karur	.			.	79	79		.		2,096	2,096
	Total	74	208	312	265	79	938	2,892	2,240	35	2,096	7,263
Nilgiri	St Joseph's European Boys' Boarding School, Wellington	.	4	23	32	..	59		1,348	1,348		2 696
	B G M School, Kartery								.	42		42
	B G.M Normal School, Kaity			.		6	6		.		408	408
	Total .		4	23	32	6	65		1,348	1,390	408	3,146
Salem ..	London Mission Middle School, Atur .			22	55		77	..	24			24
	Remount Depôt School, Matigiri . ..	..							.	372		372
	Total			22	55		77		24	372		396
Tanjore ..	St Peter's College, Tanjore .	103	165		.		268	5,695	568	.		6,263
	Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	28	76	148			252	1,738	907			2,645
	Town High School, Kumbakónam		243	258			501	.	1,982		.	1,982
	Native do do		140	130	.		270		1,462	.	.	1,462
	Lutheran Mission High School, Tranquebar		41	72		.	113	...	768			768
	Pennington High School, Shiyali		38	74			112		795	...		795
	St Antony's High School, Negapatam		67	122	14		203		151		..	151
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannárgudi		83	103			186		532	.		532
	Lower Secondary School, Kapistalam		.	14	12		26	...	99	50		149
	Aryan Lower Secondary School, Tiruvadamarudur		.	22	.	..	22	..	203	...		203
	Mahajana Sabha Lower Secondary School, Nannilam	.		48	..	.	48	..	66	.		66
	H B Grigg's Lower Secondary School, Tiruvádi			88	..	.	88		92			92
	Sanskrit School, Konerirajapuram	.		24	.	...	24		66	..		66
	Do Injikollai .			33			33		10		...	10
	Do Therumisanallur			26			26		7	.		7
	Sri Ganesa Vidyasala Ganapati Agraharam Sanskrit School			28	56		84		1	..		1
	Central Primary School, Tiruvádi		...	.	..		.		...	23		23
	Wesleyan Mission Primary Schools, Negapatam .		.	.	...	.		..		88	.	88
	Anatándavapuram Sanskrit School (closed)	.	.		.				10	..	.	10
	E L M Normal School, Porayar		..	.	.	23	23				329	329
	Victoria Industrial School, Negapatam (closed)										114	114
	Total	131	853	1,190	82	23	2,279	7,433	7,719	161	443	15,756
Trichinopoly.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly . .	316	347	394	225		1,282	11,160			.	11,160
	S P G College, Trichinopoly	196				.	196	5,504				5,504
	St. Joseph's European Middle School .	..		3	53	..	56	...	225	450		675
	Do Vestry School .			28	84		112		233	467	.	700
	S P G Middle School, Musiri		.	31	16		47		72			72
	Do. Boys' Boarding School Puthur	.		37			37		300	300		600
	St. Joseph's Branch Schools (Supervisor)							.		120		120
	Total .	512	347	493	378		1,730	16,664	830	1,337		18 831
Madura	Native College, Madura . ..	49	158	103	115		515	530	1,430			1 960
	American Mission High School, Madura		79	92	84	.	255		409			409
	S P G. High School Ramnad .		32	63	19	..	114		1,703	30	.	1,733
	English Middle School Paramagudi .			27	23	.	50		90	.	.	90
	S P G Boys' Middle School, Pamban			6	13		19		240	.		240

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892–93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892–93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Madura—*cont.*	American Mission School, Pasumalai	...	...	89	...	...	89	..	76	...	...	76
	Lower Secondary School, Solavandán	...	...	29	26	..	55	...	29	...	...	29
	American Mission Training School, Pasumalai.	...	...	...	..	27	27	...	...	...	773	773
	S.P.G. Industrial School, Ramnad	...		...	...	22	22	...	...	...	295	295
	Total ...	49	269	409	280	49	1,146	530	3,977	30	1,068	5,605
Tinnevelly.	C.M.S. College	43	125	97	77	...	342	2,204	...	...	...	2,204
	Caldwell College	19	66	...	...	...	85	3,616	...	...	...	3,616
	Hindu College	80	251	131	36	..	498	945	1,098	...	...	2,043
	C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	51	86	38	...	175	...	531	...	...	531
	St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	...	71	90	...	..	161	...	669	...	...	669
	Hindu Middle School, Srivilliputtúr	...	...	62	...	...	62	..	120	...	...	120
	S.P.G. Middle School, Sawyerpuram	...	...	105	...	...	105	...	556	...	...	556
	Anglo-Vernacular Lower Secondary School, Pattamadai	...	...	34	32	...	66	...	100	...	...	100
	S.P.G.Schools,Ottappidáram Taluk (Supervisor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	80	...	80
	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	..	14	668	682
	S.P.G. Training School, Tutiocorin	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	1,522	1,522
	Art Industrial School, Nazareth	...	...	...	...	134	134	...	...	...	998	998
	Total ...	142	564	605	183	197	1,691	6,765	3,974	94	3,188	14,021
Malabar ...	B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	61	96	...	...	157	...	490	...	..	490
	Do do. Tellicherry	...	85	88	53	...	226	...	485	22	...	507
	Santa Cruz High School, Cochin	...	66	88	130	..	284	.	1,098	247	...	1,345
	Rajah's High School, Kollangot	...	26	60	...	...	86	...	124	...	...	124
	B.G.M. Christian High School, Nattur ...	...	18	49	54	...	121	...	711	48	...	759
	St. Joseph's Poor European Boys' School, Calicut	...	...	46	165	...	211	...	229	310	...	539
	Total ..	...	256	427	402	..	1,085	...	3,137	627	...	3,704
South Canara	St. Aloysius' College	64	151	198	...		413	3,846	146	...	...	3,992
	German Mission High School, Mangalore ...	...	83	78	42	..	203	..	607	24	...	631
	Total ...	64	234	276	42	...	616	3,846	753	24	...	4,623
	Total for Boys ..	2,391	6,149	9,144	5,827	881	24,392	88,258	74,427	11,201	13,449	1,87,335
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											
Vizagapatam.	English Girls' School, Bimlipatam	...	...	1	10	...	11	...	24	188	...	212
	Fort Catholic Girls' School, Vizagapatam ..	...	...	19	91	...	110	...	840	290	..	1,130
	Canadian Mission Girls' School, Bobbili ...	...	...	7	56	..	63	..	...	183	...	183
	L.M. Caste Girls' School, Chengalrowpet ...	...	...	...	72	...	72	...	...	207	...	207
	L.M. Native Girls' School, Kotapeta ...	...	...	7	63	..	70	...	120	154	...	274
	Total ...	...	...	34	292	..	326	...	984	1,022	...	2,006
Godávari ...	Trinity Church Girls' School, Rajahmundry ...	...	...	4	10	...	14	...	81	122	...	203
	Timpany Memorial Boarding Day School ...	...	...	13	32	...	45	...	25	95	.	120
	St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School, Cocanada ..	..	...	12	39	...	51	...	466	...	...	466
	Artman Muhammadan Girls' School, Rajahmundry	...	..	...	36	...	36	...	...	90	...	90
	Total ...	...	...	29	117	...	146	...	572	307	...	879
Kistna ...	A.E.L.M. Girls' School, Samaladas Agraharam.	...	...	10	60	...	70	...	9	156	...	165
	Home Education Classes, Guntúr	...	...	2	17	...	19	...	6	49	...	55
	C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Girls' School	...	...	11	74	3	88	...	33	...	201	234
	A.E.L.M. Girls' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	A.E.L.M. Girls' School, Narasaraopet	...	...	...	...	..	...	...				
	Result Hindu Girls' School, Buttayapetta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384	...	1,384
	A.E.L.M. Girls' School, Old Mangalagiri ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...				
	Do. do. Kotha Mangalagiri ...	...	...	...	34	...	34	...				
	Do. Training School for Mistresses, Guntúr.	...	...	...	...	9	9	..	...	...	246	246
	Industrial School for Muhammadan Women, Guntúr	...	...	...	...	54	54	...	.	...	424	424
	Total ...	...	...	23	185	66	274	...	48	1,589	871	2,508
Nellore ...	A.B.M. Caste Girls' Schools, Turupupalem and Ongole	...	...	8	65	...	73	...	...	36	...	36
	Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore	...	...	2	31	...	33	...	106	322	...	428
	A.B.M. Caste Girls' School, Kottapatnam ...	...	...	2	72	...	74	...	..	5	...	5
	Muhammadan Girls' School, Ongole ...	...	...	...	31	...	31	..	...	3	...	3
	A.B.M. Training Institution for Mistresses, Ongole	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	..	152	152
	Total ...	...	...	12	199	14	225	...	106	366	152	624
Madras ...	Sausmond and Whitefield Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	...	192
	F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School, Kasimode ...	...	9	45	79	16	149	...	2,103	90	...	2,193
	Do. Girls' Day School, Black Town ...	...	11	54	235	...	300	...	668	539	...	1,207
	Do. Girls' Balika Patasala, Black Town ...	...	...	13	187	...	200	...	180	635	...	815
	Do. Chetty Girls' School, Black Town ...	...	...	8	167	...	175	...	245	597	...	842
	Do. Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	20	120	...	140	...	204	637	...	841
	Do. do. Rayapuram	...	...	3	167	...	170	...	206	561	...	767
	Do. do. Mint Street	...	...	11	199	...	210	...	289	872	...	1,161
	Do. Medical Mission Girls' Day School ...	...	...	12	43	...	55	...	215	30	...	245
	Do. Home Education Classes	...	1	1	33	...	35	...	284	284	...	568
	Do. Girls' School, Seven Wells Street ...	...	...	...	132	...	132	...	...	284	...	284
	Do. Christian Female Training School ...	...	1	23	42	24	90	...	260	7	423	690

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892–93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892–93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*											
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Madras—*cont.*	Lutheran Mission School, Purasavakum ...	...	...	22	54	...	76	...	8	40	...	48
	Do. do. Kotacheri, Chetpat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery.	...	35	22	42	..	99	...	450	460	...	910
	Presentation Convent Amalgamated School, Vepery	...	...	21	105	...	126	...	660	790	...	1,450
	Presentation Convent School, Black Town ...	...	11	21	19	...	51	..	375	75	...	450
	Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	2	11	26	...	39	...	484	484	...	968
	St. Mary's Orphanage, Black Town	...	8	44	59	...	111	...	708	707	...	1,415
	Military Female Orphan Asylum	...	...	35	107	...	142	...	866	210	...	1,076
	H.H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram Girls' School, Mailapur ..	...	...	2	76	...	78	...	39	515	...	554
	Do. do. Chintadripet...	...	...	3	86	...	89	...	19	348	...	367
	Do. do. Black Town ...	...	...	11	93	...	104	..	82	278	...	360
	Do. do. Triplicane ...	...	...	...	92	...	92	...	...	396	..	396
	Do. do Muthialpet ...	...	...	3	88	...	91	...	19	495	.	514
	Do. do. Kindergarten.	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	194	..	194
	Do. do. Superintendent	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Home Education Classes National Indian Association	...	...	2	25	...	27	...	107	1,356	...	1,463
	S.P.G. Ladies' Association Girls' Boarding School, Vepery	...	4	27	19	...	50	...	706	213	...	919
	Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' Boarding School	...	...	9	153	...	162	...	194	775	...	969
	Doveton Girls' School, Vepery	...	34	25	61	...	120	...	2,043	825	...	2,868
	Union Girls' School, John Pereira's	...	...	7	40	...	47	...	110	165	...	275
	Davidson Street Girls' School, Black Town ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	429	...	429
	Emmanuel Church Girls' School (closed) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	176	...	413
	London Mission Girls' Boarding School, Vepery.	...	1	1	33	...	35	...	165	90	...	255
	Do. Hindu Girls' School, Virapillai Street.	...	...	...	106	...	106	...	...	213	...	213
	Do. do. Varadamuthiappan Street.	...	...	...	84	...	84	...	...	200	...	200
	Do. do. Purasavakum...	...	...	...	131	...	131	...	...	358	...	358
	Do. do. Chulai ...	...	...	...	192	...	192	...	...	507	...	507
	C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Moor Street.	...	...	2	100	...	102	...	60	169	...	229
	Do. do. Meera Lubbai Street	...	...	1	65	...	66	...	60	129	...	189
	Do. do. Triplicane ...	...	...	6	89	...	95	...	28	147	...	175
	Do. do. Rayapetah (closed).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	...	392
	Do. do. Home Education Classes.	...	...	3	15	...	18	...	78	154	...	232
	English Girls' School, Purasavakum	...	...	7	67	...	74	...	101	130	...	231
	Wesleyan Mission English Girls' School, Popham's Broadway ..	...	..	...	13	..	13	...	...	1,122	...	1,122
	Do. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapetah.	...	14	27	54	...	95	...	1,296	247	...	1,543
	Do. Caste Girls' School, Royapetah ..	...	..	4	71	...	75	...	125	213	...	338
	Do. do. Tiruvateesvaranpet..	...	...	3	90	...	93	...	92	173	...	265
	Do. do. Mirsahibpet ...	...	..	2	68	...	70	...	77	135	...	212
	Do. do. Mailapur	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	203	...	203
	Do. do. Egmore	...	...	2	54	...	56	...	62	117	...	179
	St. Peter's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	...	9	65	...	74	...	316	332	...	648
	Presentation Convent Infant School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	...	415
	St. Ann's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	...	13	78	...	91	...	50	58	...	108
	St. Matthias' Girls' School, New Town	...	...	...	61	..	61	...	...	568	...	568
	St. George's Cathedral Girls' School, Rayapetah	...	...	3	63	..	66	...	220	9	...	229
	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Rayapetah ...	...	...	3	37	...	40	...	180	80	...	260
	St. Francis Xavier's English Girls' School ...	...	...	20	147	...	167	...	395	305	...	700
	European Convent, Mailapur	...	7	12	48	...	67	...	244	...	...	244
	Tamil Mission Ragged Schools	...	..	29	130	...	159	...	45	35	...	80
	Primary Schools (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	267
	Presentation Convent Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	...	...	132	132	...	...	...	600	600
	School of Music	...	...	...	...	138	138	...	...	...	2,158	2,158
	Doveton Girls' School, Music class (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
	Total ...	...	138	602	4,573	310	5,623	..	15,948	19,856	3,231	39,035
Chingleput...	F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Muthiyalpet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Do. do. Chingleput ...	...	...	...	89	...	89	...	...	555	...	555
	Do. do. Perianatham ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Do. do. Central Conjeeveram.	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	311	...	311
	Do. do. Big Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	376	...	376
	Do. do. Little Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	104	...	104	...	...	179	...	179
	Do. do. Rajampet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	1	35	...	36	...	...	160	...	160
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Saidapet ...	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	...	160	...	160
	Do. do. Alanthur ...	...	...	...	101	...	101	...	...	160	...	160
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Madurántakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	130
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Tiruvallúr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	210
	Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	320
	Total ...	...	...	1	540	...	541	...	...	2,597	...	2,597
Bellary ...	St. Philomena's Girls' School, Bellary	...	7	17	81	...	105	...	1,000	75	...	1,075
	London Mission Girls' School, do.	...	...	3	40	...	43	...	...	120	..	120
	Do. Canarese Girls' School	...	...	...	74	...	74	...	...	134	.	134
	Total ...	...	7	20	195	...	222	...	1,000	329	...	1,329
Cuddapah ...	American Mission Hindu Girls' School, Madanapalle	...	...	11	32	...	43	...	...	27	...	27

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892–93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892-93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*											
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
North Arcot.	Fort Girls' School, Vellore ..	...	...	...	22	.	22	...	...	15	...	15
	Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School, Sholinghur .	...	...	...	53		53	...	...	165	..	165
	Do. do. Arkonam	...	...	...	47	.	47	..	...	221	...	221
	American Mission Hindu Girls' School, Wallajapet .	...	...	...	60	...	60		...	10	...	10
	Do. do. Arni .	...	...	...	.		.	..	...	16		16
	Do. do. Chittoor .	..		7	107	...	114	..	...	76	.	76
	Do. do. Ranipet .	...	...	1	87		88	...	...	3	...	3
	Arcot American Mission Female Training School, Allapuram		...	...	..	16	16	...	.	...	209	209
	Total	...		8	376	16	400			506	209	715
South Arcot.	S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Old Town, Cuddalore	..	...		53	...	53	...	.	186		186
	Hindu do. do. Manjakuppam ..	...	...	...	75		75	..		159	...	159
	Church of England Girls' School, Cuddalore	...	..	6	37		43	..	60	120	...	180
	Home Education Classes, Cuddalore .	...	...	5	17		22		100	339		439
	R.C. Female Training School, Cuddalore	..			...	16	16		...		660	660
	Total ...	..		11	182	16	209		160	804	660	1,624
Coimbatore.	Stanes' Day School, Coimbatore ...	...	8	26	39		73	..	841	473	...	1,314
	European Convent Girls' Boarding School, Coimbatore	...	1	6	63		70	...	546	546	...	1,092
	All Souls School, Coimbatore .. .	...	..	3	17	...	20	...	129	129		258
	Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	.	.	3	10	...	13	..	23	77	.	100
	Total ...	.	9	38	129		176		1,539	1,225		2,764
Nilgiris ...	Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund	...	2	9	33		44	.	445	222	...	667
	St. Stephen's Girls' School, Ootacamund closed.	...	.	...		.			100		.	100
	Stanes' Poor European Day School, Coonoor ...	...	8	12	38		58		210	422	.	632
	R.C. Girls' School, Coonoor	.	.	..				.	...			..
	Girls' Seminary, Ootacamund	...	...	8	63		71	.	92	408		500
	St. Mary's Girls' School, Coonoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			302	.	302
	C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes, Ootacamund	.	...		12	..	12		...	60	.	60
	Total ..	..	10	29	146		185		847	1,414		2,261
Salem	London Mission Caste Girls' School, Shevapet.	.	...	8	125	...	133	...	3	9	...	12
	Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	..	...	...	11	...	11		...	139	.	139
	Total ...	...	.	8	136	..	144		3	148	.	151
Tanjore ...	Hindu Girls' School, Tiruvadamarudur ...	..	.	.	.		.	..	.	8	...	8
	Do. Middle School, North Main Street	...	.	3	54	...	57	...		9	...	9
	R.C. Girls' School, Ombathuveli	...	...	...	...	..	...			12	...	12
	Hindu Girls' School, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16	...	16
	S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	1	47	...	48
	Wes. Mis. Girls' School, Kamalalayam Tiruvalur (closed). Do. Pudutteru do. R.C. Girls' School, Kandamangalam Do. Pundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	..	132
	Total ..	...	...	3	54		57	..	1	224	.	225
Trichinopoly	Wesleyan Mission Schools, Supervisor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200
	Wesleyan Mission Lady Hobart Girls' School ..	...	...	3	82	...	85	...	38	190	...	228
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Beemanaickunpalayam; S.P.G. Girls' Schools, Andar Street, Tennore and Ariyalore; S.P.G. Gujili Street	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	285	...	285
	East Indian Poor Girls' School, Trichinopoly	...	..	7	43		50	...	90	...	..	90
	Hindu Girls' School, Varaganery (closed) ..	.	..		..	..	.	..	..	14		14
	S.P.G. Female Training School, Puthur .	..	.	24	38	11	73	.	...		427	427
	Do. do. Industrial School, Puthur ...	...	...	...		18	18		...		72	72
	Total ...	.	..	34	163	29	226		128	689	499	1,316
Madura ...	S.P.G. Girls' School, Ramnad (Schwartz grant)	...	.	4	45		49	...	96	384	...	480
	American Mission Female Training School, Madura	...	..		..	35	35	.			864	864
	Total ...	..		4	45	35	84	...	96	384	864	1,344
Tinnevelly ...	Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution, Palamcottah	...	19		...	38	57	...	8	...	823	831
	St. John's Female Training Institution, Nazareth	...	19	..	...	26	45	.	420		486	906
	Victoria Female Training School ...	...	..	.	...	10	10	.			220	220
	Girls' Schools, Palamcottah Municipality ...	...	.	...	...		..	.		63	...	63
	Victoria Eurasian Girls' School, Tuticorin (closed) ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	21	83	.	104
	S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Idayankudi .	..		20	163		183	..	37	38	.	75
	Art Industrial School, Nazareth	..			.	52	52	.			132	132
	Total ..	..	38	20	163	126	347	...	486	184	1,661	2,331

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892–93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893						Amount of grant drawn in 1892-93				
		College department	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept	Primary department	Special department	Total.	Colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Special schools.	Total
	I—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued*							RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued*											
Malabar	St Joseph's Convent European Girls' School, Calicut		14	28	96		138		1,305	417		1,722
	St Joseph's Convent Native Girls' School, Calicut			7	55		62		30	245		275
	St Teresa's Convent Girls School, Cannanore			12	83		95		720	503		1,223
	Sacred Heart Girls' School Tellicherry			13	66		79		655	500		1,155
	B G M Combined Girls' School, Calicut			27	76		103		99	99		198
	Nellikat Girls' School, Parapangundy									10		10
	Manakkal Mappilla Girls School Chowghat									9		9
	Total		14	87	376		477		2 809	1 783		4,592
S Canara	St Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore		14	64	172	14	264		1,178	495	1,250	2,923
	Victoria do do			15	102		117		400	820		1,220
	Muhammadan do do				22		22			14		14
	Total		14	79	296	14	403		1,578	1,329	1,250	4,157
	Total for Girls		230	1,053	8,190	626	10,108		26,905	34,783	9,397	70,485
	Total for Boys and Girls	2 391	6 379	10,197	14 026	1,507	34,500	88,258	1 00 732	45 984	22,846	2,57 820
	(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS											
Ganjam	Board Middle School Russellkonda			40	16		56		1,232			1,232
Vizagapatam	Board High School, Yellamanchili		30	47			77		73			73
	Do Middle School, Palkonda			37			37		218			218
	Do do Kasimkota			33			33		27			27
	Do do Chodavaram			63			63		247			247
	Board Training School Vizagapatam (closed).										110	110
	Do do Palkonda (closed)										51	51
	Total		30	180			210		565		161	726
Gódávari	Board High School, Amalapuram		35	118	48		201		1,424	34		1,458
	Board Middle School, Viravasaram			28	13		41		334	83		417
	Total		35	146	61		242		1,758	117		1,875
Kistna	Board Industrial School Masulipatam					29	29				60	60
	Board Middle School, Kollur			31			31		9			9
	Do do Tenali			21	16		37		245	41		286
	Do do Gudivada			46	25		71		279	46		325
	Do do Repalle			36	17		53		320			320
	Total			134	58	29	221		853	87	60	1,000
Kurnool	Board Middle School, Nandyal			27	21		48		119	111		230
	Primary Schools under Nandyal Taluk Board									20		20
	Total			27	21		48		119	131		250
Nellore	Board Middle School, Venkatagiri			19	34		53		147	50		197
	Do do. Kavali			27	57		84		271	43		314
	Total			46	91		137		418	93		511
Chingleput	Local Fund Board School, Saidapet (closed)									52		52
Bellary	Board High School Harpanahalli		27	46			73		652			652
	Board Middle School, Hospet			45			45		250			250
	Do do Rayadrug			15	60		75		210			210
	Board Primary School, Hospet									104		104
	Do do Kudligi									75		75
	Do do Hadagali									33		33
	Do do Harpanahalli									75		75
	Do. do Kottur									52		52
	Do. do Narandevaragiri									89		89
	Total		27	106	60		193		1,112	428		1,540
Cuddapah	Board Middle School, Proddatur			22	28		50		154			154
	Do. do Badvel			20	56		76		161	27		188
	Total			42	84		126		315	27		342
North Arcot	Yeomiah School									1,200		1,200
	Board High School, Chittoor		42	103	22		167		2,357			2,357
	Board Middle School, Karvetnagar			25	15		40		7			7
	Do do Arni			60	64		124		141	20		161
	Do do Arcot			41	44		85		418	80		498
	Do. do Tirutani			17	16		33		3	3		6
	Total		42	246	161		449		2,926	1,303		4 229
South Arcot	Board Middle School, Panruti			24	84		108		194	67		261
	Do do Porto Novo			21	16		37		159	104		263
	Do do Tirukoilur			31	31		62		303	60		423
	Do. do Kallakurchi			25	25		50		342	62		404
	Do do Vriddhachalam			39	23		62		335	114		449
	Do do Villupuram			53			53		575			575
	Total			193	179		372		1,968	407		2 375

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892–93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892-93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*											
Coimbatore	Board High School, Udumalpet	...	38	62	...	...	100	...	1,870	...	...	1,870
	Do. do. Dharapuram	...	37	55	...	...	92	...	575	...	...	575
	Board Middle School, Pollachi	...	...	75	...	...	75	...	403	..	...	403
	Board Primary School, Pollachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	112
	Board Upper Primary School, Udumalpet ...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	83	...	83
	Total ...	...	75	192	...	...	267	...	2,848	195	.	3,043
Salem ...	Board High School, Nemakal	...	49	71	87	...	207	...	518	43	...	561
	Do. do. Hosur	.	13	24	27	...	64	..	576	26	...	602
	Board Middle School, Krishnagiri	.	...	44	70	...	114	...	611	40	..	651
	Board Training School, Salem (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	1,933	1,933
	Total ..	...	62	139	184	...	385	...	1,705	109	1,933	3,747
Tanjore ...	Board High School, Tiruvallur	..	48	134	...	..	182	...	1,250	...	...	1,250
	Board Middle School, Orattanad	..	..	66	...	...	66	...	86	...	...	86
	Total ...	..	48	200	...	..	248	...	1,336	...	...	1,336
Trichinopoly	Board Middle School, Kulitalai	...	...	66	...	...	66	...	424	...	...	424
	Do. do. Lalgudi	..	...	46	24	..	70	...	302	78	...	380
	Do. do. Perambalur (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	42	...	...	42
	Do. do. Kulitalai (do.) ..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	207	..	...	207
	Total ...	...	...	112	24	..	136	.	975	78	...	1,053
Madura ...	Madura Technical Institute	...	...	...	...	181	181	..	...	...	1,708	1,708
Tinnevelly ...	Primary Schools under Srivilliputhur Taluk Board.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	50	...	50
	Board Training School, Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	41	41	...	...	...	467	467
	Total ..	...	...	...	...	41	41	...	..	50	467	517
Malabar ...	Board Female Training School, Tellicherry ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	81
	Preparatory Mapilla Training School, Tellicherry.	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	110	110
	Preparatory Mapilla Training School, Malapuram.	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	110	110
	Preparatory Mapilla Training School, Tirur ...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	..	...	110	110
	Board Middle School, Angadipuram	...	...	41	43	...	84	...	133	48	...	181
	Do. do. Betatmad	...	...	41	39	.	80	...	264	140	..	404
	Do. do. Manjeri	...	...	45	44	.	89	.	327	...	...	327
	Do. do. Cherpalcheri	...	...	35	29	..	64	...	211	24	...	235
	Do. do. Kottayi	...	...	34	36	...	70	...	304	126	...	430
	Do. do. Koduvayur	...	...	61	43	...	104	...	368	63	...	431
	Do. do. Badagara	..	...	25	22	..	47	...	104	23	...	127
	Do. do. Alatur	...	...	66	49	..	115	...	260	74	...	334
	Do. do. Chavakad	...	..	44	46		90	...	322	73	..	395
	Total ...	..	..	392	351	37	780	...	2,293	571	411	3,275
South Canara	Board Middle School, Puthur	...	.	44	57	.	101	...	20	.	..	20
	Do. High School, Coondapoor	..	42	62	51	...	155	...	530	355	...	885
	Total ...	..	42	106	108	...	256	...	550	355	...	905
	Total Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial to Local Funds ...	.	361	2,301	1,398	288	4,348	..	20,973	4,003	4,830	20,806
	(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.											
Ganjam ...	Municipal High School, Chicacole	...	72	33	...	...	105	...	585	...	40	625
	Do. Primary School, Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	27	...	27
	Total ...	...	72	33	...	...	105	...	585	27	40	652
Kistna ...	Primary Schools, Masulipatam Municipality ...	.	..	.	..	.	.		...	44	..	44
Kurnool ...	Municipal High School, Kurnool	...	25	83	72	...	180	...	2,427	..	...	2,427
Nellore ...	Primary Schools, Nellore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	41	...	41
Chingleput ...	Do. Conjeeveram Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40
Bellary ...	Municipal High School, Bellary	...	68	110	...	...	178	..	1,898	...	...	1,898
Anantapur ...	Municipal High School, Anantapur	...	23	41	...	...	64	.	823	.	...	823
Cuddapah ...	Municipal High School, Cuddapah	.	33	49	...	...	82	...	2,850	...	...	2,850
North Arcot ...	Municipal Middle School, Walajapet	...	...	80	...	..	80	..	40	.	..	40
Coimbatore ...	Municipal High School, Karur	...	4	57	..	...	61	.	35	..	..	35
Nilgiri ...	Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund		7	28	23	...	58	...	1,669	577	...	2,246
Salem ...	Municipal College, Salem	..	75	181	...	...	206	1,143	1,447	..	...	2,590
	Do. High School, Tirupatur	..	14	65	..	..	79	.	208	1	...	209
	Total	.	89	196	.	.	285	1,143	1,655	1		2,799

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892-93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892-93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary Department.	Special Department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
	(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—*continued.*											
Tanjore ...	Municipal High School, Mayavaram	...	89	197	...	...	286	...	873	...	...	873
	Primary Schools, Mayavaram Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	129
	Do. Kumbakonam Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
	Do. Negapatam Municipality ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	129
	Municipal Girls' School, Mayavaram	...	...	6	127	..	133	...	17	64	...	81
	Total ...	...	89	203	127	...	419	...	890	402	...	1,292
Trichinopoly	Primary Schools, Srirangam Municipality ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	162
	Do. Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	169
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	..	331
Madura ...	Primary Schools, Periyakulam Municipality ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	84
Malabar ...	Victoria College, Palghat	...	250	94	...	...	344	2,058	1,161	..	...	3,219
	Brennen College, Tellicherry	..	82	40	...	...	122	1,200	981	...	...	2,181
	Municipal High School, Cannanore ...	...	44	70	...	...	114	...	769	.	...	769
	Primary Schools, Tellicherry Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	97
	Do. Palghat do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
	Total ...	...	376	204	.	...	580	3,258	2,911	117	...	6,286
S. Canara ...	Municipal Middle School, Mangalore	...	..	26	5	...	31	...	37	..	...	37
	Do. Primary School, do.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	27	...	27
	Total ...	...	...	26	5	...	31	...	37	27	...	64
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial to Municipal	...	786	1,110	227	...	2,123	4,401	15,820	1,691	40	21,952
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds	2,391	7,526	13,608	15,651	1,795	40,971	92,659	1,37,525	51,678	27,716	3,00,578
	II.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM LOCAL FUNDS.											
Gódávari ...	Lower Primary Schools, Ellore Taluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
Kurnool ...	S.P.G High School, Nandyal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	54	...	54
Chingleput	Wesleyan Mission School, Tiruvallur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	75	...	75
	F.C.M. High School, Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	87
	Do. Madurantakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
	Primary School, Chingleput District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	166
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	...	357
Tanjore ...	A.-V. Secondary School, Kapistalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
Nilgiri ...	St. Lewis' School, Gudalur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	...	193
	Three Upper Primary Salary Grants System Schools for Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	147
	Eight do. do. for Badagas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	.	534
	One do. do. for Badagas (closed).	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	87
	Two Lower Primary Day Schools for Hindus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	...	232
	Eight do. do. for Badagas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	...	496
	One School for Kotas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
	Three Schools (closed)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
	Two Night Schools for Badagas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
	One Night School for Kotas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
	Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,901	...	1,901
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Local Funds	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,348	...	2,348
	III.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.											
Vizagapatam.	Hindu High School, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	...	...	233
	London Mission High School, Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	...	...	512
	Primary Schools, Vizianagram Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	...	344
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	344	...	1,089
Gódávari ...	Pithapuram Raja's College, Cocanada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	...	...	515
	C.M.S. High School, Ellore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	...	...	670
	Union High School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	615	301	...	916
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	301	...	2,101
Kistna ...	Noble High School, Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	..	...	428
	Hindu High School, Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	.	..	302
	Sanskrit High School, Guntúr	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	169	...	...	169
	A.E.L.M. Lower Secondary School, Guntúr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	152
	C.M.S. High School, Bezvada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	...	..	371
	Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422	...	...	1,422

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892-93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892-93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	III.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS—*continued.*											
Nellore ...	F.C.M. High School, Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	...	...	427
	Venkatagiri Raja's High School, Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	...	...	326
	A.B.M. High School, Ongole	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	274	36	...	310
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	36	..	1,063
Chingleput .	F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	...	...	322
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	...	...	498
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	...	...	820
Bellary ...	Wardlaw College, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	26	...	516
North Arcot.	Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	203	...	972
	H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	163		384
	Salary Grant School, Walajapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	...	644
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	990	1,010	...	2,000
South Arcot.	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
	S.P.G. Middle School, Old Town, Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	145
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	...	...	430
	Town Middle School, Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	265	.	125
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	771	440	...	1,211
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore College, High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862	317	..	1,179
	R. C. High School, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	156	...	386
	Mercoir Muhammadan School, Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	273
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,092	746	...	1,838
Nilgiri ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Ootacamund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	291	...	310
	St. Joseph's School, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	426	...	723
	St. Antony's School, Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	466	...	863
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	1,183	...	1,896
Salem ...	London Mission School, Vaniyambadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	245	...	418
Tanjore ...	St. Antony's Middle School, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	117	...	207
	G.L.M. Middle School, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	...	..	294
	Vedavalliammal's Middle School, Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142		..	142
	Central Lower Secondary School, Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	...	...	478
	Hindu do. Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	158
	S.P.G. do. Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	...	...	315
	St. Joseph's do. Tanjore (closed).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	..	71
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	...	188
	Do. do. Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031	...	...	1,031
	St. Antony's High School, Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	78	...	427
	St. Mary's Middle School, Velipalayam, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	156
	National Lower Secondary School, Nagore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	..	...	130
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,402	195	...	3,597
Madura ...	Native College High School, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	443	...	1,531
	A.M. High School, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	100	...	500
	Setupati High School, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	...	...	402
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,890	543	...	2,433
Tinnevelly...	C.M.S. College High School, Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	98	...	768
	St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	...	...	219
	C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	132	...	424
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181	230	.	1,411
Malabar ...	B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	...	...	327
	Church of England Middle School, Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	64	...	180
	B.G.M. High School, Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	20	...	83
	St. Joseph's Middle School, Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	69	...	223
	Primary Schools, Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	157
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	310	..	970
South Canara.	B.G.M. High School, Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	152	...	262
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,286	5,761	...	23,047

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.			—			Public			
						University education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.				Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
141,189	Towns . 214 Villages .. 56,865 Total .. 57,079	Males 17,619,395 Females .. 18,011,045 Total ... 35,630,440	Institutions	For Males		35	6	594	19,097
				For Females			.	223	808
				Total		35	6	817	19,905
			Scholars ..	Males ...		3,534	750	57,261	503,218
				Females ..		3	9	19,694	79,685
				Total ...		3,537	759	76,955	582,903

(2).—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

—	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions. For Males	5,96,560	1,78,521	13,85,706	17,58,288	1,55,268	2,61,536	43,35,879
For Females	.. ..		3,89,619	1,93,490	55,103	15,486	6,53,698
Total	5,96,560	1,78,521	17,75,325	19,51,778	2,10,371	2,77,022	49,89,577
2 (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	13·55	7·00	20·95	11·64	8·18	8·11	69 43
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	7·21	75·44	2·60	1·90	87·15
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	25·73	58·23	1·53	3·75	89·24
(d) Percentages on total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9·79	2·93	29·13	32·02	3·45	4·55	81·87
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	195 8 4	202 4 5	18 1 0	6 5 11	102 9 9	116 0 5	34 5 0
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	..	...	.. .	.	.	13 5 11	0 11 6
Total cost	263 12 8	279 13 0	30 1 5	6 9 1	102 15 11	155 0 6	45 10 8
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.	. ...	4 2 3	0 7 8	59 12 0	8 13 8	0 13 7
Cost to Local Funds		...	5 15 4	3 0 8	83 8 7	27 15 3	3 6 11
Total cost ...	.. ..		19 13 10	4 5 1	158 4 0	88 6 7	5 12 7
Municipal schools Cost to Provincial Revenues	16 14 3	.....	5 13 10	0 2 11	... ..	.. ..	1 7 6
Cost to Municipal Funds		.....	7 15 6	4 4 9	...	.....	4 13 9
Total cost	66 3 5		33 4 6	5 8 1			11 1 5
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues	.		....	. ...	. ..	.... .	.. ..
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..		. .		... .		.....	
Total cost	.	. ..	.	..			
Aided institutions .. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	35 14 0		4 6 5	0 5 0	81 6 8	17 12 7	1 4 2
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..			0 13 11	1 0 0			0 15 7
Total cost ..	139 12 2		25 2 8	3 8 9	178 15 6	79 13 3	7 12 4
Unaided institutions ... .. . Total cost	140 3 5		17 3 2	2 0 8	102 2 0	42 1 10	3 4 8
All institutions Cost to Provincial Revenues	67 15 3	202 4 5	5 4 9	0 6 1	91 15 2	60 8 0	1 15 9
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...			1 8 6	1 4 1	14 4 4	9 3 7	1 5 6
Total cost	162 3 10	279 13 0	24 5 5	3 7 4	128 4 5	112 1 0	7 11 8

Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1892–93.

institutions. School education, special. Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Private institutions. Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of		Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
54	19	19,805	128	3,310	23,243	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	40·72	
17	8	1,056	...	17	1,073		1·88	
71	27	20,861	128	3,327	24,316		42·60	
1,412	2,136	568,311	3,774	57,331	629,416	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	23·82	
346	462	100,199	84	4,705	104,988	Female scholars to female population of school-going age	3·89	
1,758	2,598	668,510	3,858	62,036	734,404		13·74	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892–93.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction. University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on public instruction.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,43,686	52,543	3,73,567	70,876	2,85,416	13,423	1,65,396	11,04,907	60,94,484
1,43,686	52,543	3,73,567	70,876	2,85,416	13,423	1,65,396	11,04,907	60,94,484
.....	2·85	15·12	2·22	9·52	·73	·13	30·57	100 00
.....	.....	10·83	·49	·92	.....	·61	12·85	100·00
.....	.....	5·21	·13	1·73	.....	3·69	10·76	100·00
2·36	·86	6·13	1·16	4·68	·22	2·72	18·13	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	4	805	804	701	3	166	233	212	..	..	...	...	25	2,391	2,460	2,236
University education. — Oriental	...	..	.	..	...				.	..	...	.	.	..		.
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
University education. — Law	1	512	385	384	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	1	133	145	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	1	15	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	2	57	54	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	1	42	43	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Total ...	6	759	638	586		...	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	...		...
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys — High Schools, English ...	4	944	887	706	24	3,270	2,985	2,553	...	...	..		77	17,492	15,874	14,005
School education, general. — For boys — Middle Schools, English ...	8	1,122	1,205	898	77	5,164	4,820	4,096	...	...	...		112	10,555	10,213	8,454
School education, general. — For boys — Middle Schools, Vernacular ...	32	1,352	1,400	1,016	48	3,073	3,054	2,630	...	...	...	...	115	6,455	6,253	5,281
School education, general. — For girls — High Schools, English ...	2	234	230	190	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	22	2,017	1,968	1,695
School education, general. — For girls — High Schools, Vernacular ...	1	96	106	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	128	109	88
School education, general. — For girls — Middle Schools, English ...					...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	32	2,460	2,362	1,985
School education, general. — For girls — Middle Schools, Vernacular ...	40	3,512	3,398	2,551	3	397	359	243		.	...	...	100	8,610	8,347	6,630
Total ...	87	7,260	7,226	5,434	152	11,904	11,218	9,522		...	...	..	459	47,827	45,146	38,193
Primary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	145	4,834	4,500	3,611	3,208	132,152	129,742	108,424	.	...	...		9,482	281,481	273,522	233,042
School education, general. — For girls	111	5,809	5,595	4,398	14	724	704	530	.	...	...		501	20,449	19,938	15,417
Total ...	256	10,643	10,095	8,009	3,222	132,876	130,446	108,954	..	...	...		9,983	301,930	293,460	248,459
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters ...	30	1,016	938	829	16	246	240	220		..	...		7	144	150	137
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses ..	4	110	98	89	.	...	...	...	.	...	...		13	232	206	189
School education, special. — Schools of Art	1	489	468	314	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.		...	...
School education, special. — Law schools ..	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		.	.
School education, special. — Medical schools	1	307	304	291	2	60	48	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
School education, special. — Engineering and surveying schools	1	224	202	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.
School education, special. — Industrial schools	1	3	3	5	2	157	153	135	...	. .	...	.	11	827	776	611
School education, special. — Other schools ...	1	150	149	149	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	3	194	185	149
Total ...	39	2,299	2,162	1,870	20	463	441	402	. .	...	...		34	1,397	1,317	1,086
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	392	21,766	20,925	16,600	3,397	145,409	142,338	119,090	. .	...	...	...	10,501	353,545	342,383	289,971
Private Institutions.																
Private institutions. — 1. Advanced Teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Private institutions. — (b) Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — (c) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 2. Elementary Teaching— A vernacular only or mainly— For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 3. Elementary Teaching, the Koran— For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .
Private institutions. — 4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards— For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...		...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
GRAND TOTAL ...	392	21,766	20,925	16,600	3,397	145,409	142,338	119,090	...	...	...	...	10,501	353,545	342,383	289,971

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892-93.

management						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.							
Unaided																
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March	English.	A classical language	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
3	175	180	173	35	3 537	3,537	1 059	2,200	51	257	3,175	48	6	3		
				1	512	512			1	18	400	3				
				1	133	133			41	24	60	5	3	...	9	
		..		1	15	15			3	2	10					
				2	57	57			1	12	43	1				
				1	42	42			2	3	37	..				
				6	759	759			48	59	640	9	3	9		
29	4,722	4,515	3,826	134	26 428	26,206	4,153	22,098	1,168	2,969	20,775	1,457	50	82		
29	1,928	1,803	1 497	226	18,879	17,154	740	17,362	1,706	1,910	14,061	1,158	64	637		..
30	1,612	1,467	1,214	244	12,402	7,044	413	12,658	16	1,347	10,216	753	160	708		
1	163	140	122	25	2,414	2,164	164	1,416	1,252	714	423		25			179
				2	224			224		70	153	1				
3	124	87	78	35	2,544	2,104		1,256	1,514	288	770		12			444
18	1,415	1,345	1,055	161	13,934	2,392	30	13,875	18	4,707	8,642	564	3			276
119	9,964	9,357	7,792	817	76,955	57,054	5,500	60,729	5,674	12,005	55,040	3,913	323	1,437		899
6,262	131,979	124 846	107 853	19,097	550,446	45,094	27,046	556 209	488	38,933	452,161	61 654	2,210	48,041		
182	5,475	5,145	4,099	808	32,457	1,065	1,948	32,296	279	4,498	23,254	4,369	57			813
6,444	137,454	129,991	111,952	19,905	582 903	46,159	28,994	588,505	767	38,431	475,415	66 023	2,267	48,041		813
1	10	8	8	54	1,416	401	2	1,262	1	229	1,044	141	1	4		
				17	342	98		290	32	254	40	14	2			
				1	489	171		318	44	39	374	32		30		
				3	367	367			43	80	211	29	4	21		
				1	224	184		40	16	11	189	5	3			
2	59	59	52	16	1,046	269	48	777	190	423	183	250				
2	128	125	106	6	472	322		150	280	29	134	24	5			
5	197	192	166	98	4,356	1,812	50	2,837	606	1,065	2,175	495	15	55		
6,571	147,790	139,720	120,083	20,861	668,510	109,321	35,603	663,331	7,146	51,817	536,445	70,488	2,614	49,545		1,712
				42	2,291		2,146	507				2,291		84		
				84	1,526		1,526	103			1,526					
				2,788	47,722	100	202	47,800	6	349	46,207	1,152	8	2,004		
				1	15			15			15					
				516	13,684		13,236	1,151			24	13,660		2,257		
				18	266		231	123				266				4
				8	390	41	26	390		382	8	...		167		
				3,455	65,894	141	17,367	50,089	6	732	47,780	17,369	8	4,512		4
6,571	147,790	139,720	120,083	24,316	734,404	109,462	52,970	713,420	7,152	52,548	584,225	87,857	2,622	54,057		1,716

* Of these 4 are for girls with 127 girls.

† Of these 4 are for girls with 295 pupils (284 girls and 11 boys).

(3a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	42	44	30
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
University education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																
School education, general. — For boys — High schools, English	...	...	...	...	1	58	40	40	...	...	...	...	6	1,200	1,122	968
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools, English	1	340	328	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,452	1,393	1,096
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls — High schools, English	1	72	80	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,225	1,218	1,101
School education, general. — For girls — High schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1,520	1,473	1,242
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — Total	2	412	408	373	1	58	49	40	...	...	...	...	59	5,397	5,206	4,407
Primary Schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	317	273	222
School education, general. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	243	248	202
School education, general. — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	560	521	424
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	190	189	139
School education, special. — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	167	155	124
School education, special. — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	357	344	263
Grand Total	2	412	408	373	1	58	49	40	...	...	...	...	74	6,356	6,115	5,133
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	2	412	408	373	1	58	49	40	...	...	...	...	74	6,356	6,115	5,133

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892–93.

management.						Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed.							
Unaided.																
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	2	42	42	28	14	25	2	14	...	1	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	1,258	1,258	500	955	939	189	77	27	26	4	...	
...	...	...	...	19	1,792	1,792	34	638	1,583	141	53	2	13	300	...	
1	163	137	125	15	1,460	1,435	164	454	1,181	254	8	...	17	...	153	
3	124	87	78	25	1,644	1,642	...	284	1,514	81	39	...	10	...	415	
4	287	224	203	66	6,154	6,127	758	2,331	5,217	605	177	29	66	304	568	
1	70	62	38	4	387	387	...	11	387	...	...	...	...	161	...	
1	12	16	11	7	255	255	...	...	248	2	...	...	5	...	61	
2	82	78	49	11	642	642	...	11	635	2	...	...	5	161	61	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	190	190	48		190	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	128	125	106	4	295	295	...	...	275	17	3	...	...	...	11	
2	128	125	106	6	485	485	48	...	465	17	3	...	.	...	11	
8	497	427	358	85	7,323	7,296	834	2,356	6,342	686	194	29	72	467	640	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	497	427	358	85	7,323	7,296	834	2,356	6,342	686	194	29	72	467	640	

* All these are girls' schools.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education.											
Arts colleges—											
English	1,57,198	...	...	53,417	...	(a) 1,473	2,12,088	(b) 4,401	..	...	(c) 11,005
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	(d) 27,446	..	12	27,458	...	...	...	...
Medicine	46,431	...	...	13,293	616	...	60,340	...	...	...	...
Engineering	23,808	...	...	3,036	...	10	26,854	...	...	...	...
Teaching	32,739	...	...	80		426	33,245	..	...	...	...
Agriculture	26,075	...	...	496	16	4,037	30,624	...	..	...	...
Total ...	2,86,251	...	..	97,768	632	5,958	3,90,609	4,401	...	.	11,005
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys .. High schools	21,932 (f1)	...	...	9,400	..	1,845	33,237	(e) 26,588	6,087	15,447	71,085
For boys .. Middle schools. English ...	39,193	..	..	1,670	...	(f2) 66,702	(f3) 1,07,565	29,709	31,675	4,742	58,789
For boys .. Middle schools. Vernacular.	11,639 (g1)	...	...	307	...	1	11,947	2,960	12,182	761	4,953
For girls . High schools English .	24,790	...	...	916	...	(g2) 4,534	(g3) 30,240	...	...	...	...
For girls . High schools Vernacular	1,634	...	...	40	..	...	1,674	...	...	.	...
For girls . Middle schools. English .	.. .	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...
For girls . Middle schools. Vernacular.	31,415	.	...	1,280	60	2	32,757	1,085	...	1,057	...
Total ...	1,30,513	.	...	13,673	60	73,174	2,17,420	51,342	49,944	22,607	1,34,827
Primary schools—											
For boys	26,017	...	...	1,128	205	1	27,351	55,411	3,52,743	56,769	1,06,269
For girls	38,299	6.	..	602	18	...	38,925	2,840	1,946	2,631	98
Total ...	64,316	6	...	1,730	223	1	66,276	58,251	3,54,689	59,400	1,06,367
School education, special.											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters ..	90,082	...	...	90	...	301	90,473	14,969	19,304	3,354	...
Do. do. for mistresses	16,222	...	..	...	..	5	16,227	533	655	.	...
Schools of Art	30,330	...	461	1,517	7,540	5	39,853	...	.	...	(h)
Law schools	...	.	.	.	.	...		...	...	.	..
Medical schools	62,354	8,983	5,613	5,756	.	...	82,706	..	912	1,020	772
Engineering and Surveying schools	20,238	..	...	11,239	...	351	31,828	.	.		...
Industrial schools	1,440	...	..	11		251	1,702	1,820	4,707	1,106	72
Other schools	16,286	...	.	...	...	2,192	18,478	...	...		(i)
Total ...	2,36,952	8,983	6,074	18,613	7,540	3,105	2,81,267	17,322	25,608	5,480	784
Buildings	(k) 1,44,089	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,089	8,046	6,144	3,590	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,344	...	...	...
Total ..	1,44,089	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,089	11,390	6,144	3,590	..
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Direction	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in											
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Professional colleges	...	8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
Total ...	..	...	.	..	..	..			...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	8,62,121	8,989	6,074	1,31,784	8,455	82,238	10,09,661	1,42,706	4,36,445	91,077	2,52,983

(a) Non-departmental, Rs 158.
(b) Net cost, Palghat College, Rs. 512.
(c) Surplus fees, Rs. 367.
(d) Surplus fees (Law College), Rs. 15,374.
(e) Net cost of Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools, Rs. 5,277.
(f1) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 31,680
(f2) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 66,765.
(f3) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 98,445.
(g1) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 16,320.
(g2) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 4,519.
(g3) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, total cost, Rs. 20,839.
(h) Surplus fees credited to Municipal Funds, Rs. 12.
(i) Surplus fees credited to Municipal Funds, Rs. 10.
(j) Surplus fees, Rs. 817.
(k) Cost of buildings borne by Public Works Department, Rs. 1,43,845.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892–93.

Institutions.																
management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	22	15,428	...	...	...	...	...	...		88,258	...	..	1,28,135	16,958	1,10,455	3,43,806
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	15,428	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	88,258	...	...	1,28,135	16,958	1,10,455	3,43,806
21	1,342	1,20,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,717	291	16,187	2,02,721	28,525	1,40,744	5,50,155
130	387	1,16,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,472	1,645	11,451	80,304	8,959	59,220	1,93,051
70	211	21,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	19,664	3,345	4,581	37,797	1,740	17,064	84,191
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,036	...	...	21,275	15,558	47,167	1,10,036
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	858	...	...	35	20	1,375	2,288
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,719	...	.	13,502	13,027	40,533	86,781
...	...	2,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,804	279	1,483	8,414	13,156	51,373	1,00,509
221	1,940	2,60,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	2,04,360	5,560	33,672	4,54,048	80,985	3,57,476	11,36,101
...	763	5,71,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,730	2,25,657	67,330	3,67,686	11,680	1,86,459	9,12,542
34	...	7,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,365	354	651	7,439	22,055	59,532	1,28,396
34	763	5,79,504	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,095	2,26,011	67,981	3,75,125	33,735	2,45,991	10,40,938
...	237	37,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,800	...	..	...	104	13,120	26,024
...	...	1,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,185	...	...	...	6,843	14,660	37,088
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	..	78	...	241	589
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,306	7,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,338	10,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,926	...	...	40	18,499	35,671	67,136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,897	...	...	(j) 4,284	807	...	8,988
...	7,881	57,135	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	46,078	...	...	4,402	26,253	63,692	1,40,425
...	...	17,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,436	934	199	...	6,915	90,526	1,22,010
...	...	3,344	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,079	...	...	...	...	...	10,079
...	...	21,124	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,515	934	199	...	6,915	90,526	1,32,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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255	10,606	9,34,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,64,306	2,32,505	1,01,852	9,61,710	1,64,846	8,68,140	27,93,359

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.* Under private management—*cont.* Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education.										
Arts colleges—										
English	6,516	...	18,722	25,238	2,49,857	...	.	1,99,073	1,47,630	5,96,560
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...		..	.	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—										
Law	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	27,446	12	27,458
Medicine	...	...	...	...	46,431	...	...	13,293	616	60,340
Engineering	...	...	...	...	23,808	..	...	3,036	10	26,854
Teaching	...	...	...	...	32,739	...	...	80	426	33,245
Agriculture	...	...	...	..	26,075		.	496	4,053	30,624
Total ...	6,516	...	18,722	25,238	3,78,910	...	...	2,43,424	1,52,747	7,75,081
School education, general.										
Secondary schools—										
For boys.. High schools	73,832	5,178	29,770	1,08,280	1,20,237	6,378	31,604	4,46,598	2,07,425	8,12,242
For boys.. Middle schools. English	15,299	3,459	8,836	27,594	91,284	33,220	16,193	1,56,062	1,47,783	4,44,642
For boys.. Middle schools. Vernacular.	6,710	378	4,459	11,547	34,263	15,527	5,342	49,767	23,923	1,28,822
For girls High schools English	865	..	.	865	50,826	..	...	23,056	67,259	1,41,141
For girls High schools Vernacular	...	..	.	..	2,492	...	...	75	1,395	3,962
For girls Middle schools. English	133	...	2,924	3,057	19,719	..	.	13,635	56,484	89,838
For girls Middle schools. Vernacular.	328	...	9,252	9,580	67,394	279	3,140	10,022	73,843	1,54,678
Total ...	96,667	9,015	55,241	1,60,923	3,86,215	55,504	56,279	6,99,215	5,78,112	17,75,325
Primary schools—										
For boys	1,74,233	4,288	67,919	2,46,440	1,35,158	5,78,400	1,24,099	6,49,316	2,71,315	17,58,288
For girls	1,083	2,463	15,074	18,620	79,504	2,306	3,282	9,222	99,176	1,93,490
Total ...	1,75,316	6,751	82,993	2,65,060	2,14,662	5,80,706	1,27,381	6,58,538	3,70,491	19,51,778
School education, special.										
Schools for special instruction—										
Training schools for masters ...	...	...	817	817	1,17,851	19,394	3,354	90	14,579	1,55,268
Do. do. for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	32,540	655	..	..	21,508	55,103
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	30,600	...	461	1,595	7,786	40,442
Law schools	...	...	...	...	..		..	.	...	.
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	62,354	9,895	6,033	6,468	5,306	90,656
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	.	20,238		.	11,230	351	31,828
Industrial schools	..	100	5,164	5,264	16,186	4,707	1,106	123	62,023	84,145
Other schools	1,285	..	1,200	2,485	20,183	...	...	5,569	4,199	29,951
Total ...	1,285	100	7,181	8,566	3,00,352	34,651	11,554	25,084	1,15,752	4,87,393
Buildings	...	...	1,537	1,537	1,75,571	7,078	3,789	...	98,978	2,85,416
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	13,423	...	...	...	...	13,423
Total ...	...	...	1,537	1,537	1,88,994	7,078	3,789		98,978	2,98,839
University	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1,26,088	17,598	1,43,686
Direction	...	...	...	...	52,543	.	..	...	...	52,543
Inspection	...	...	...	...	2,78,818	83,357	11,302	...	...	3,73,567
Scholarships held in										
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	16,497	..	...	...	15,859	32,356
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	5,021	...	...	...	1,304	6,325
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	4,664	..	...	...	3,133	7,797
Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	803	336	...	...	...	1,139
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	(*l*) 13,931	3,472	282	...	5,574	23,259
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2,494	4,673	8,067	91,527	58,635	(*m*)1,65,396
Total ...	...	..	..	.	3,74,771	91,838	19,741	2,17,615	1,02,103	8,06,068
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	2,79,784	15,866	1,65,674	4,61,324	(*n*)18,43,904	7,69,777	2,18,744	18,43,876	14,18,183	60,94,484

(*l*) Government scholarships, in Medical school, Rs. 5,166.
(*m*) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees Rs. 85,117, other sources Rs. 48,999 ; total Rs. 1,34,116).
(*n*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 4,215 ; grants to private schools, Rs. 562 ; grants to Colonial schools, Rs. 405, grants to eleemosynary schools, Rs. 1,372.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 10,99,661 + 1,42,706 + 4,64,306)		17,06,673
Add—Indirect charges—Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous (Rs. 52,543 + 2,78,818 + 40,916 + 16,501)		3,88,778
		20,95,451
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School, with Scholarships	1,48,212	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,19,284	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	4,215	
Non-departmental charges	158	
Charges on Buildings paid from Public Works Funds	1,43,845	
		4,15,714
Balance		16,79,737 as per Acct.-Genl.'s Statement.

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																				
	Under public management.																				
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Managed by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
Total	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,246	...	1,377	2,195	...	1,121	6,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys. Middle schools, English	31,680	...	...	...	...	66,765	98,445	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. High schools	16,320	...	...	...	...	4,519	20,839	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total	48,000	...	...	...	...	71,284	1,19,284	2,246	...	1,377	2,195	...	1,121	6,939	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools— For boys	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	.	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Miscellaneous	...	.	...	..	...	..	..	..	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools	48,000	...	...	..	...	71,284	1,19,284	2,246	...	1,377	2,195	...	1,121	6,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.* Under private management. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English	2,717	...	..	2,674	480	11,965	17,836	...	...	...	...	2,717	...	...	2,674	12,445	17,836
Oriental	.	.	.		..		...	...	...	...	...		...	..	..	...	..
Total	2,717	..	.	2,674	480	11,965	17,836	..	...	...	...	2,717	...		2,674	12,445	17,836
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools	17,027	...	...	23,338	2,130	29,709	72,204	...	...	...	...	19,273	...	1,377	25,533	32,960	79,143
For boys. Middle schools, English	14,867	...	...	6,780	6,117	26,318	54,082	...	...	...	...	46,547	...	...	6,780	99,200	1,52,527
For girls. High schools	18,379	...	...	16,689	2,896	37,697	75,661	...	...	...	...	34,689	...	...	16,689	45,112	96,500
For girls. Middle schools, English	11,760	...	...	9,576	5,254	37,866	64,456	133	...	2,924	3,057	11,760	..	...	9,709	46,044	67,513
Total	62,033	...	...	56,383	16,397	1,31,590	2,66,403	133	...	2,924	3,057	1,12,279	...	1,377	58,711	2,23,316	3,95,683
Primary schools— For boys	2,251	...	199	276	1,825	1,385	5,936	...	197	...	197	2,251	...	199	276	3,407	6,133
For girls	2,727	...	...	1,208	611	4,497	9,043	41	..	189	230	2,727	...	..	1,249	5,297	9,273
Total	4,978	...	199	1,484	2,436	5,882	14,979	41	197	189	427	4,978	..	199	1,525	8,704	15,406
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	6,577	...	...	3,220	1,639	8,369	19,805	...	...	...	...	6,577	...	...	3,220	10,008	19,805
Other schools	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	1,285	...	...	1,285	.	...	...	1,285	..	1,285
Total	6,577	...	.	3,220	1,639	8,369	19,805	1,285	...	...	1,285	6,577	...		4,505	10,008	21,090
Buildings	11,221	...	...	...	...	...	11,221	...	...	...	...	11,221	...	...	...	...	11,221
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,557	...	...	...	..	...	1,557	...	...	...	...	1,557	...	...	...	...	1,557
Total	12,778	...	...	...	...	...	12,778	...	...	...	...	12,778	..		...		12,778
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	...	.	.	495
Total expenditure on European schools	89,083	...	199	63,761	20,952	1,57,806	3,31,801	1,459	197	3,113	4,769	1,39,824	...	1,576	67,415	2,54,473	4,63,288

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93.

Class of schools.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
				1			2			3			4			5					
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																					
For boys ... Government ...	English ...	12	2,066	290	...	290	522	...	522	310	.	310	857	1	858	86	...	86	2,065	1	2,066
	Vernacular ...	32	1,352		...	..	157	...	157	132	.	132	728	27	755	295	13	308	1,312	40	1,352
Local Fund ...	English ...	79	5,855	361	...	361	2,980	4	2,984	1,190	11	1,201	1,185	45	1,230	73	6	79	5,789	66	5,855
	Vernacular ...	47	2,942	..	...	.	433	14	447	405	13	418	1,347	193	1,540	412	125	537	2,597	345	2,942
Municipal	English ..	22	2,579	813	...	813	1,500	...	1,500	117	...	117	139	...	139	10	...	10	2,579	...	2,579
	Vernacular ...	1	131	...	...	..	22	..	22	23	...	23	86	...	86	...	.	...	131	...	131
Native States ...	English ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	.	..	..	...		..	..	...		...	...	...		...	..	..	...			...
Aided	English ...	189	28,157	6,503	4	6,507	11,583	87	11,670	2,905	49	2,954	6,167	382	6,549	413	64	477	27,571	586	28,157
	Vernacular ...	115	6,455	..	...		2,464	22	2,486	1,057	29	1,086	2,341	240	2,581	240	62	302	6,102	353	6,455
Unaided	English ...	58	6,650	2,100	...	2,100	3,147	1	3,148	560	2	562	784	10	794	43	3	46	6,634	16	6,650
	Vernacular ...	39	1,612	.	...	...	559	11	570	276	2	278	656	17	673	91	..	91	1,582	30	1,612
Total ...		594	57,799	10,067	4	10,071	23,367	139	23,506	6,975	106	7,081	14,290	915	15,205	1,663	273	1,936	56,362	1,437	57,799
For girls .. Government ...	English ...	2	234	...	21	21	..	62	62	...	30	30	13	79	92	9	20	29	22	212	234
	Vernacular ...	41	3,608	...	1	1	...	217	217	...	228	228	10	2,347	2,357	6	799	805	16	3,592	3,608
Local Fund ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.
Municipal	English ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	. ...		...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	3	397	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	30	30	...	350	350	..	.	...	...	397	397
Native States ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	.	...	..
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	.	...	..	..	.	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	.
Aided	English ...	54	4,477	9	225	234	31	802	833	31	478	509	396	2,149	2,545	67	289	356	534	3,943	4,477
	Vernacular ...	101	8,738	...	6	6	25	1,240	1,265	37	856	893	175	5,189	5,364	23	1,187	1,210	260	8,478	8,738
Unaided	English ...	4	287	...	16	16	..	61	61	7	28	35	50	108	158	10	7	17	67	220	287
	Vernacular ...	18	1,415	...	...	..		179	179	...	122	122	...	969	969	...	145	145	.	1,415	1,415
Total ...		223	19,156	9	269	278	56	2,578	2,634	75	1,772	1,847	644	11,191	11,835	115	2,447	2,562	899	18,257	19,156
Total, Secondary schools ...		817	76,955	10,076	273	10,349	23,423	2,717	26,140	7,050	1,878	8,928	14,934	12,106	27,040	1,778	2,720	4,498	57,261	19,694	76,955
Primary schools—																					
For boys ... Government		145	4,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	..	473	2,957	100	3,057	1,190	114	1,304	4,620	214	4,834
Local Fund		2,946	118,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,306	398	10,704	77,239	11,407	88,646	14,328	4,961	19,289	101,873	16,766	118,639
Municipal		262	13,513	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,573	34	1,607	9,863	735	10,598	1,145	163	1,308	12,581	932	13,513
Native States		.		...	...	...	...	...	...		..		.		.			.			
Aided		9,482	281,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,802	363	15,165	208,338	16,417	224,755	36,321	5,240	41,561	259,461	22,020	281,481
Unaided		6,262	131,979	..	...	...	...	...	..	1,601	32	1,633	94,445	5,262	99,707	27,824	2,815	30,639	123,870	8,109	131,979
Total ...		19,097	550,446	...	...	...	...	...	..	28,755	827	29,582	392,842	33,921	426,763	80,808	13,293	94,101	502,405	48,041	550,446
For girls... Government		111	5,809	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	224	224	39	3,869	3,908	12	1,665	1,677	51	5,758	5,809
Local Fund		9	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	256	256	.	87	87	...	371	371
Municipal		5	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	320	320	.	4	4	...	353	353
Native States		..		...	..	...	...	..	...	...		...	.		.	.	.	.	..	.	
Aided		501	20,449	...	..	...	...	..	...	18	973	991	461	14,341	14,802	96	4,560	4,656	575	19,874	20,449
Unaided		182	5,475	...	.	..	.	..	...	2	112	114	133	3,539	3,672	52	1,637	1,689	187	5,288	5,475
Total ...		808	32,457	...	.	..		.	...	20	1,366	1,386	633	22,325	22,958	160	7,953	8,113	813	31,644	32,457
Total, Primary schools ...		19,905	582,903	.	..	...	.	.	...	28,775	2,193	30,968	393,475	56,246	449,721	80,968	21,246	102,214	503,218	79,685	582,903
Grand Total ...		20,722	659,858	10,076	273	10,349	23,423	2,717	26,140	35,825	4,071	39,896	408,409	68,352	476,761	82,746	23,966	106,712	565,479	99,379	659,858

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93.

Class of schools	Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage. 2			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage. 3			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys — Government ... English ..	1	340	..	...	..	97	...	97	85	...	85	158	..	158	...	...	...	340	...	340
For boys — Municipal .. English ...	1	58	7	...	7	28	...	28	.	..	.	23	.	23	...	...	...	58		58
For boys — Aided . .. English ..	24	2,652	267	4	271	734	60	794	336	29	365	948	180	1,128	63	31	94	2,348	304	2,652
Total ...	26	3,050	274	4	278	859	60	919	421	29	450	1,129	180	1,309	63	31	94	2,746	304	3,050
For girls — Government ... English ...	1	72	...	7	7	..	32	32	.	14	14	.	19	19	...	.	...	..	72	72
For girls — Aided ... .. English ...	35	2,745	9	142	151	31	504	535	30	286	316	376	1,210	1,586	55	102	157	501	2,244	2,745
For girls — Unaided ... ... English ...	4	287	...	16	16	..	61	61	7	28	35	50	108	158	10	7	17	67	220	287
Total ...	40	3,104	9	165	174	31	597	628	37	328	365	426	1,337	1,763	65	109	174	568	2,536	3,104
Total Secondary schools ...	66	6,154	283	169	452	890	657	1,547	458	357	815	1,555	1,517	3,072	128	140	268	3,314	2,840	6,154
Primary schools—																				
For boys — Aided	3	317	...	...	...		.	...	21	23	44	147	88	235	16	22	38	184	133	317
For boys — Unaided	1	70	...	...	...		.	...	8	...	8	30	25	55	4	3	7	42	28	70
Total ...	4	387	..	...	...	..	..	.	29	23	52	177	113	290	20	25	45	226	161	387
For girls — Aided	6	243	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	20	20	55	163	218	2	3	5	57	186	243
For girls — Unaided	1	12	...	.	..	.	...	...	2	2	4	2	6	8	.		..	4	8	12
Total ...	7	255	..	...	...	...	..	...	2	22	24	57	169	226	2	3	5	61	194	255
Total Primary schools .	11	642	..	..	...	...	..	...	31	45	76	234	282	516	22	28	50	287	355	642
Grand Total	77	6,796	283	169	452	890	657	1,547	489	402	891	1,789	1,799	3,588	150	168	318	3,601	3,195	6,796

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during official year 1892–93.

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division) ...	3	7	4	14	111	271	37	175	594
3. B.Sc.	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	.
4. First B A. English Language Division	3	7	4	14	144	330	59	125	658
Do. B A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	4	14	143	316	63	127	649
Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.
Do. Arts	8	24	13	45	296	845	237	511	1,889
Previous examination	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	3
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	161	...	8	...	169
Medicine.									
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	21
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6
First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	83	...	...	...	83
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11
3. L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching Written ...	1	...	...	1	30	...	...	11	41
Practical ...	1	...	...	1	30	...	...	6	36
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination Boys ... / Girls .	...	3	...	3	...	69	...	115	(d) 184
Matriculation Examination ... Boys .. / Girls ...	27	76	71	174	311	1,451	1,077	530	3,369
Lower Secondary Examination. Boys ... / Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,410
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys / Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys ... / Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. (a) Eng. ... / Vern. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,580	26,993
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. (b) Upper .	20	4	1	25	256	89	4	389	738
Lower .	21	6	...	27	503	47	...	342	892
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper ...	4	8	...	12	54	61	...	58	173
Lower ..	3	8	...	11	14	33	..	79	126
3. School of Arts Examination	11	5	2	18	311	97	7	241	656
4. Medical Examination	3	...	...	3	78	...	...	...	78
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	60	...	...	7	67
6. Industrial School Examination	1	...	...	1	19	..	...	...	19
7. Veterinary Examination	1	..	...	1	27	...	...	...	27

(a) Results of the Primary School examination. (b) Results of the School Management examination.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1892–93.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	...	...	
66	150	21	75	312	10	24	276	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119	264	52	75	510	13	43	447	7	...	
121	281	57	110	569	12	38	513	6	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
151	377	113	138	779	14	39	711	14	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Board.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education.															
Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys — Middle schools. — High schools	10	1,318	1,200	1,039	10,283	6,087	...	25,150	...	79	41,599	...	...	291	6,378
For boys — Middle schools. — English	69	4,537	4,244	3,601	20,632	31,675	...	51,133	...	387	1,03,827	...	...	1,645	33,320
For boys — Middle schools. — Vernacular	47	2,942	2,938	2,535	2,960	12,182	...	4,812	70	211	20,225	...	...	3,345	15,527
For girls — Middle schools. — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools. — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	840	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	...	279	279
Total ...	126	8,797	8,382	7,175	34,715	49,944	...	81,095	70	677	1,66,501	...	...	5,560	55,504
Primary schools—															
For boys	2,946	118,639	116,261	97,568	53,345	352,743	...	92,365	...	563	4,99,016	...	...	2,25,657	5,78,400
For girls	9	371	363	297	2,359	1,946	...	21	34	...	4,360	6	...	354	2,306
Total ...	2,955	119,010	116,624	97,865	55,704	354,689	...	92,386	34	563	5,03,376	6	...	2,26,011	5,80,706
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	18	246	240	220	13,807	19,394	3,354	...	...	237	36,792	...	...	...	19,394
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	583	655	...	...	...	...	1,188	...	...	...	655
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	60	48	47	...	912	1,020	712	...	5,306	7,950	8,983	...	...	9,895
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	2	157	153	135	1,780	4,707	1,000	72	...	2,262	9,821	...	...	...	4,707
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20	463	441	402	16,120	25,668	5,374	784	...	7,805	55,751	8,983	...	...	34,651

Buildings	...	...	...	...	6,073	6,144	..	...	...	...	12,217	..	...	934	7,078
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	2,781		.	...	...	...	2,781	...	...	..	
Total ...	..	...	..	...	8,854	6,144	.	...	...	...	14,998	...	...	934	7,078
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	83,357
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,472
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	...	4,673
Total ...	...	.	...	.	.	..	...	..	.	.	.		..	...	91,838
Grand Total ...	3,101	128,270	125,447	105,442	1,15,393	4,36,445	5,374	1,74,265	104	9,045	7,40,626	8,989	...	2,32,505	7,69,777

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16 ...	7,69,777	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant ...	1,15,393	
Do. Municipal payment ...	5,374	
Do. Fees ...	1,74,265	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources ...	9,149	
Provincial grant paid through Municipalities ...	1,162	10,75,120
Do. Cost of Buildings under grant I ...	12,217	
Do. do. Medical schools and contributions under grant III ...	16,933	29,150
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement ...		10,45,970

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University education.																	
Arts colleges—					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
English ...	3	166	233	212	4,401	..	...	*11,005	...	22	15,428		.	.	...	...	* Surplus fees Rs. 367.
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3	166	233	212	4,401	...	...	11,005	...	22	15,428	...	...	...	...	...	
School education, general.																	
Secondary schools—																	
For boys — Middle schools — High schools ...	14	1,952	1,785	1,514	16,305	15,447	...	45,935	21	1,263	78,971	...	...	16,157	31,604	37,982	
For boys — Middle schools — English ...	8	627	576	495	77	4,742	...	7,656	130	.	12,605	...	...	11,451	16,193	49,513	
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular ...	1	131	116	95	...	761	...	141	...	...	902	...	...	4,581	5,342	20,869	
For girls — Middle schools — High schools ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
For girls — Middle schools — English ...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular ...	3	337	339	243	245	1,657	...	...	...	...	1,902	...	...	1,483	3,140	3,419	
Total ...	26	3,107	2,836	2,347	16,627	22,607	..	53,732	151	1,263	94,380	...	..	33,672	56,279	1,11,783	
Primary schools—																	
For boys	262	13,513	13,481	10,856	2,066	56,769	...	13,904	...	200	72,939	...	...	67,330	1,24,099	7,02,499	
For girls	5	353	341	233	481	2,631	...	77	...	..	3,189	...	..	651	3,282	5,588	
Total ...	267	13,866	13,822	11,089	2,547	59,400	...	13,981	...	200	76,128	...	..	67,981	1,27,381	7,08,087	
School education, special.																	
Schools for special instruction—																	
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	1,162	...	...	...	...	...	1,162	..	3,354	...	3,354	22,746	
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	655	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†	...	...	...	461	...	...	461	461	† Surplus fees Rs. 22.
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		.	...	..		
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,613	1,020	...	6,633	16,528	
Engineering and surveying schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	.	..	
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	40	106	...	...	...	76	222	..	1,000	...	1,106	5,813	
Other schools	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	-	..	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	..	...	1,202	106	...	...	...	76	1,384	6,074	5,374	...	11,554	46,205	

Buildings	...	...	...	...	1,973	3,590	...	...	...	...	5,563	...	...	199	3,789	10,867
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	563	...	...	...	...	...	563	...	...		...	..
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,536	3,590	...	...	...	...	6,126	...	...	199	3,789	10,867
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,392	94,749
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	3,754
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,067	12,740
Total ...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	.	...		..	...	19,741	1,11,579
Grand Total ...	296	17,139	16,891	13,648	27,313	85,703	...	78,718	151	1,561	1,93,446	6,074	5,374	101,852	2,18,744	9,88,521

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds as per column 31	2,18,744	
Add—Cost met from Provincial Funds	27,313	
Do. Fees	78,718	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	1,712	
		3,26,487
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under grant I	5,563	
Contributions to Medical schools and colleges, &c.	6,633	
		12,196
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements		3,14,291

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th September 1893, No. 10893, forwarding Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1892–93.

ORDER—dated 8th November 1893, No. 816, Educational.

The Report upon Public Instruction for 1892–93 was received on the 13th October and Dr. Duncan remarks that it is not to be expected on so early a date in future; the date fixed for general observance is, however, the 15th October, so that the report was received only two days before it was due. In form it leaves nothing to be desired and the matter which it contains gives evidence of successful administration and of a fair degree of progress during the course of the year. The proposed omission from the subsidiary tables of all particulars relating to the condition, occupation and language of pupils is approved.

2. *General.*—The new School Fee Notification which came into force on the 1st January 1892 reduced the rates of fee leviable in Board and Municipal institutions and declared the levy of fees in Aided schools to be at the discretion of the managers. It was anticipated that this change would have been followed by a large decline in fees and growth in the number of persons under instruction; but neither of these anticipations has been realized. The average fee in all institutions has fallen only 3 per cent., and the following table shows the rate of increase in pupils :—

Year	Number of institutions of all sorts.	Rate of advance of figures in column 2 upon the preceding year	Number of pupils on 31st March in the institutions given in column 2			Rate of advance on the preceding year in the number of pupils in all institutions.		
			Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.
		PER CENT.				PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
1888–89	18,931	8·1	482,279	69,873	552,152	9·6	6·6	9·2
1889–90	20,512	8 4	522,207	78,344	600,551	8 3	12·1	8·8
1890–91	22,028	7 4	556,449	87,715	644,164	6·6	12·0	7·3
1891–92	23,204	5·3	595,514	98,471	693,985	7·0	12·3	7·7
1892–93	24,316	4 8	629,416	104,988	734,404	5·7	6·6	5 8

It appears from the above figures that the rate of increase has been declining continuously in the case of the number of institutions and almost continuously in the case of the number of pupils. The decline, so far as relates to institutions, is not to be

regretted. The rapidity with which the total number of pupils increased in former years should probably be ascribed in part to the improved registration of particulars relating to private institutions, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact extent to which this cause operated in consequence of a change in the method of classifying public and private institutions which was effected in the report for 1890–91. The average annual increment of population may be taken at 1·5 per cent. so that even in the year under review the number of persons under instruction advanced at nearly four times the rate of increase of the population. If attention be confined to public institutions the statistics wear a somewhat more favorable aspect for, in 1892–93, they contained 668,510 pupils which figure is higher by 6·2 per cent than that for 1891–92. The progress made by public institutions during the last five years is rendered clear by the following table :—

Year	Rate of increase on preceding year in the number of public institutions.	Rate of increase (or decrease) on the preceding year in the number of pupils in the different classes of institutions.				
		Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools	Special schools.	Total.
1888–89	3·8	1·1	4·4	6·2	2·5	6·0
1889–90	5·5	1·2	— 1·3	5·4	13·9	5·0
1890–91	16·1	5·6	— 2·4	13·9	6·2	12·8
1891–92	5·1	19·5	3·2	8·1	9·1	7·9
1892–93	5·4	— 3·5	8·7	6·1	10·3	6·2

The change in classification alluded to above affords a reason for the sudden growth which to appearance took place in 1890–91 and the increase in the number of pupils in the year under review may be regarded as fairly satisfactory and distinctly so in the case of Secondary and Special schools. The decline in the attendance at colleges has been explained by the Director and is doubtless merely temporary. The statistics prove increasing consolidation and the registration of private institutions continues to extend; these are satisfactory features of the report, but it is observed that Dr. Duncan regards registration as still incomplete.

The following statement contains particulars of the growth of education in each district :—

District.	Number of pupils in all classes of institutions in		Rate of increase in ten years	District	Number of pupils in all classes of institutions in		Rate of increase in ten years.
	1882–83	1892–93			1882–83	1892–93.	
			PER CENT.				PER CENT.
Ganjám	29,124	42,392	46	North Arcot	21,053	45,299	115
Vizagapatam	19,065	28,397	49	South Arcot	20,511	37,667	— 84
Gódavari	29,160	40,969	40	Coimbatore	15,932	36,986	94
Kistna	23,308	43,003	84	Nilgiris	1,869	3,627	94
Kurnool	7,202	13,459	87	Salem	15,022	26,194	74
Nellore	11,652	22,788	96	Tanjore	19,721	53,262	34
Madras	26,234	38,468	47	Trichinopoly	15,487	27,388	77
Chingleput	16,889	26,684	58	Madura	27,283	46,614	71
Bellary	12,969	21,575	67	Tinnevelly	50,877	59,806	18
Anantapur	6,170	10,290	58	Malabar	39,327	77,623	97
Cuddapah	8,580	17,626	105	South Canara	8,589	20,457	138

A certain portion of the advance which the above figures denote is due to improved registration of private schools, but, even allowing for this, the progress which some of the districts have made is astonishing. The condition of education remains particularly unsatisfactory in Vizagapatam and in a large area extending over the centre of the Presidency. In Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur Upper Secondary instruction can hardly be said to exist at all even now and Lower Secondary education in these districts is in a not much better plight.

In the following table institutions are classified with reference to the nature of their management :—

Institutions.	Number of schools and scholars in 1892–93.		Percentage of increase upon the figures for			
			1891–92.		1888–89.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Departmental	392	21,766	5·7	10·2	130·6	137·0
Board	3,397	145,409	9·5	11·4	95·7	117·6
Aided	10,501	353,545	1·4	1·7	20·9	17·0
Unaided and private	10,026	213,684	6·9	8·9	20·1	22·8

The growth in the number of departmental institutions during the last four years is noticeable. It is to be attributed to the assumption of management of schools for girls and training institutions and to the establishment of numerous schools in backward localities. The increase in the case of private institutions must be largely apparent only. The development of Aided schools is checked by want of funds on the part of the State. The statistics relating to this class of schools vary greatly from year to year in consequence of the exclusion from the returns of schools which did not actually draw their grants during the year in question. The Director should be careful to see that this rule of classification is observed; it was departed from in the report for 1887–88 and again in that for 1891–92.

Information as to the occupation of the parents of pupils is given below: —

Occupation of parents.	Percentage of total.		
	1887–88.	1892–93.	Difference.
Officials	5·3	4·2	— 1·1
Petty officials	9·3	8·3	— 1·0
Traders	16·3	15·4	— 0·9
Landholders	43·4	44·9	+ 1·5
Artisans	7·5	8·4	+ 0·9
Coolies	13·2	15·6	+ 2·4
Mendicants	1·6	1·3	— 0·3
Others	3·4	1·9	— 1·5

The figures do not bear out the suggestion in paragraph 11 of the report that the poorer classes have been losing ground; on the contrary they have manifestly gained, especially in the case of "coolies" though the figures under this head may have been affected by transfers from "others." It is noticeable how large a proportion of the pupils are the children of officials; the proportion is however declining—a proof that the example set by officials has not been lost.

The number of pupils learning English was the largest on record, viz., 100,461 boys and 9,001 girls. Particulars of the progress made in the study of English and other languages by boys for a period of years are given in the following statement :—

Language	Rate of increase or decrease in the number of boys studying each language as compared with		
	1882–83.	1887–88.	1891–92.
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT
English	47·6	38·3	8·8
Sanskrit	71·0	9·6	— 8·5
Tamil	..	35·1	6·3
Telugu	..	52·3	8·1
Malayalam	..	34·3	1·2
Canarese	..	45·4	3·0
Uriya	..	57·5	2·4
Hindustani	..	107·0	2·6

In the case of the vernaculars the comparison cannot, on the information available, be carried back to 1882–83 but the figures show that there has been a considerable growth in the number of students learning Sanskrit since that year. Dr. Duncan's fear that the study of Sanskrit is becoming less popular seems, therefore, to be ungrounded. The number of pupils reading English does not advance quite so fast as might have been expected; a growth of less than 50 per cent. in ten years can hardly be regarded as very rapid. Progress will probably continue slow until there is a keener demand for secondary education. In the course of five years there has been a considerable advance under Telugu, Uriya and Hindustani. It is particularly noticeable that the number of pupils reading Uriya has been increasing at a rate exceeding 11 per cent. *per annum*; indeed from paragraph 12 of the report it would appear that education is more extended among them than among any of the vernacular-speaking races—an unexpected fact. The progress of Hindustani is very marked but it is probably in great part the result of an improvement in the registration of private Muhammadan schools to which cause also must, no doubt, be attributed the extraordinary increase which has taken place in the number studying Arabic. Only 130 boys were learning Tulu; it is presumed that the medium of instruction in the case of Tulu-speaking boys is generally Canarese.

Appendix O shows that on the whole nearly 78 per cent. of the boys of school-going age in municipal areas were at school and in eleven cases the proportion exceeded 90 per cent., rising as high as 122·7 per cent. in the case of Ongole. The general proportion is not unsatisfactory even allowing for the resort to town schools of boys from rural tracts, but in a few cases, such as Anakápalle, Cocanada, Bezwada, Gudiyáttam, Salem, Periyakulam and Cannanore, the figures are not so high as they should be.

3. *Finance.*—There was a large increase in the outlay upon education during 1892–93 as the subjoined statement shows:—

Year.	Total expenditure.	Increase on the previous year.	Proportion of indirect expenditure to total expenditure
	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.
1888–89	47,61,664	23,873	19 2
1889–90	49,30,973	1,69,309	17·1
1890–91	53,85,774	4,54,801	17·6
1891–92	57,44,342	3,58,568	18·6
1892–93	59,60,368	2,16,026	16·3

The growth of expenditure is noticeable, but, in spite of it, the average cost of each pupil in public institutions continues to decline and in 1892–93 was below 9 rupees. The proportion of the outlay which was devoted to objects of indirect expenditure was moderate, a sharp fall having taken place when compared with 1891–92 in consequence of a diminished outlay on buildings and miscellaneous matters such as furniture grants. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 49,89,577 and was distributed in the manner indicated in the following statement:—

Year	Percentage of total direct expenditure which was devoted to				
	University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education	—
1888-89	15·0	40·8	34·7	9·5	100
1889-90 ..	15 2	40·0	35·2	9·6	100
1890-91 ..	15·4	37·4	37 5	9·7	100
1891-92 ..	15 1	36·6	38·1	10·2	100
1892-93 ..	15 5	35 6	39·1	9 8	100

The most noticeable feature of the above table is the continuous decline in the proportion of the outlay which goes to Secondary education. This is however purely relative and consequent upon the more rapid expansion of Primary than Secondary instruction. The actual outlay upon Secondary education was larger by nearly Rs. 65,000 than in 1891–92.

Particulars are given below of the method in which the funds derived from each source were expended:—

Source.	Amount expended.	Percentage of the total expenditure.	Percentage expended on				
			University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	—
	RS.						
Provincial	12,80,139	25·7	29·6	30·2	16·7	23·5	100·0
Local	6,70,861	13·4	..	8·3	86·5	5·2	100·0
Municipal	1,95,214	3·9	..	28·8	65·3	5·9	100·0
Fees	16,26,261	32·6	15·0	43·0	40·5	1·5	100·0
Other sources	12,17,102	24·4	12·6	47·5	30·4	9·5	100 0
Grand total ..	49,89,577	100·0	15·5	35·6	39·1	9·8	100·0

The fee receipts which amounted to more than 16¼ lakhs covered nearly one-third of the expenditure. The revenue from fees was relatively highest in the case of secondary education where it reached 39·4 per cent. of the expenditure; in the case of primary education the percentage was 33·7 and, in that of University education, it was 31·4 while in special schools only 5·2 per cent. of the cost was defrayed from this source. Under every head there was a decline as compared with 1891–92 of the proportionate expenditure met from fees and in the case of secondary education the fee-receipts actually fell off. On the whole however the revenue from this source increased during the year by nearly half a lakh. This is somewhat surprising and the fact seems to imply that the requirements of recognition and aid have been so stringently enforced that managers have been unable to make wholesale remissions and reductions of fees. The apprehension felt in some quarters that the new school-fee notification would result in an unhealthy competition involving sacrifice of efficiency for the purpose of attracting pupils by low rates of fees has thus proved unfounded, as Government anticipated that it would. On the whole the growth of the revenue from fees may be regarded as fairly satisfactory for it is steady if somewhat slow. Omitting from consideration institutions under departmental management where fee-receipts naturally show little tendency to rise, the income from fees has advanced by 61·5 per cent. in nine years and this represents a growth not much inferior to that which has taken place in the number of pupils during the same period.

The outlay in grants-in-aid again declined but in each of the last three years the expenditure under this head has exceeded 9½ lakhs and, in 1892–93, more than 63 per cent. of the expenditure was borne by Provincial funds. The revised estimate for result grants payable from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 2,13,000 and the actuals did not fall very far short of this figure but, as the actuals included nearly half a lakh due for 1891–92, the grants remaining unpaid at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 43,844 or about 20 per cent. of the total earnings. It is to be regretted that so large a lapse should have occurred. The errors referred to on page 25 of the report will be brought to the notice of the Accountant-General who will at the same time be requested to observe that he has not yet submitted the explanation called for in paragraph 6 of the review on the report for 1891–92. The expenditure on result grants by Local Boards was large, the revised allotment (Rs. 2,13,440) having been considerably exceeded. Outstandings, however, amounted to more than a quarter of a lakh or 10 per cent. of the total earnings.* The lapse was particularly large in Gódávari and the attention of the President of the District Board will be drawn to the matter in the Local and Municipal Department. The Director's remarks on the subject of building grants in paragraph 24 (ii) of the report will also be brought to the notice of the President of the District Board, Nellore. In the case of municipalities the actuals under result grants fell short of the estimate by Rs. 4,232 and the outstandings at the end of the year were Rs. 4,450; the largest shortfall occurred in the Trichinopoly Municipality.

There was some improvement in the percentage of registered candidates for grant examinations who were actually presented but the figures are still far from satisfactory

and the difference which year by year occurs between the numbers registered and the numbers presented constitutes a serious defect in the present estimate-system of result grants.

More than half the payments under result grants went in the form of merit grants. In the case of boys half the outlay from Provincial funds appeared against the fourth standard, representing the charges for Upper Primary instruction in Local Fund Circles and for female education. In the case of girls the first standard drew the largest sum.

4. *University Education.*—Statistics relating to the University examinations are given for a series of years in the following table :—

Examination	Number examined					
	1880–81.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91	1891–92	1892–93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M.A.	9	9	10	10	16	15
B.A	195	1,014	930	1,046	946	* 1,901
F A	478	1,979	2,013	2,052	2,016	1,889
M L	2	2	..	2	3	3
B L.	41	150	120	128	151	169
M.B & C M	..	11	4	6	6	9
Preliminary Scientific	5	10	4	4	7	12
L M S	14	76	74	84	109	104
B C E	2	16	13	10	14	11
L T.	..	5	9	19	35	77
Total ..	746	3,272	3,177	3,361	3,303	4,190

Examination	Percentage passed					
	1880–81	1888–89	1889–90	1890–91	1891–92	1892–93
	8	9	10	11	12	13
M A	56	22	30	60	37	67
B A	58	56	52	59	58	73
F A	35	26	18	33	37	41
M L	100			50		67
B L	17	32	29	30	32	43
M B & C M	..	73	50	33	50	78
Preliminary Scientific	100	50	25	50	14	33
L M S.	79	33	24	21	26	51
B C E	50	12	31	10	43	45
L T	.	60	56	37	66	56
Total .	42	36	29	40	42	56

* Includes candidates for all three branches

The great increase which took place in the total number of examinees in 1892–93 was mainly nominal, being the result of the division of the B.A. Degree examination into three parts To this cause about three-quarters of the apparent increase may be assigned. The figures relating to the L.M. and S. and the L.T. examinations are hopeful ; otherwise there is not much sign of growth in the University examinations. It was anticipated that recent changes in regard to entrance into the public service would have had a most stimulating effect upon the Arts examinations, but the results are less noticeable than was expected. The rapid rise during the last three years in the percentage of passes may be due, as the Director assumes, to an improvement in the quality of the candidates and it is highly probable that this is the cause in the case of the B.L. examination, but in other cases it may merely denote a deterioration in the standard required The exceedingly high proportion of success in the case of the B.A. Degree examination is no doubt to be ascribed to the recent

change in the scheme of the examination which enables candidates to count separately passes in each of the three divisions.

In the following table appear particulars relating to Arts colleges for the last five years :—

Year	Number of Colleges.			Attendance.			Percentage of total who were reading for a Degree.
	1st Grade	2nd Grade.	Total	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	Total	
1888-89	11	20	31	2,203	866	3,069	24·3
1889-90	11	20	31	2,185	858	3,043	23·4
1890-91	11	23	34	2,281	924	3,205	26 2
1891-92	11	23	34	2,719	1,099	3,818	27·9
1892-93	12	23	35	2,571	966	3,537	38·7

On the whole these figures are not unsatisfactory. The great fall in attendance in 1892–93 is a result of the revision of the scheme of the Matriculation examination which came into force in December last. The effects of this fall will be seriously felt for some years but of itself it is not a matter for regret. Excluding the year under review, there has been a steady, though slight, improvement in the attendance at Arts colleges and a rise in the percentage of students in the B.A. classes. Professional colleges show gratifying signs of growth. In 1887–88 there were 5 of these institutions with 409 students on the rolls; in 1892–93 the numbers had risen to 6 and 759 respectively. The Professional colleges are reviewed separately by Government and call for no further notice here.

5. *Upper Secondary education.*—The tests of this stage of instruction are the Upper Secondary and the Matriculation examinations. The former has hitherto proved a failure as a service test and it will in future be held under changed conditions. There will be no Upper Secondary examination in May next. The Matriculation examination of December last was conducted according to a revised and much more stringent scheme. The effect of the change was to reduce the number of candidates from 7,907 to 3,369 and the proportion of success to hardly more than one-half of the rate for the preceding year. The fact bears striking testimony to the leniency of the examination as previously conducted and to the inferiority of the attainments of the average candidate for Matriculation. It is to be hoped that the standard exacted in December last will be maintained. The strictness of the examiners was most clearly seen in the subject of English in which only 36 per cent. of the candidates passed. Complaints are often made of the inferiority of the instruction imparted in this language and the results of the last Matriculation show that these complaints are not groundless. Of candidates from Government institutions for this examination 27 per cent. were successful; at the other end of the scale came private candidates with a pass-rate of only 5 per cent. The comparative success of Native Christians at the examination is probably to be attributed to the high quality of the education imparted in institutions managed by missions.

The effect of the recent raising of the standard of qualifications required of candidates for certain of the Special Tests is seen in the large increase* in the strength of Upper Secondary departments which has taken place during the last few years. The figures are promising although allowance must be made for the opening of another form in Upper Secondary departments under the revised educational rules. The fifth form is still a little weak but the fourth contained 3,754 pupils on the 31st March last. As the Government has resolved to restore the Matriculation examination to the position of a service test a further extension of Upper Secondary education may be anticipated with some confidence.

	Strength of Upper Secondary departments.
1888–89	7,466
1889–90	6,925
1890–91	8,046
1891–92	8,594
1892–93	10,071

6. *Lower Secondary Education.*—The Lower Secondary examination was held for the second time in the year under review; in future it will be conducted in accordance with a revised scheme. The examination has proved more popular than was, perhaps, to be expected and in 1892–93 there was a large number of candidates. To a limited extent this examination has taken the place of the Middle School examination and a comparison between the two tests is instituted below :—

Year	Number of examinees (male and female) (Middle School).	Percentage of passes. (Middle School).
1888–89	9,569	47·4
1889–90	9,512	39·9
1890–91	15,034	48·5
	(Lower Secondary).	(Lower Secondary).
1891–92	3,134	87·7
1892–93	6,410	87·0

It appears that of the male candidates for the Lower Secondary examination in 1892–93 (5,839) only 1,232 appeared for it with the object of earning result grants. It would be convenient if complete information of the purposes to which the examination is applied were given in future. The high percentage of success must probably be attributed to the system of examination by local committees; under the revised notification the proportion is likely to decline.

Corresponding with the abolition of the Middle School examination there was a fall in the attendance of boys in Lower Secondary departments. This was natural and it is somewhat surprising that the fall was so slight as the marginal figures show it to have been. Since 1890–91 the attendance has recovered to some extent. Particulars of the strength of each form in the Lower Secondary stage should be given in future reports. The statistics appearing in paragraph 60 suggest that the state of Lower Secondary schools is generally unsatisfactory for they show that out of 226 English institutions only 82 and out of 234 Vernacular institutions only 24 have fully complied with the requirements of the department in regard to recognition. The information furnished in the report on the subject of the working of the recognition rules is, for the first time, complete. The requirements of the educational rules in regard to recognition seem to have been enforced with strictness but, at the same time, with discretion. Another effect of the new educational rules is a reduction in the number of schools which presented pupils for the fifth and sixth standards. The following statement furnishes details of the Lower Standards during the last five years so far as relates to boys :—

	Strength of Lower Secondary department.
1888–89	24,154
1889–90	24,086
1890–91	21,878
1891–92	22,328
1892–93	23,506

Year	Number presented.				Percentage that passed.			
	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh.	Total	Fifth	Sixth.	Seventh.	Total.
1888–89	1,596	1,060	969	3,625	69·2	63·0	33·4	57·8
1889–90	1,551	1,060	901	3,512	68 5	64·9	31 7	58·0
1890–91	1,667	1,147	887	3,701	72 0	70·4	43·2	64·6
1891–92	1,661	1,079	472	3,212	70·6	74·1	68·4	71·5
1892–93	1,694	1,057	1,232	3,983	70 6	68·4	64·3	68·1

Financial restrictions upon grants doubtless prevent any marked increase in the numbers appearing for the Lower Secondary standard. The proportion of passes shows a tendency to advance but there was a decline in the year under review which Dr. Duncan is disposed to attribute to greater strictness on the part of the Examiners. It might have been supposed that Result-grant schools would be most successful in these examinations, the system on which they are managed being *primâ facie* of a

more stimulating character. This is not, however, the case to any marked degree. The greater stability of Salary-result schools probably compensates for the peculiar advantages of the other system.

7. *Primary Education.*—The results of the Primary School examination have already been dealt with in connection with the report of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. On the whole they were of a satisfactory character but the decline in numbers which occurred under "Teacher" and "Other" candidates is to be regretted. Of the male candidates 40 per cent. qualified for complete certificates.

Below appear particulars of the attendance in public Primary schools for boys during the last five years :—

—	1888 89.	1889-90	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Total number in Primary stage	389,394	414,943	477,999	517,638	550,446
Percentage in Upper Primary stage	28·9	28·2	29·4	32·1	33·4

It is interesting to observe the rise in the proportion of boys in the Upper Primary stage. This is doubtless a result, and a most beneficial one, of the institution of the Primary School examination. Taking the population of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the total, it is found that in four districts (Anantapur, Nellore, Salem and Vizagapatam) less than 15 per cent. of the boys of school-going age were under instruction. The backwardness of Salem is somewhat remarkable. Only about one-fifth of the Primary schools for boys have fully complied with the conditions of recognition and it is to be feared that it will be long ere the majority of the schools have so qualified, for the supply of trained teachers is far short of the demand and increases but slowly. In Chingleput, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly the Local Boards had less than 20 Lower Primary schools under management; in Salem, on the other hand, there were no fewer than 123, so that the Boards in that district have done a good deal to raise it from the position which it at present occupies. No fewer than 263 Upper Primary schools and 1 Lower Primary school were taken under management by the various Local Boards during 1892-93, but the Director notes that many of these so-called Upper Primary institutions are, to all intents and purposes, of the Lower Primary grade. The figures given below relate to the Primary standard so far as they concern boys only :—

Year.	Number of boys presented for the				
	Infant Standard.	First Standard.	Second Standard.	Third Standard.	Fourth Standard
1888-89	37,314	59,546	43,950	28,800	10,451
1889-90	41,989	64,024	47,331	30,704	10,532
1890-91	46,449	68,870	53,014	34,348	11,221
1891-92	56,585	78,944	57,855	38,298	13,688
1892-93	57,592	83,097	65,208	43,566	16,898

There has been in four years an advance of 54 per cent. under the Infant standard, of 40 per cent. under the First, of 48 per cent. under the Second, of 51 per cent. under the Third and of 62 per cent. under the Fourth. Considering the difficulties which attend the working of the present method of awarding result grants, the progress which has been made must be regarded as remarkable and this is especially true of the Infant standard for some Local Boards do not give aid at all under this standard and, in any case, the grants earned must be trifling. The stimulating effects of the Primary School examination are again noticeable in the figures relating to the Fourth standard, for the grants for boys under this standard are paid almost without exception on the results of that examination.

8. *Special Education.*—The Government Technical examinations have been dealt with in the review of the report of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil

Service Examinations and call for but few remarks. The results were not very satisfactory. The decline in the percentages of success may, as the Director surmises, be attributable to the strictness of the Examiners; it is to be hoped that this is the case for there is reason to suspect that the standard required hitherto has been unduly low.

The statistics relating to the examinations for Teachers' Certificates are of a most unsatisfactory nature. Only three candidates obtained First-class Trained Teachers' certificates during the year and these were of the Lower Secondary and Primary grades. In the Written Examination 34·7 per cent. of the trained candidates and 40·1 per cent. of the untrained candidates were successful. Again in the Practical Test 72·3 per cent. of the untrained teachers passed while in the case of trained men the percentage was only 53·4, and of the 119 untrained candidates for the Practical Test 37 obtained first-class certificates—a figure which contrasts in a marked manner with the 3 first-class certificates gained by 217 trained men. There is of course a difference in the marks required for a trained teachers' certificate and those required for an untrained but the difference is not sufficient to explain such marked divergencies in the results obtained and the figures must be admitted to throw great discredit upon the tuition in the training institutions. The Government trusts that the matter will receive the earnest attention of the Director.

In the following statement particulars are given of the attendance in the schools and departments of schools for professional education:—

Institutions.	1888-89	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92	1892-93.
Training Schools for Masters	1,039	1,215	1,174	1,384	1,416
Do for Mistresses	331	289	253	243	342
School of Arts	212	364	424	426	489
Do. of Medicine	225	209	261	347	367
Do. of Engineering	76	113	156	185	224
Do of Agriculture	28	40	34		..
Do. of Commerce	169	162	117	150	27
Do of Industry	739	739	992	997	1,046
Do of Music		74	68	64	295
Ordnance Artificers' School	87	94	..	..	..
Total ..	2,906	3,299	3,479	3,796	4,206

The sudden fall in the attendance at Schools of Commerce which the above statement shows to have taken place during the year under review was due to the transfer of Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school to the list of Upper Secondary schools and, as every other class of institution showed an increase in strength, the figures may be regarded as tolerably satisfactory on the whole. Here again, however, the condition of the training schools invites adverse criticism for, if attention be confined to training schools proper, it will be found that the attendance actually fell off in 1892–93; the very moderate advance shown in paragraph 79 of the report having been obtained by incorporating with the statistics for training schools proper those relating to sessional schools and the gymnastic class at the Teachers' College. It is observed that only 13 persons belonging to the Paraiya and kindred classes were studying in training schools. The Director of Public Instruction will note that the report regarding the establishment of separate training institutions for Paraiyas which was called for in G.O., dated 1st February 1890, No. 68, Educational, has not yet been submitted. But it would, perhaps, be premature to take steps in that direction until the training of teachers generally is placed on a more satisfactory footing. Of the 136 teachers employed in training schools 98, or 72 per cent., possessed trained teachers' certificates in 1892–93; in the preceding year the proportion was higher but the certificates were, taken altogether, of a lower class.

The progress made by Training Schools for Mistresses during the year under review is gratifying and the results of examinations for Mistresses' certificates are said to have been satisfactory but the number who obtained complete certificates has not been reported. Nearly 84 per cent. of the women under training were Christians and 41 per cent. were, it appears, the daughters of officials. It is stated that 98 young women who were trained during the three years ending with 1891–92 remain unprovided for. Considering the demand supposed to exist for trained female teachers the fact is surprising.

The sudden increase in the strength of Schools of Music which took place during 1892–93 has been explained in paragraph 98 of the report.

Schools of Industry show signs of real progress and it is satisfactory to observe that nearly 24 per cent. of the pupils were Muhammadans It is curious how small relatively is the number of Hindus under instruction in these schools; the Director suggests a possible reason for this in paragraph 99 of the report. The Government is disposed to concur with Dr. Duncan's remarks in paragraph 103. The importance of practical, well-equipped industrial institutions is great but the utility of maintaining in schools designed for other purposes weak classes which receive a rudimentary knowledge of some industry under the tuition of teachers of low professional qualifications and to the detriment of general education is more than questionable The opening of new classes of this character should be discouraged.

The Government has already reviewed in separate Proceedings the administration of the more important Technical schools during 1892–93 and it is unnecessary to allude to them again.

9. *Female Education.*—The education of girls though still on a small scale continues to progress in a hopeful manner but the advance made in the year under review was much less than in the preceding three years as the subjoined statement shows :—

Year	Number of girls in all classes of institutions.	Percentage of increase on preceding year.	Percentage of girls in each stage of instruction in public institutions for boys and girls.			
			Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
1888–89	69,873	6·6	0 2	3·0	4·7	92·1
1889–90	78,344	12·1	0·2	3·0	4·5	92·3
1890–91	87,715	12 0	0·3	2·9	4·2	92·6
1891–92	98,471	12 3	0·2	2·7	4·2	92 9
1892–93	104,988	6·6	0 3	2 7	4·1	92·9

Upper and Lower Secondary education is almost confined to girls professing the Christian religion. The figures relating to Upper Primary instruction are disappointing; the number of pupils in this stage receives but a small increment annually and the ratio to the number in the Lower Primary stage declines continuously. Of the girls receiving Lower Primary instruction no fewer than 23,966 were unable to read printed books. In six districts less than 2 per cent. of the girls of school-going age were at school; South Arcot and Madura are, all things considered, most backward in this respect.

The following table shows the results obtained by female candidates at the various examinations :—

Examination	Number examined.		Percentage that passed the full test	
	1891–92.	1892–93	1891–92.	1892–93.
Upper Secondary	..	14	..	..
Matriculation	83	55	59·0	21·8
Higher Examination for Women	286	352	55·9	40·9
Lower Secondary	† 193	† 571	55·3	51·3
Primary School	781	1,461	35·3	42 4
Total ..	1,343	2,453	..	..

* Information not available
† Figures quoted in Public Instruction and Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination Reports do not agree.

These figures may be regarded as satisfactory although in one or two respects the comparison between the statistics for 1891–92 and those for 1892–93 are to the advantage of the former year. The number of girls who passed the various standard examinations during the last five years is shown below :—

Year.	Number of girls who passed							
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
1888-89	6,349	4,936	3,156	1,866	811	265	132	10
1889-90	7,441	5,778	3,579	2,159	890	344	110	30
1890-91	9,220	6,634	4,017	2,401	1,076	428	166	40
1891-92	11,732	7,510	4,460	2,608	1,087	456	238	42
1892-93	11,082	9,134	5,721	3,127	1,246	452	285	173

The decline in the number who passed the Infant standard is ascribed to an enhancement in the difficulty of the test. There was a slight fall in the number who qualified by the Fifth standard also. Otherwise the figures are highly satisfactory for each year exhibits a marked improvement and the following table shows that in almost every case there has been a progressive rise in the rate of increase :—

Four-year period ending	Percentage of increase in number of successful candidates for each standard.							
	Infant.	First	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
1890-91	58	31	18	13	34	14	25	43
1891-92	79	39	25	22	25	68	84	147
1892-93	74	85	81	67	54	71	116	1,630

During the four years ending 1892-93 the advance in the number of girls who qualified according to the Infant standard was not so large as the advance in the four years ending 1891-92 and in the four years ending 1891-92 the advance in the number who qualified according to the Fourth standard was not so large as the advance in the four years ending 1890-91; in all other cases a striking improvement took place.

10. *Backward Classes of the Community.*—There were 70,488 Muhammadan pupils in public institutions in 1892-93 against 67,417 in the previous year and 24,618 Panchamas (Paraiyas and kindred classes) against 21,782. The advance in both cases is encouraging. In South Canara and Nellore less than 30 per cent. of the male Muhammadan population of school-going age was under instruction; the large Muhammadan population of Kurnool and Cuddapah also is exceedingly backward educationally. These districts should receive particular attention from the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan schools. It is to be regretted that the attendance at Mapilla schools declined. Of the 27,824 pupils in this class of schools only 36 were learning English. Concessions recently granted by Government will, it is hoped, tend to elevate the educational condition of the Panchamas. Improvement must necessarily be slow in the case of this class, however, for lack of funds renders it impossible to take in hand measures as extensive as could be desired. It is noteworthy that there were 1,437 schools mainly or solely designed for Panchamas in existence in 1892-93; the Government was not aware before that so large a number of special institutions had been established for the benefit of this class. On the whole 5·1 per cent. of the male Panchama population of school-going age was under instruction in the year under review; in the case of girls the proportion was only 0·8 per cent. In Madras and Nilgiris the arrangements for the instruction of this class are on a comparatively ample scale. In Tinnevelly and South Canara also something appreciable has been done. The most unsatisfactory districts in this respect are Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Nellore, South Arcot, Salem and Tanjore; in the first-named district there was not a single Primary school for Panchamas. The attention of all District Boards and Municipal Councils will be drawn in the Local and Municipal Department to paragraphs 138 and 139 of the report.

Education makes very slow progress in the Agency tracts; this, however, is a matter which comes under the consideration of Government in connection with the annual Agency reports.

The text-books for the Laccadive islands should be completed as soon as possible.

11. Paragraph 157 of the report will be communicated in the Revenue Department to the Superintendent of Census Operations for such remarks as he may have to offer.

The statistics in paragraph 158 are of a novel and interesting character. They show—a fact unsuspected hitherto—that the local expansion of education is least complete in Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore, Salem, South Canara and Vizagapatam where less than 50 per cent. of the villages containing 200 inhabitants and upwards are provided with schools. Paragraph 158 merits the earnest consideration of all District Boards.

The steady decline in the proportion of Primary School teachers who have passed no general education tests is, as the Director observes, most satisfactory; the effect upon Primary education of an improvement in the qualifications of the instructors ought to be conspicuous. Sessional schools seem to be doing good work in improving the quality of the teaching agency in Primary schools.

Night schools are advancing rapidly in number and strength. In 1885–86 there were only 312 of these institutions with 6,972 pupils on the rolls; in 1892–93 the figures had risen to 934 and 16,649 respectively. Thus, in seven years, night schools have increased by 199 per cent. in numbers and by 139 per cent. in strength and it is obvious that they supply a real want. The Board night schools in Salem, Tanjore and South Canara had disappeared in the year under review but two were opened in Bellary. There are Board night schools in six districts only and nearly half of them are situated in Gódávari. In Malabar and South Canara the system is hardly existent as yet. Much might doubtless be done in these and other districts to extend the operations of these inexpensive institutions. The attention of all District Boards and Municipal Councils will be invited to the matter in the Local and Municipal Department.

Mr. H. B. Grigg's connection with the Educational Department having been severed in November 1892, Dr. Duncan has appropriately taken the opportunity to incorporate with his report a brief summary of the more important reforms effected by that officer during the course of his twelve years' administration. His Excellency the Governor in Council has read Dr. Duncan's remarks with interest and desires to place on record his high appreciation of Mr. Grigg's energy, devotion and success. He has imparted a strong stimulus to education in this Presidency and the effects of his labour for the improvement of the people will be lasting and profound. The Director's remarks on Mr. Bickle, who retired during the course of the year under review, are noted with pleasure.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.
" the Revenue Department (with special reference to paragraph 11).
" the Local and Municipal Department (with special reference to paragraphs 2, 3, 7, 10 and 11).
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Accountant-General (with special reference to paragraph 3).
" the Registrar, University of Madras.
" H. B. Grigg, Esq., C.I.E.
" G. Bickle, Esq.
Copy to the Superintendent of Census Operations.
Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 8th November 1893, No. 817, Educational.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

Govt. of {1893} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl*

G.O., &c., 8th November 1893,
Nos. 816, 817.

NOVEMBER.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the report upon — in this Presidency for the year 1892-93: